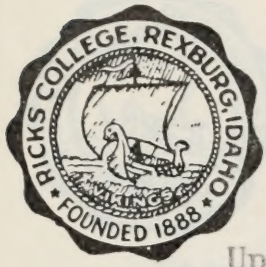
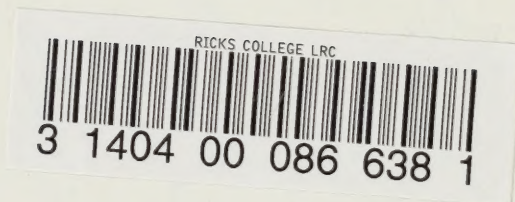


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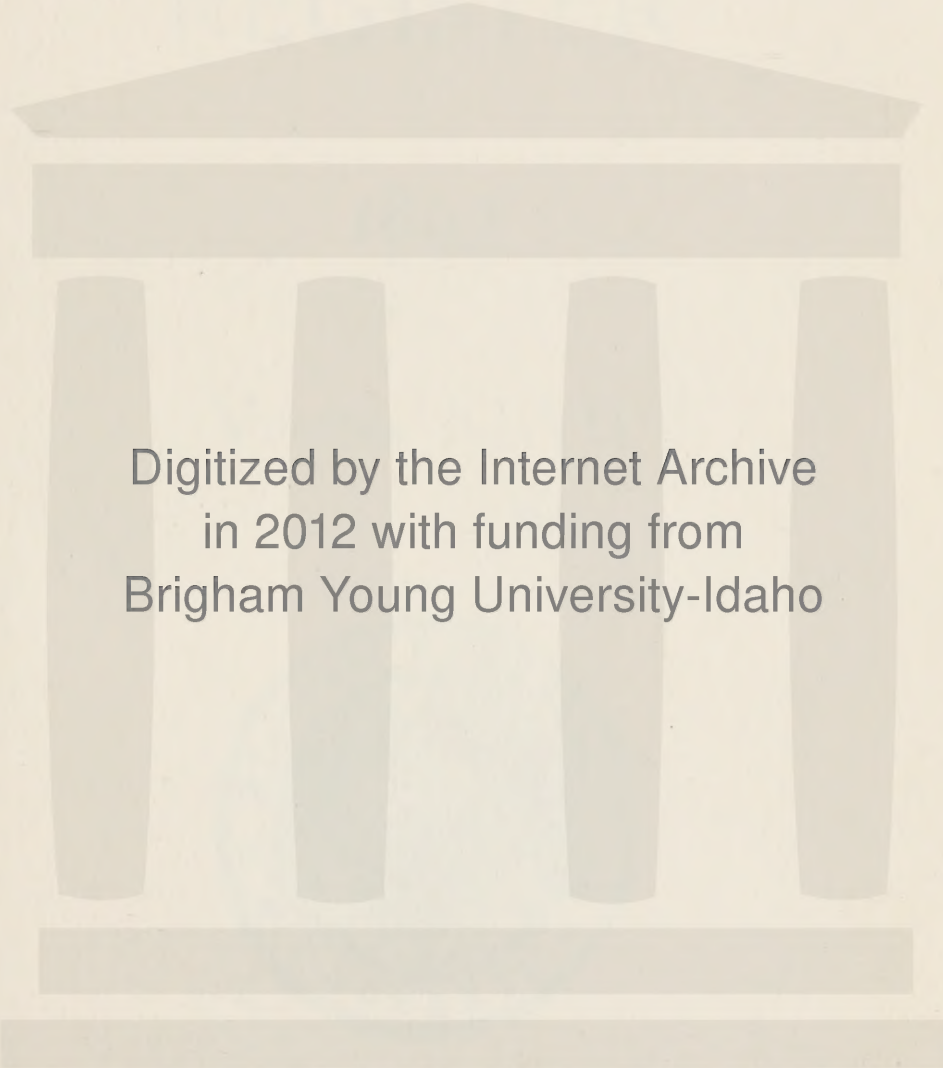
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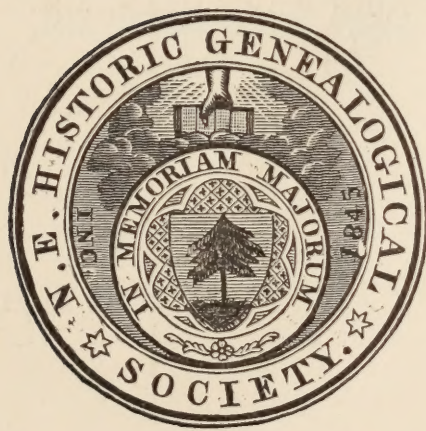
REXBURG GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

THE
NEW-ENGLAND
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
REGISTER

1893

VOLUME XLVII

47



BOSTON
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
1893

Editor.

JOHN WARD DEAN, A.M.,

18 Somerset Street, Boston.

Publishing Committee.

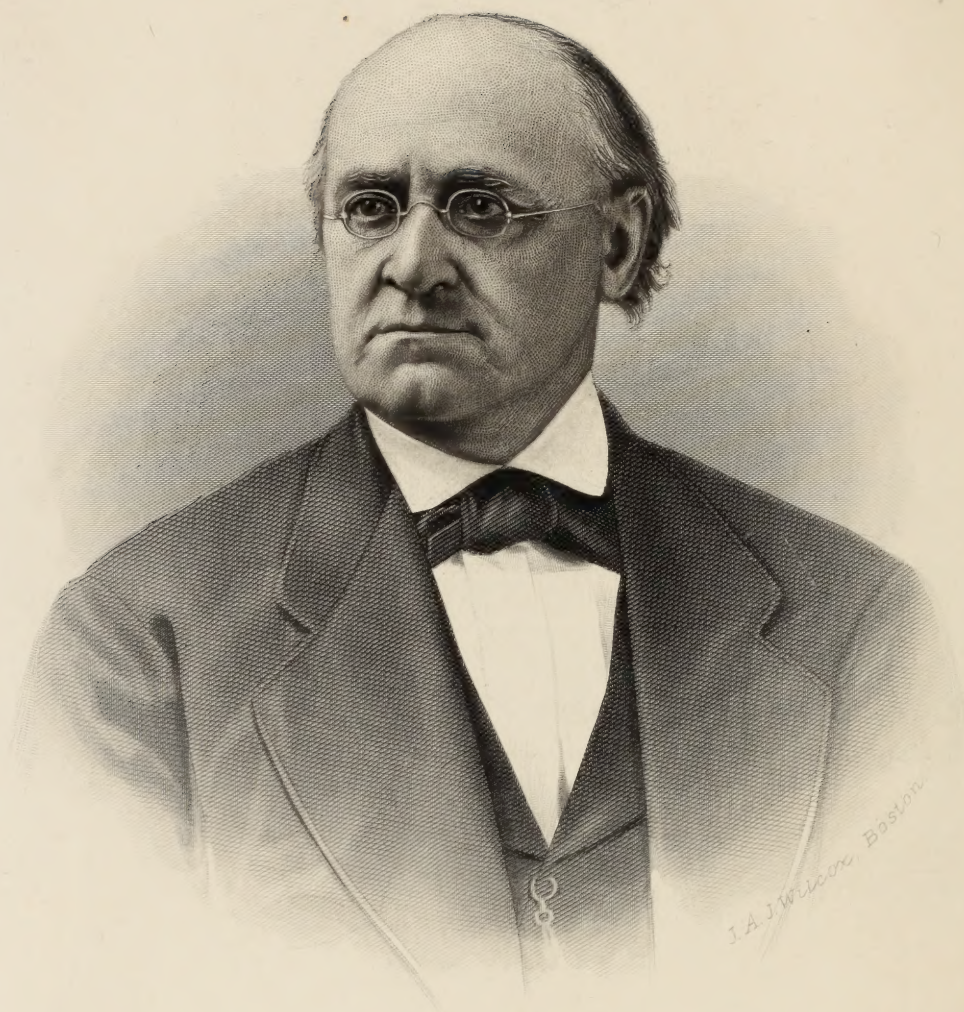
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NEW-ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

JANUARY, 1893.

NATHANIEL FOSTER SAFFORD.

By the REV. GEORGE MADISON BODGE, of Leominster, Mass.

NATHANIEL FOSTER SAFFORD was born at Salem, Mass., in the house now numbered 19 Winter Street, September 19, 1815, and died at his home in Milton, April 22, 1891, full of years, beloved and honored by all who have known him either in his public relations or in the way of personal acquaintance and friendship.

When a man like Mr. Safford passes away, we can better appreciate how large a place he has filled, by the vacancy which he leaves. For more than fifty years, as a member of the Massachusetts bar, he has held his honorable place as a lawyer of eminent ability and unblemished integrity. Conservative in his opinions and methods, he was yet strong in his convictions, and prompt to act in the way they pointed. There are few names which show a fairer record, even in the long and honorable lists of the bar of Eastern Massachusetts. From his early years of practice, Mr. Safford was appointed to important positions of public trust, and in every case honored the place by his ability and fidelity. As a public official he showed a shrewd and ready understanding of men and affairs, which his easy and quiet courtesy might not lead one to suspect. And, under all circumstances, Mr. Safford was a gentleman, in the full meaning of the term, as all who have met him in any place or relation can testify. As a presiding officer, on the floor of public debate, in the social circle,—and especially in that kindly, courtly cordiality which characterized his welcome of friends to his home, he was always the gentleman. The deep interest which he had in this "New-England Historic Genealogical Society," and his valuable services to it through many years, make it peculiarly fitting that this memoir should herein appear. His own antiquarian tastes and careful researches have made it an easy as well as a pleasant duty to give here a brief sketch of his family's American lineage.

THOMAS¹ SAFFORD, the emigrant ancestor, came from England to Massachusetts with his wife Elizabeth, and settled at Ipswich

some time prior to 1641. They had a son, *John² Safford*, married Sarah —, and settled in Ipswich, where their son,

THOMAS³ SAFFORD, was born October 16, 1672; and married Elinor Shatswell, October 7, 1698. She was probably the widow of Richard Shatswell, and daughter of Daniel Cheney.

STEPHEN⁴ SAFFORD, son of the above parents, born at Ipswich, March 10, 1716, married Sarah Jarvis. He died at Ipswich, July 22, 1767.

NATHAN⁵ SAFFORD, son of the above, born at Ipswich, June 5, 1760, married September 29, 1785, Elizabeth Foster, of Salem, daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Foster, and lineal descendant of Reginald Foster of Ipswich in 1638. They removed to North Yarmouth, Maine, soon after marriage, and there made their home, and there died; he December 27, 1823, and she April 1, 1826.

NATHANIEL FOSTER⁶ SAFFORD was born at North Yarmouth, Maine, June 13, 1786; and died at Salem, November 20, 1847. He removed to Salem in 1806, at the age of twenty, and there married, August 8th, 1808, Sally, daughter of George and Sally Smith, born in Salem, July 11, 1791, and died March 16, 1810, aged 18 yrs. 8 mos. 5 days. Of this marriage, Sarah was born at Salem, May 16, 1809. He married 2d, Hannah, daughter of William and Mary Woodbury, of Hamilton, Mass., born June 18, 1791, and died at Salem, April 18, 1856. Of these parents were born two sons, Nathaniel Foster⁷ Safford, Jr., born July 14, 1814, died November 28, 1814, and Nathaniel Foster Safford, Jr., the subject of this memoir, born, as stated before, in Salem, September 19, 1815. He married in Dorchester, February 10, 1845, Josephine Eugenia Morton, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Wheeler) Morton of Milton, and a lineal descendant of George and Julia Anne (Carpenter) Morton, of York, England, who came to Plymouth, Mass., in 1623. Of this marriage, one son, Nathaniel Morton Safford, was born January 31, 1848, in Dorchester, and now resides in the family home in Milton, together with Mrs. Safford, his mother.

By diligent correspondence and inquiry, we are able to follow along, in outline, the course of Mr. Safford's full and useful, though even and comfortable life. He was happy in his home-life, both as boy and man. His parents were members of the "Old South Church" in Salem, which was for many of those early years under the pastoral care of the Rev. Dr. Emerson; they were of excellent social standing, and the boy's earliest years were in the midst of the best social conditions of the good old city of his birth. In his figure, and somewhat in his stately old-time courtesy of manner, he is said to have resembled his father; while in features and temperament, as well as in many characteristics of his delicate and sensitive tastes, were recognized the traits of his refined and beautiful mother. Mr. David Moore and Capt. George Upton of Salem were

playmates and schoolmates of young Safford in his early boyhood, and recall him as "a very good boy, an excellent scholar, much liked by his associates, but of rather retiring disposition." The boy was carefully but wisely nurtured. We find him as a child at the private school kept by Miss Abigail Mason; and we learn from Mr. Henry M. Brooks of Salem, whose letter is subjoined, and from whose kindly help much of the information about his school-life is gained, that the late Rev. Charles T. Brooks, of Newport, brother of Henry M., was at the same school at the same time with Mr. Safford. He is next found in the private school kept by Mr. James S. Gerrish; and we have in a newspaper clipping the notice of an examination of Mr. Gerrish's school, in August, 1829, in which young Mr. Safford figures quite prominently:

The examination of Mr. Gerrish's School, we understand, was as usual most pleasing and satisfactory, and was attended at Franklin Hall, by a very numerous auditory. At this examination, premiums were awarded to Stephen O. Shepard, Thomas W. Rea, *Nathaniel F. Safford*, Simon F. Barstow, William W. Story, Henry Cheever, and Thomas Carlile, for good Reading—to Joshua Raymond, Nathaniel Perkins, George F. Allen, *Nathaniel F. Safford*, Joseph Beadle, Augustus Sanger, George W. Punchard, Francis Perkins, Joseph Endicott, and Charles Wiggin, for good Writing—to Thomas W. Rea, Stephen O. Shepard, and *Nathaniel F. Safford*, for good Speaking.

We may judge somewhat the quality of the patronage of this school by the names of the pupils. And we can imagine the stately, well-dressed and highly respectable "numerous auditory," gathered with proud interest to see and hear the embryo orators and statesmen perform their parts upon this preparatory stage. And no doubt a special thrill of pride came to the Saffords, as their slender, bright-eyed lad alone bore away *three* of the premiums.

From this school young Safford passed, probably in the autumn of 1829, to the Latin Grammar School, in which he finished fitting for college. The teachers during those years were Mr. Henry Kemble Oliver and Mr. Theodore Eames.

Items of interest in connection with Mr. Safford's father appear in the following letter from Mr. Brooks, which I have in part copied here:

Letter from Mr. Henry M. Brooks of Salem.

Though I had no personal acquaintance with Mr. N. F. Safford, Sr., or his son, I remember both perfectly well. The father was rather a slender and thin man, with a quick, nervous manner and step, and very respectable in appearance. I recall the place of business (he was a dealer in iron, grindstones, etc.), the store under the old Concert Hall at the corner of Central and Lafayette Streets, near the South Bridge. The building was of wood, built in the old colonial style. I well remember the sign across the front over the store, in full width: "Nath^l F. Safford," in huge gilt script letters, and the great grind-stones which leaned against the front each side the door. The hall over the store was used for balls, dancing schools, etc., and later as a gymnasium. The building was destroyed by the great fire of

1844. It was replaced with a three-story brick structure, called "Phoenix Hall." I think Mr. Safford never occupied the new building, of which the lower portion is used as an oyster house, and the second story as a military armory.

AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

Young Mr. Safford finished his course at the Latin Grammar School at Salem, and was admitted at Dartmouth College in the summer of 1831, just before he was sixteen years old, in the class of 1835, then numbering sixty. From pleasant letters received from two of his class-mates I am able to give a glimpse of his surroundings and relations at Dartmouth. Charles E. Stevens, Esq., of Worcester, one of the few survivors of the class of 1835, kindly gives leave to quote from his address at the annual reunion of the Alumni of Dartmouth, after fifty years from the graduation of their class. The meeting was held in Boston, January 28, 1885. In the opening of his address he speaks of his classmates present, and writes me that he referred to Mr. Safford and Judge Ladd of Cambridge, who sat each side of him at the table. The topic of his address was "Fifty years ago," and the address, published in full in *The Dartmouth* for March 20, 1885, affords a clear picture of the condition of things at the College during the years of their course. Some brief selections will help to show the young Safford's surroundings.

Mr. Stevens began his address by saying :

I am a little afraid of these many brown heads before me. Some persons, misled by the disguise which nature has imposed upon me, might unawares take me for one of the elders. It would be a very natural mistake certainly. But my classmates, here, on my right and left, would hardly fall into such a mistake. To them I am ever young, as they are to me.

Mr. Stevens goes on to speak of the condition of the institution in those years, and draws a kindly picture of each of the officers and professors from President Lord down. He describes President Lord as energetic, shrewd and wise as a disciplinarian, with dignified manner and fine administrative ability; Professor Shurtleff as "dwelling inscrutably behind green spectacles and seeing a great deal more of us than we of him"; Professor Haddock, a favorite nephew of Daniel Webster and very popular with the students, of high spirit, a gentleman, and treating the students like gentlemen; Professors Crosby and Stowe, the Greek professors, of whom the first is said to have been "immensely great on the infinite little of the Greek particles," while the latter, "not insisting on the finer linguistic criticism, sought to inspire us with his own enthusiasm for the author we had in hand"; Professor Ira Young, the talented mathematical teacher, and father of the distinguished Professor Charles A. Young of Princeton. The class had as instructors during the course :—In Mathematics, Prof. Ebenezer Adams, and tutor, afterwards Professor, Ira Young. In Latin and Greek, tutor, afterwards Pro-

fessor, Alpheus Crosby, and Prof. Calvin Ellis Stowe. Prof. Roswell Shurtleff and President Nathan Lord were the teachers in Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Prof. Charles B. Haddock in Rhetoric. A German was employed for a time to give lessons in French. These were Safford's teachers during his college course. He closes with a word about his class, which is of interest to us :

I pass on to say a word about my own class. It was noteworthy for two things. The first was, that, with a single exception, it was the largest class ever then graduated; the exception being the class of 1811. We entered, I think, sixty strong, and we graduated fifty. Later classes have greatly surpassed us, but in that day our numbers were phenomenal. It may be said, perhaps, that we were the first fruits of President Lord's new and energetic administration. Three years had elapsed since his inauguration, and the fruit of the Dartmouth renaissance had gone abroad. The second noteworthy thing touching the class was, that with it, began the experiment of abolishing appointments at Commencement. Human nature is weak, and it is my impression that the last half of our class was not sorry. It gave them also as well as their "betters" a chance to appear "in public on a stage," and left the public to find out "who was who" as best it could. The experiment thus begun was continued until, after a fair trial, the authorities found it expedient to restore the old system.

In his letter, in answer to my request for a word from him in regard to Mr. Safford in his college days, he writes :

Mr. Safford was one of the youngest members in our class. As I remember him, he was a fair, delicate boy, sensitive, and free from any of the rough ways of most boys. Because of these characteristics and because of his youth, he was naturally not an active leader in our class. We had in those days two literary societies between which the members of each class were, on entering, distributed by lot. One of these was called "The Social Friends," the other "The United Fraternity." My impression is that in the debates young Safford was not forward to take any conspicuous part, but ready to discharge any assigned duty.

From the letter of another class-mate of Mr. Safford, Rev. Jacob Chapman of Exeter, N. H., now in his eighty-third year, I select a brief extract :

I wish I could give you more full and definite information about my classmate, N. F. Safford. I was in the first division of our class of sixty, and he in the second, so that we rarely met at recitations. I was appointed monitor of the class, and also to assist one of the instructors in "keeping order" during the time of a class recitation to him; and for these reasons some of the younger boys seemed to keep at a distance from me. I think I never had to admonish or reprove young Safford at any time. As I remember him in 1831, when as monitor I was appointed to "keep an eye on him," he seemed younger even than he was; he was very modest, retiring, quiet and studious. Our only athletic game was foot-ball, and I am quite sure that Safford did not take any active part in that. In his freshman year he had his room at the house of Mr. Douglass, and his room-mate was probably Edward Warner of Salem. Josiah Winchester of Southboro' roomed in the same house, and I think these were, in that year, his

closest associates. He was considered one of the most studious of the younger boys, and stood well in his class. The second year he roomed at No. 13 Thornton Hall, with Henry Bright Chase, of Warner, N. H. My room was in the same Hall. My impression is that he was always prompt to perform his duties, but not active in much beyond that point. His roommate, Chase, was wholly different from young Safford in habits and character; he afterwards became a lawyer in Clinton, Louisiana, where he died in 1885. In the Mexican war Chase raised and commanded a company.

In the junior year Safford had a room in Wentworth Hall, I think, alone, most of the time. In the senior year he returned to the house of Mr. Douglass, where he roomed the first year, and there his associates were S. C. Bartlett, late president of Dartmouth College, and his brother, later the Rev. Joseph Bartlett.

In answer to my inquiry, President Bartlett writes, under date December 3, 1892:

My belief is that Mr. Safford had no chum while in the house of Mr. Douglass. I remember him as a rather fine looking young man, with black hair and bright black eyes. But as I was in a lower class and somewhat younger than he, and as he was rather retiring in his ways, or, if socially inclined, yet with a different circle from mine, I am unable to give you any more definite information concerning him. I can say, however, that he bore an excellent reputation so far as I can remember, and all my impressions of him, in memory, are very pleasant.

Upon graduation from college Mr. Safford began the study of law in the office of Hon. Asahel Huntington of Salem.

He was admitted to the Essex County Bar, September 17, 1838, as may be seen by the following extracts from the Essex County Records:

At the Court of Common Pleas begun and held at Newburyport, within and for the county of Essex, on the third Monday, being the seventeenth day of September, in the year one thousand, eight hundred and thirty eight.

"Nathaniel F. Safford, jr. being duly recommended to the Court to practise as an attorney, in open Court takes and subscribes the oaths and declarations in such case provided and is thereupon admitted to practise accordingly."

Thus equipped for his life-work, he left home, and came to Dorchester, January 16, 1839, and opened an office at the "Milton Lower Mills" village, in a building then standing where the chocolate mill now stands. He boarded, until his marriage, in Mr. Swift's family at their old mansion on Milton Hill. In 186-? he removed his office to Boston, No. 27 State Street, and has held his city office and practice from that time until his death, having removed his office twice, viz.: to No. 53 Devonshire, and thence to 27 Kilby Street.

Upon marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Safford set up their home in their fine house, a present from the bride's father, still standing, at the corner of Washington and Sanford Streets. There they resided

until 1862, when they removed to the beautiful residence in Milton, where he died and where the family still resides.

In the early part of his practice, Mr. Safford was appointed a Master in Chancery, and acted as magistrate, exercising jurisdiction also under the operation of insolvent laws. He was much engaged in local town affairs, and active in town-meetings, while Dorchester was still a separate municipality. His word was listened to with deference by the people, and his services in many official relations were appreciated. He was a ready and pleasing speaker, and few public meetings of importance were held, either of a civil, political or social nature, where his presence and words were not in demand and always welcome. As a presiding officer few excelled him; always courteous and dignified, but, upon occasion, with a touch of quaint humor all his own. Many remember his introduction, at a political meeting away back "in the fifties," of a tall, gaunt Westerner who had come upon the platform late, whom Mr. Safford did not know, but whose name was whispered to him, when he introduced him as Mr. Lincoln, "one of the old Lincoln family, probably." His introduction "brought down the house," as Mr. Lincoln swung his tall form from his seat and "rose to the probability," and the good people of Dorchester listened for the first time to some of the comical campaign stories and telling hits of Abraham Lincoln, the then unknown future president of the United States.

In social meetings we shall never forget the kindly, droll, always instructive and entertaining speeches, always ready upon call.

Mr. Safford was chosen representative to the General Court from the town of Dorchester, for the years 1850 and 1851. In 1853, upon the retirement of the Hon. Samuel P. Loud from the Board of County Commissioners for Norfolk County (Dorchester being then included in that County), Mr. Safford was nominated by the Whig party, against the forces of the Freesoil and Democratic parties, combined upon one candidate. After two trials at the polls there was no election, and Governor Clifford appointed him in the place of Mr. Loud, and at the first meeting of the new board Mr. Safford was chosen chairman, and afterwards for fifteen years he held that office by successive reëlections. Soon after the annexation of Dorchester to Boston, Mr. Safford's services were sought, and in 1872 he was again elected to the board, and at the organization of the board, January, 1873, was chosen chairman, in which office he served for six years more, making in all a term of twenty-one years.

In that long period of service Mr. Safford had great influence in bringing about many needed public improvements in the department over which the Board of Commissioners had jurisdiction. It was largely due to his persistent and wise exertions that corporate franchises in turnpikes and toll-bridges were abolished in the County. There was not, probably, another man in the County of Norfolk so thoroughly conversant with the public highways within the limits of

the County as Mr. Safford. He was wisely cautious, and slow to enter upon any enterprise until plans had been considered from all points of view, the "cost had been rigidly counted," and adequate results could be safely calculated. Under his faithful and conservative direction public funds were never wasted, and few, if any, mistakes were made, or useless experiments tried. Many of the old highways were re-located to meet the new needs of changing interests and industries; railroad crossings, stations, bridges, etc., were controlled and guarded; new roads were located; public buildings were rebuilt, remodelled or improved, during his term of office. A matter of special interest to him was the preservation of public records and documents; and in many of the county buildings, and also in the town offices, to-day, there are fire-proof vaults or safes where, before his term, these safeguards were entirely wanting. These, however, are but a small part of the real work done by the board under his wise leadership. The influence of his conservative and impartial methods has impressed itself upon the County in such a way that no mere office-seekers are deemed eligible to fill the places of men who were above any partizan dealing, and had nothing to gain from the office save the public good.

In politics, Mr. Safford belonged to the Whigs until the formation of the Republican party, with which he then cast his lot from principle, and to which he was always loyal. Without any self-seeking he worked to uphold the party's standards. But, sincerely patriotic, he always held the nation above the party, and the honor and integrity of the country were as dear to him as his own.

Upon coming to Dorchester Mr. Safford became identified with the Unitarian Society, then under the pastoral care of Rev. Richard Pike. He was one of the most respected, useful and influential members from that time forth. In the affairs of the parish, as in civil duties, he was always conservative in his influence, and his advice was heeded and his judgment trusted, especially in all affairs relating to the property of the parish, investment of funds, etc.

Mr. Safford was greatly interested in antiquarian studies and pursuits, and was a valued member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society for many years. He was a warm personal friend of the late president of the Society, Col. Marshall P. Wilder, and one of his constant and most earnest helpers. The following testimonials from personal friends, members of this Society, bear evidence:

Letter of Mr. John Ward Dean.

My acquaintance with Mr. Safford began in 1873, when he became a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society. Afterwards he was chosen one of the directors of the Society, and I saw him more frequently. I soon found him to be a clear headed man, whose advice could be safely followed. I was struck with the soundness of his judgment

in all matters that came before the board. He investigated thoroughly matters that were specially referred to him, and his decisions were the result of mature thought and careful research. He was one of the most useful members of the board, and was always ready to perform any duty assigned to him. He seldom failed to attend the monthly meeting of the board. He was equally constant in his attendance at the public meetings of the Society; and he frequently took part in the discussions there, his remarks being always listened to with deep interest.

He was a well read man, particularly in history. His conversation showed that he possessed a fund of information upon all subjects. It was a pleasure for me to listen to him. I derived much instruction as well as pleasure from his discourse. He was a lawyer skilled in his profession, and of undoubted ability. He had much experience in public affairs and in the transaction of business.

I found him a firm friend, whose assistance, in all matters in which he was able to aid me, was always to be relied on. I shall long deplore his loss and cherish his memory.

Letter of Rev. Albert K. Teele, D.D., of Milton.

REV. MR. BODGE:

My dear Sir:—At your request I cannot refuse to write a few words regarding my much beloved and honored friend Nathaniel F. Safford. You doubtless have all facts concerning his early life and education, and also his professional career. Therefore I shall not speak of intellectual capabilities,—of his attainments, accurate, varied and far-reaching, nor of his marked fidelity in the many offices of trust, public and private, confided to him,—but only of the nobleness of his heart. He was a true friend, ever to be trusted and relied upon. Naturally unostentatious and retiring, his friendship showed itself in the quiet and persistent effort to help all, and especially to help and upraise the over-burdened and discouraged. In the silent and unseen way he was always working. As a friend and neighbor, always fresh in his interest in current events as well as in antiquarian research, with large knowledge of the advancing developments of our country and the world—his companionship was always of highest interest and value. As a citizen, he ever had the welfare of his fellow citizens at heart, and both at the public meeting of the town, and in a private way, he was the advocate of what seemed to him just, honorable and fair. He was especially the friend of the poor, ever ready as a lawyer, by his counsel and help, to lead them out of difficulties and to save them from the exactions of evil advisers.

Mr. Safford was never robust, but with his simple habits and wise care of his health he was able to do far more work in his quiet methodical manner than many who seemed much stronger physically. His decline in the last years was gradual, and to the last he suffered but little physical pain, and was surrounded with all the tender ministrations of his family in his last hours.

The funeral was held at the family mansion Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. Albert K. Teele, D.D., conducted the services and opened by reading a scripture selection. In his remarks he spoke substantially as follows:

It is said that the eloquent Massillon, when the mortal remains of his illustrious monarch lay in funeral state before him, looked down from the high altar into the open coffin and broke the awful silence of the occasion with these words: "There is none truly great but God." The sentiment was just, and the circumstances gave it weight. It is even so, my friends; all ages, all conditions of men bow at the approach of death, and are brought to the same level by its denuding hand. The bright and joyous life and the life shaded by sorrow and suffering; the life of affluence and the life of penury, alike come to this end. Prattling infancy, merry childhood, aspiring youth, vigorous manhood and gray decrepitude yield to the stern mandate.

But a few days ago the beloved clergyman,* whose presence, guidance and wisdom we felt that we could not spare, was taken from us, and now we meet to pay our last tribute of respect and honor to his next-door neighbor, the eminent jurist—our friend, our helper, our counsellor—who, by his wisdom, learning and kindness has helped us over the rough places of life. We shall miss his well known form along these streets, where we have been wont to see him for so many years. We shall miss him in our homes, in our social and municipal gatherings. We shall miss him in the sanctuary of worship. When we knock at the door of this hospitable mansion his kindly greeting will no longer welcome us. We shall hear his voice no more. The end of the earthly life has come, and with sorrowing hearts we bid him adieu. We do not to-day review this long and useful life reaching out in so many directions and entering into so many and varied interests. We gather here as friends and neighbors, fellow citizens and professional associates, rather to proffer our warmest sympathies to this stricken household, and to recall with tender memories our departed brother and friend, seeking together the divine blessing that the influence inspired from this occasion may go with us into life.

From the Parish Records of the Third Religious Society of Dorchester.

Sunday, April 26, 1891, the congregation were requested to be seated after the benediction. Dr. Greene came forward and spoke in memory of Mr. N. F. Safford; recalling his good life among us, and the loss from our midst of so wise and good a man. Rev. George M. Bodge, former pastor of the Society (and occupying the pulpit for the day), being called upon, said: "I am glad to have the opportunity to join the members of this society in this testimonial of respect to one who has been so long and so intimately connected with all the highest interests of this people and parish. As pastor of this society I knew Mr. Safford as a courteous, kindly and genial man, and a wise and conservative counsellor in all the affairs of the parish. In his pleasant home the true and courtly hospitality of the old school was always cordially extended. As a personal friend and adviser I learned to prize him, and in many cases I remember his quiet helpfulness and ready charity, bestowed in such way that the recipient never knew the benefactor. These things are known to many here, as we have heard. But Mr. Safford had other relations in which I chanced to be associated with him, and one in particular of which I may speak. As a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, I saw much of his influence exerted for the building up of its interests. The late president, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, relied greatly upon Mr. Safford's wisdom and foresight, which many times was experienced and gratefully recognized. The Society has had no more

* Rev. Frederick Frothingham.

earnest or respected member, and certainly some of the finest men in New England, including Gov. Andrew and his successors, have been his associates. In all relations I shall remember him for his wisdom, integrity and true worth, while I gratefully recall his helpful personal friendship."

These resolutions were offered by Miss E. P. Channing, and passed by the Society :

It is right and fitting, as our friends and neighbors pass from our midst, to recall their virtues; and especially becoming is it for us, as a congregation of worshippers, to call to mind Mr. Nathaniel F. Safford, who has set us the example of steadiness in church-going, even when infirmity was stealing upon him.

Not again shall we see the erect form which, in all seasons, sought his pew, and in summer laid unobtrusively the flowers he loved so well upon the altar. It is our privilege to remember his integrity, to imitate his kindness known only to the recipient, and to emulate his old-time courtesy.

We tender to his family this recognition of his worth, and our sympathy with their grief in parting from one whom they have loved long and well.

At the meeting of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, Wednesday, May 6th, 1891.

The Historiographer reported the death of Mr. Nathaniel Foster Safford of Milton, on April 22d, 1891.

The Reverend George M. Bodge, of East Boston, asked leave to say a word, in tribute to Mr. Safford's memory, and spoke in warm and fitting terms of his character, personal traits and noble qualities, and of his labors and interest in the affairs of this Society; also of the high esteem in which he was held in his profession, as a citizen, as a public officer, and in his own home circle. Mr. Bodge then offered a resolution, which the Society passed, expressing the respect in which Mr. Safford was held as a man, the deep sense of his loss as a member of the Society, and the sincere sympathy extended by the Society to his bereaved family.

DEATHS IN STRATHAM, N. H.

Transcribed from a Record kept by Dea. *Samuel Lane*, and communicated by CHARLES C. HARDY, Esq.

[Continued from volume xxxii., p. 50.]

1747.

- May 23. Andrew Frenches child Died.
- May 28. old mr James Kennison Died.
- June 2. William Rust Died.
- before March 21. William Meads child Died.
- Aug. 24. Edward Taylers child died.
- Sept. 11. William Moore Esq Died.
- Sept. 20. Ensⁿ Joseph Merrill Died.
- Last June John Leavits young child Died.
- Oct. 11. Ruth Barker died.

- Oct. 29. Rich^d Calleys girl Sarah Marvel Died.
 Oct. 31. mr Samuel Piper Died.
 Nov. 1. Hannah Hains Died at mr Neals
 Nov. 7. mr Samuel Goodhue's wife Died.
 Nov. 16. Cuffe Nokes child Dead-born.
 Nov. 17. Judith Runnels Died.
 Nov. 23. David Cliffords wife Died.
 Dec. 14. John Avery's mother Died.

in the year past have Died in this Town 24 persons.

1748.

- Jan. 9. Joseph Jones Died.
 Jan. 20. Samuel Pevys child Died.
 Jan. 21. Richard Calleys Son Rich^d Died.
 Feb. 19. old Sarah Speed Died.
 March 6. John Barkers child Died.
 Apr. 22. Joseph Wiggin Died.
 Apr. 24. Josiah Pipers child died.
 Apr. 27. William Burleys Jun^r Died.
 Apr. 27. Volentine Clarks child Died.
 June 4. Jude Allens child Died.
 Aug. 15. Coll. Wiggins Negro woman [Gene?] Died.
 Sept. 1. John Hills Daughter Sarah Died.
 Sept. 22. Thomas Veazeys Jun^r wife Died.
 Nov. 14. old mr. William Frenchs wife Died.
 Nov. 28. Moses Thirstons wife Died.
 Dec. 12. Moses Thirstons young child Died.
 Dec. 23. the widow Durgin Died.

in the year past hes Died in this Town 17 persons.

1749.

- Jan. 3. M^r Noah Barker Died.
 Jan. 17. Thomas Glanvil Died.
 Jan. 18. Benjamin Taylers wife Died.
 Jan. 20. Serj Joseph Rollings Died.
 Jan. 14. Cuffe Nokes child Died.
 Feb. 2. Josiah Smith Died.
 Feb. 4. Stephen Leavits child Died.
 Feb. 9. Henry Wiggin Died.
 March 3. Thomas Chases child Died.
 March 17. Jonathan Rollings child Died.
 March 20. the Rev^d M^r Henry Rust Died.
 March 24. Edward Taylers child Died.
 Apr. 14. John Wiggins Daughter Died.
 May 3. Ensⁿ Jonathan Chase Died.
 May 19. Josiah Persons child Died.
 June 15. Stephen Leavit Died.
 Oct. 19. old Mrs Tayler Died.
 Oct. 27. David Hanifords child Died.
 —t. 30. Moses Bointons child Died.
 — 5. Steⁿ Thirstons child Died.
 — — — — child Died.
 Nov. 30. Andrew Wiggin Jun^r wife Died.

[To be continued.]

LEE OF VIRGINIA.

By W. B. LEE, Esq.,* of Seend, Melksham, Wilts., England.

IN a paper by J. H. Lea, Esq., in the REGISTER for January last, occur certain passages on which I should be glad to offer a few remarks. In this and in his former most valuable paper the writer has placed on record in America for the first time the actual facts on which alone any reasonable opinion can be formed as to the origin of the Virginian Lees, and I know his desire for accuracy far too well to fear giving him any offence by the slight criticisms I am venturing to make.

Page 64.—“By which they had claimed descent from the Lees of Quarrendon.”

The suggestion that the Lees of Virginia were of the Quarrendon stock was not made by any of the family, but is entirely due to the Rev. Dr. Frederick G. Lee of Lambeth. The Virginians, from Colonel Richard the first settler, down to and including the late General R. E. Lee, have always claimed the Shropshire descent. The proofs of this are given by Mr. Lea down to the recognition of relationship between Harry Lancelott Lee of Coton Hall and Archibald Lee of the Virginian branch, 1810–24. Subsequently to that time, viz. in the year 1868, General Robert E. Lee was in correspondence with H. Lee Warner, Esq. (whose family also claim descent from the Lees of Coton), on the subject of his English ancestry. He stated that he was descended from the Lees of Shropshire, and Mr. Lee Warner wrote to my uncle on behalf of the General for any information he might have on the subject. Moreover I have been assured by one of General Lee's own family that until recently no doubt had ever been raised as to their Shropshire origin. Dr. F. G. Lee's statement is that Colonel Richard was the seventh son of Sir Robert Lee of Hulcott and his wife Lucy Pigott. As they were married in 1561, whereas Col. Richard was going to Virginia with a young family in 1663, this statement clearly could not be accepted without proof. Instead of any such proof the convincing evidence from the wills and the Hardwicke monument, cited by Mr. Lea, leaves little room for doubt that Sir Robert's seventh son died in youth, while the evidence at the Heralds' College at Oxford, and in Virginia, makes it absolutely certain that Col. Richard was either of the Shropshire family or an impostor. It is for those who think he was an impostor to give the reasons for their belief, and for Dr. Lee to reconcile such a belief with the Quarrendon theory of which he, and not any member of the family, is the author. It would be interesting if he would also give the evidence on which he bases other statements, *e.g.* that Col. Richard's wife was Elizabeth Langdon, that his eldest son was Richard, and that one of his descendants called his house Stratford Langton.

“This claim was admitted by the then officers of the College.”

The above words would seem to imply that Col. Richard's right to the

* The present representatives of Lee of Coton.—EDITOR.

arms he used was recognized by the College of Arms. I only wish this had been the case, for then his parentage would be on record. If he was, as is very probable, neither son nor brother, but *nephew* to the head of the family, his name would be very unlikely to appear in the pedigree unless he himself took the trouble to have it registered. This was never done, and even if Gibbon's statement had given his father's name, it could not be accepted by the College without those proofs which are always rigorously insisted on, and which give to the pedigrees there registered a real authority and value. Those from any other source need verification at every step. Without it no one can say whether they are founded on fact.

Page 65. "The statement is made that Col. Richard Lee built Ditchley House. This is incorrect, as the dwelling in question was erected by his grandson Hancock."

The above is a slip on the part of the writer, as Dr. Lee's statement was that Ditchley was built by the emigrant's son Richard. No evidence is offered in support of this statement, and it seems improbable, as William Lee's account in my possession expressly states that this Richard (his own grandfather) passed nearly his whole time in study, and "*neither improved nor diminished his paternal estate.*" That estate, we know from his father's will, was the plantation "Paradise." Mr. Brown's opinion is that Ditchley was built by Hancock the son (not grandson) of Col. Richard, but so far as I have been able to learn nothing is really known as to the date or builder of this house. All that seems certain is that the names Ditchley, Langley, Coton, and Lee Hall have been used by different members of the family in America, but none of them by Col. Richard himself.

"Ditchley, four miles from that city." Ditchley is about *eleven* miles from Oxford.

Page 66. "John Lee of Norton Regis." Should be *Nordley* Regis. I quite agree with Mr. Lea as to the probable explanation of "*Morton* Regis" which he refers to on page 68, but I know of no instance where any member of the family is actually described as of "Norton" instead of "Nordley," and I do not think Norton was a "common" form at all.

Page 67. "A Collection of Arms made . . . very probably by the Mr. Gibbon whose letter &c."

The E. D. N. alphabet was not made by any *one* person. It is a sort of general notebook for the officers of arms made about the time of Charles II., and is valuable as probably the only work in existence giving the arms which were then or had been formerly made use of. It is not an authority as to the *right* to bear such arms. It must not, however, be forgotten that though Colonel Richard's right to the arms could not be recognized by the College without proof, still, whoever made the entry in the E. D. N. A. did not merely record the fact of his using them, but added "Descended" "from the Lees in Shropshire"; while Gibbon, an officer of the College, writing a professional work, expressly commits himself to the same statement. It is difficult to think he would have done this unless he had felt satisfied as to the truth of what he wrote; or, short of actual proof, to imagine stronger testimony.

Page 71. "Obtained by him from America, and may be relied upon as authentic."

For the copy of Col. Richard's will here referred to I am indebted to the

kindness of General Fitzhugh Lee. It is given in Campbell's History of Virginia, and bears every mark of being authentic, but one cannot say more than this as we do not know where to find the original. "Nine members of the Langley stock." Mr. Lea I know uses the expression "Langley stock" to denote the Lees of Shropshire, but the phrase is in this place a little misleading, as the Coton family was not an offshoot of the Langley branch. Coton came to Roger de la Lee by his marriage with the heiress of the Astleys de Nordley in the reign of Richard II. Langley was acquired in the same way by his elder son, Coton falling to the share of the younger. Six of the nine members referred to by Mr. Lea are of the Coton, and three of the Langley branch. Until Col. Richard's parentage is proved it is of course not impossible that he may have been of the latter, but the tradition has always been that he was of Coton, and the evidence at present certainly seems to point that way.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the value of Mr. Lea's papers to all who are interested in this question, and the contrast between his method and that of Dr. Lee is indeed striking. Hardly a single statement is made by the former without the fullest proof being given, while not a single proof is given by the latter in support of any of his assumptions. The Shropshire family will in all probability be very soon extinct in England, and I think myself very fortunate in having been of any assistance to Mr. Lea in working towards the end we have in view, and which I sincerely hope we may one day reach, viz. the proof of Col. Richard's immediate parentage.

I add certain manuscript notes of John Gibbon from a copy of his book belonging to me.

Notes in the author's handwriting from a copy of John Gibbon's "Introductio ad Latinam Blasoniam" 1682, in the possession of W. B. Lee, Esq.

Ego author hujus libri donair eundem Bibliothecæ Collegii nuper fundati in Virginia: Sic Testor propria mea manuscriptione ætatis meæ 87. 1717. Johannes Gybbon. Mentionem facio de memet et Honorando viro Ricardo Lee p. 156 ubi sua insignia (sive sartum gentilitium) exhibentur.*

p. 157 I speake of my descent paternall and maternall and of the Reason of my going to Virginia in the next leafe p. 2nd. Collonell Lee, mentioned p. 156 of this Booke had a faire estate in Virginia. The product of his Tobacco amounted to 2000£ per annum: Hee was willing to end his daies in England and send over one to reside as generall Inspectour and overseer of his severall plantations. I was recommended to him as a fitt and Trusty person having beene a servant to Thomas Lord Coventry the Richest Baron of England &c. I accepted of Collonell Lees proffer—wee arrived in Virginia the last of October 1659 and 9br 2^d came to the Collonells house at Dividing Creeks. Before Hee could settle Things for his finall departure and settling in England wee had news from Newe England of y^e Kings Restauration. The Collonell was willing to hasten for England and I as willing as Hee, having Hopes to gett some employment by meanes of Jn^o L^d Culpeper, to whom my family had relation by mariage. But Hee was dead before I reached England. Wee arrived at Mergate in Kent friday 22 March 16⁶⁰₁ my leaving Virginia I have sorely since repent^d. Hee made mee generous proffers of mariage & offered mee 1000 Acres of Ground.

* The coat of arms described and figured on page 156 is that of Lee of Langley and Coton Hall, Salop; viz. a fesse chequy between eight billets.—W. B. L.

THE DOLBEARES OF BOSTON.

By EDWARD DOUBLEDAY HARRIS, Esq., of New York city.

THE writer has in his possession several memorandum books and files of business papers formerly belonging to three Boston merchants, John Dolbeare, his son Benjamin, and Benjamin's son John. Among them, in the handwriting of Benjamin Dolbeare, is a copy of a letter written to John Dolbeare, ironmonger, of Ashburton, England, which throws some light on the early history of the family here. It runs as follows :

Boston, New England, 28th August 1772.

Mr. Benjⁿ Dolbeare,
at Ashburton, in O. Eng.

Sir, I Have lately been informed by one M^r Row, who lives about 20 miles from your Town, that you were alive & well when he left home, & you being the only relation that I have heard anything of in England, am desirous of having a Correspondence with you if it will be agreeable to you. Therefore take this opportunity to acquaint you as far as I know, how the relationship came about, Viz. my late father M^r John Dolbeare came from Ashburton into this Country with my Grandfather M^r Edmund Dolbeare, my Grandmother, & uncle Joseph, about the year 1664, my father and uncle Joseph served their times with my Grandfather to the pewterers Trade, in which business my father set up, & added to it the Ironmongry Trade, both which he carried on to the year 1740, when he died in about the 76th year of his age & left nine children, seven sons & two Daughters, all of whom are dead except myself & a younger brother & sister, the one a Widow aged 60, the other a widower aged 59 years. I am sixty one years of age, keep the same shop & carry on the same business my father did. My Grandmother died a few years after she came over here, and my Grandfather Married again, by his last wife he had two sons & one daughter who have all been married, the oldest, a son, has been dead some years, the other son is about 70 & the daughter ab. 65 years of Age, her husband lately died, her Brother has had two wives, by the first he had many Children & two by his last. His Wife & he are poor & in the alms-House in this Town, of which I have the honor of being one of the overseers. When my Grandfather died I know not, it being before I was born. My father was but Nine years old when he came into this Country. My mother died about the year 1745 in about the 70th year of her age. My Brother James who was at Ashburton to visit his relations there in the year 1738 (when I suppose you saw him there) for I understand you are about 60 y^{rs} of Age, he died in the year 1743 in the 37th year of his age, he gave an acc^t of our relations there & that there was none of y^t name but what were related to us. Thus I have given you as full an acco^t of my fathers family in this Country as I can recollect, & should be glad of an acco^t of our family remaining with you, if it be agreeable to you to send one.

I now proceed to give you an acco^t of my own family Viz^t I have had two wives, by the first I had eleven children of which only four are living, whose names are Thomas, Sarah, Grizzel & John, the first is about 24 years of age a merchant at Kingston in Jamaica, the second about 23 married to a merchant in this Town, she has one child, a Girl of her name, the 3^d about 21 a single woman & the last about 20 years of age, my apprentice; by the last wife I have no children. If you think it worth your while to write to me at any time, direct to Benjamin Dolbeare, Merc^t in Boston, New England & it will come safe to hand. I wish you health & prosperity & am

Y^r unknown kinsman

BENJAMIN DOLBEARE.

Mem^o Ashburton is in the County of Devon, ab^t 20 Miles from Plymouth & Exeter. I Rec.['] a letter from him & his Name is John instead of Benj^a.

The reply has not been found.

In one of the memorandum books, in the hand-writing of the younger John Dolbeare, is the following record, evidently a copy from an older one which, as yet, has not come to light in the search:

1669	Feb ^y 11.	Jn ^o Dolbeare	born, died 20 th June '40.
1675	July 10.	Sarah his wife	do. do.
1702	Ap ^l 25.	John Dolbeare	do. do. June '28.
1704	Ap ^l 9.	Thomas Dolbeare	do. do. 22 June '65.
1705	Octo ^r 18.	James Dolbeare	do. do. '43.
1707	May 17.	Samuel Dolbeare	do. do. 18 Ap ^l '33.
1708	Dec ^r 4.	Benj ^a Dolbeare	do. do.
1710	May 24.	Mary Dolbeare	do. do. 8 th Feb ^y '64.
1711	July 24.	Benj ^a Dolbeare	do. do. 26 th Jan ^y '87.
1712	July 26.	Sarah Dolbeare	do. do. 29 th Mar. '75.
1713	Jan ^y 5.	David Dolbeare	do. do. June '78.
1715	June 1.	George Dolbeare	do. do. Mar. '72.
1712	May 3.	Hannah Vincent	do. }
	married 18 th June '41.		do. 2 ^d June '63.
1741-2	Mar. 15.	Benj ^a Dolbeare	do. do. 22 ^d June '42.
1742-3	Feb ^y 20.	Sarah Dolbeare	do. do. 17 Ap ^l '43.
1743-4	Feb ^y 14.	Hannah Dolbeare	do. do. 17 th June '47.
1744-5	Mar. 21.	Benj ^a Dolbeare	do. do. 1 st May '67.
1746	Ap ^l 12.	Sarah Dolbeare	do. do. 15 Ap ^l 1811.
1747	Mar. 24.	Thomas Dolbeare	do. do. 14 Feb. 1804.
1748	Ap ^l 12.	George Dolbeare	do. do. 12 th May '48.
1749	Dec ^r 11.	Hannah Dolbeare	do. do. 9 th Mar. '71.
1751	Aug. 3.	Grizel Dolbeare	do. do. 4 Feb ^y 1825.
1752	June 15.	John Dolbeare	do.
1753	May 15.	a Daughter Still born.	
	Doct ^r W ^m Clarke		do. 8 th June '60.

It is apparent, from a comparison of this record with the letter to the English Dolbeare that its writer was in error as to the date of his grandfather's coming to Boston; it was doubtless later than 1664.

On another page of the same memorandum book and in the same handwriting is the following:—

Jn^o Dolbeare's Tomb N^o 50 in the Common burial ground built 1725.

Bury'd in it—

Sam^l his Son mort 18 Ap. 1733.

John himself mort 20th June 1740.

21st Oct. James his Son mort ab^t 21st Oct. 1743.

Sarah Dolbeare his Widow mort Jan^y 1744.

46½ yrs. Jane Vincent mort 2^d May 1761.

Hannah Dolbeare his Son Benj^{as} wife mort 2^d June 1763.

s^d Benj^a Dolbeare's daughter Hannah mort 9th March 1771.

David Dolbeare son of s^d John mort 17th June 1778.

Benj^a Dolheare, d^d 3^d Feb^y 1787.

Eliz. Dolbeare s^d B. D's. widow about last May 1789.

Benj^a Dolbeare's daughter Sarah Gray 18th Ap^l [torn off].

Preserved among the business papers is the title page of a bible (printed in London by John Baskett, MDCCXXXV.), on the blank side of which is written the following:—

I, Benjamin Dolbeare was born the 24 July 1711.

My Wife Hannah whose maiden name was Vincent, was born the 3 May 1712, to whom I was married by the Rev^d M^r Commissary Roger Price the 18th June 1741.

My Son Benjamin was born the 15 March 1741–2 at Eleven a Clock at night, & was Baptis'd by the Rev^d D^r Joseph Sewall the 21 of the Same month.

My said Son Benjamin dyed the 22 June 1742 at 3 o'Clock P.M.

My Daughter Sarah was born on Sunday the 20th Feb. 1742–3 between the hours of 5 & 6 o'Clock in the afternoon & was baptized by D^r Sewall.

My said Daughter Sarah was overlaid & dyed at nurse Clap's at Dorchester the 17 day of April next after She was born.

My Daughter Hannah was born the 14th Febr. 1743–4 between 5 & 6 o'Clock Tuesday morning & was baptis'd by the Rev^d M^r Thomas Prince y^e next Sunday.

My second son Benjamin was born the 21 March 1744–5 at ab^t two o'Clock in the morning & was baptiz'd by the Rev^d D^r Joseph Sewall.

My second Daughter Sarah was born on a Saturday P.M. between 6 & 7 O'Clock 12th April 1746, & was Baptis'd by the Rev^d D^r Joseph Sewall the next day.

My Son Thomas was born on a Tuesday at 3 o'Clock P.M. the 24th March 1747 & was baptis'd by the Rev^d M^r Thomas Prince the Sunday following.

My Daughter Hannah dyed at home of a Consumption 17th June 1747 at ¼ after ten o'Clock in the Evening.

My Son George was born on a Tuesday between the hours of 9 & 10 at night the 12th April 1748 & was baptis'd by the Rev^d D^r Sewall the 17th of s^d month.

My said Son George was overlaid & dyed at Nurse Birds at Dorchester 12 May next following.

My Second Daughter Hannah was born on Monday 11th December 1749 at 12 O'Clock at Night & was baptis'd by the Rev^d D^r Sewall the next Sunday following.

My Daughter Grizzell was born on Saturday the 3^d of August 1751 at 11 Clock in the morning & was baptized the next day by the Rev^d D^r Sewall.

My Son John was born on Monday the 15th June 1752 at 10th of the Clock in the Evening & was baptised the 19th July next after at Dorchester by the Rev^d M^r Bowman (on Acco^t of the Small pox being in Boston at that time) & was held up by M^r John Lovell.

My Wife was Delivered of a Child a Daughter Still Born 15th May 1753. 1763, June 2, My wife died of a Consumption at about five of the Clock in the morning this day being Thursday.

The name of Edmund¹ Dolbeare's first wife, who accompanied him to Boston, does not appear; that of his second was Sarah, and the children born of this marriage in Boston were Elizabeth, Martha, and David. John,² the elder, who followed his father's business, married Sarah Comer. His brother Joseph² married Hannah, a niece of Nathaniel Norder of Marblehead; he had at least two children, *Joseph* and *Edmund*.

Of the large family born to John² and Sarah Dolbeare, the papers make occasional mention. Thomas³ mar. wife Sarah, and was of Dorchester. James³ married, went abroad, and apparently had good reasons for the divorce suit which he instituted. Samuel³ and David,³ marrying to the displeasure of their father, were, by his will, disinherited. Mary³ married Bernard Townsend. Sarah³ married William Clarke, a physician. George³ became the inheritor of estates purchased by his father in Colchester, Conn^t., and his descendants in the male line were there as late as about 1800.

Of Benjamin's³ children, Sarah⁴ married Ellis Gray; Grizzell⁴ died unmarried in Dorchester Feb. 7, 1825; Thomas,⁴ described by his father in the English letter as a merchant of Kingston, Jamaica, came to financial grief there, sought refuge in New England from his creditors, and lived until 1804 in various places in Connecticut as "Thomas Smith," his son and daughter being in England, I think, with their mother; John⁴ was a well known Boston merchant, with residence at Dorchester, having married Zibiah Royall Robinson; he died without issue.

NEW JERSEY CAVALRY &c. IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, 1794.

Communicated by EDMUND J. CLEVELAND, Esq., of Hartford, Ct.

THE originals of the following army rolls are in our possession. The Military service, evidently, was during the "Whiskey Insurrection" in Pennsylvania.

Pay Roll of a Troop of Volunteer L^t Dragoons commanded by Capt Henry Van Derveer of the New Jersey Militia in the Service of the United States for the Month of Sept. Oct. Nov^b & Decem^b 1794

Names.	Rank.	Commence- ment of Ser- vice or of this Settle- ment.	Expiration of Service or of this Settle- ment	Pay per Month in		Pay for horse per day
				Dolls.	Cents	Cts.
Henry Van Derveer	Capt	Sept 16th	21 Oct	40		—40
Andrew Teneick	Lieut	Do.	29 Decemb	26		—40
Gilbert A. Lane	Cornet	Do.	Do.	20		—40
John Covenhoven	Q.M.Sergt	Do.	Do.	9		—40
Thomas Arrowsmith	Sergt.	Do.	Do.	8		—40
James Ten Eick	Sergeant	Sept 22	Do.	8		—40
Michael Nester	Trump.	Do.	Do.	7	33	—40
Abraham Varsdal	Dragoon	Do.	Do.	6	66	—40
Do.	Farier	22 Oct	Do.	8		—40
Ferdinand V. Derveer	Dragoon	Sept 16	Do.	6	66	—40
Mathew Williamson	Do.	Do.	Do.	6	66	—40
John Sutpin	Do.	Do.	Do.	6	66	—40
Frederick Cook	Do.	Do.	Do.	6	66	—40
George Cook	Do.	Do.	Do.	6	66	—40
Peter Perley	Do.	Do.	Do.	6	66	—40
Dennis Huff	Do.	Do.	Do.	6	66	—40
Rem Van Cleff	Do.	Do.	Do.	6	66	—40
Isaac Lowe	Do.	Do.	Do.	6	66	—40
Tunis Van Doren	Do.	Do.	Do.	6	66	—40
Cornelus Beekman	Do.	Do.	Do.	6	66	—40
Peter Bennet	Do.	Do.	Do.	6	66	—40
Dennis Fulkerson	Do.	Do.	Do.	6	66	—40
Richard Fulkerson	Do.	Sept 22	Do.	6	66	—40
Jeremiah Fisher	Do.	Do.	Do.	6	66	—40
Francis Dunn	Do.	Do.	Do.	6	66	—40
John Tingley	Do.	Do.	Do.	6	66	—40
Joseph Totten	Do.	Do.	Do.	6	66	—40
Peter Stryker	Do.	Do.	Do.	6	66	—40
Cornelus Tunison	Do.	Do.	Do.	6	66	—40

I do Certify that I have Inspected the above Roll and find no error herein
W^m Liddel Maj Comd
2^d Reg^t of Jer^y Cav^y

Pay Roll of the Second Regiment of the Jersey Cavalry in the Service of the U. S. commanded by Major William Liddel for the month of Sep-tember, October, November and December 1794

Names.	Rank.	Commence- ment of Service.	Expiration of Service.	Pay pr. month		Remarks.
				dolls.	cts	
William Liddel	Major Com ^t	Septem ^r 6 th	Dec ^r 31 st	55	“	[Acting at the same time as lieutenant, the Lieut’s pay and allow’ce for his horse charged in another pay roll.
Abraham Baily	Major	 9 th	ditto.	do.	“	
Henry Van Derveer	ditto	Oct ^r 22 ^d	ditto.	do.	“	
Henry King	Adjutant	Septem ^r 6 th	Oct ^r 25 th	26	“	
Walter Nichol	ditto	Oct ^r 12 th	Dec ^r 31 st	10	“	
Henry Johnson	ditto	Sept ^r 11 th	ditto.	26	“	
James Anderson	Surgeon	Sept ^r 6 th	ditto.	45	“	
Coanelius C. Blatchley	Surgn ^s Mate	ditto.	ditto.	30	“	
Abner Woodruffe	Pay Master	Oct ^r 20	ditto.	40	“	
Ananias Campbell	Qu ^r Master	Nov ^r 11	ditto.	26	“	
David Linn	ditto	Sept ^r 16	ditto.	do.	“	

Amount of the pay Roll of Capt ⁿ David Ford's troop	2695.76
Amount of ditto Capt ⁿ Ebenezer Tuttle's troop	1847.88
Amount of ditto Capt ⁿ Uzal Meeker's troop	2522.84
Amount of ditto Capt ⁿ John F. Longstreet's troop	2535.83
Amount of ditto Capt ⁿ Abraham Shaver's troop	1917.78
Amount of ditto Capt ⁿ Henry Van Derveer's troop	1734.22

Rec^d 30 Jan^{ry} 1795 of W^m Dayton Paymaster to y^e New Jersey Troops amount of within pay roll \$16182.46 agreeable to Gov^r Howel's warrant [Richard Howell gov. of N. J. 1794—Oct. 1801] Abner Woodruff Paymaster 2d. Reg^t N. J. Cav.

Pay Roll of Troop of Vol. L. Dragoons commanded by Capt William Steel of N. J. Militia in Service of U. S. for Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. 1794

Names.	Rank.	Commence- ment of Service &c.	Expiration of Service &c.	Remarks.
William Steel	Capt ⁿ	10 Sep ^r	31 Decem ^r	
Nathan Squire	Lieut ^t	10 Ditto	Ditto	
Nicholas Van Brunt	Do.	15 th Ditto	Ditto	
Nicholas Van Brunt	Cornett	10 th Ditto	15 Sept ^r	
Silas Cook	Cornet	23 Oct ^r	31 Dec ^r	Appointed Oct ^r 23 rd 1794
Ab ^m Parkhurst	Q ^{to} Mas ^t Serg ^t	10 Sept ^r	.. Ditto...	
William Rockman	Sergeant	10 Ditto	.. Do. ..	
Dan ^l Hedden	.. Ditto ..	10 Ditto	.. Do. ..	
Benj ^m Crane	.. Ditto ..	10 Ditto	.. Do. ..	Furloughed Nov 4 th 1793
Silas Cook	Corporal	10 Ditto	22 Oct ^r	Promoted Oct 23 rd 1794
Isaac Ball	Ditto.	10 Ditto	31 st Decm ^r	
James Ely	Ditto. ..	do. Do.	.. Do. ..	
Saysr Gardner	Trumpeter	Do. Do.	.. Do. ..	
Dan ^l Taylor	Farrior	Do.. Do..	.. Do. ..	
James Money	Private	Do.. Do..	.. Do. ..	
And ^w Briant	.. Do ..	Do.. Do..	.. Do. ..	
Dan ^l Potter	"	Do.. Do..	.. Do. ..	left sick at Pittsburgh
Jacob Ross	"	Do.. Do..	.. Do. ..	
Tho ^s Gildersleves	"	Do.. Do..	.. Do. ..	
Ab ^m Clark	"	Do.. Do..	.. Do. ..	Furlough'd Nov ^r 4 th
Noah Scudder	"	Do.. Do..	.. Do. ..	
Smith Scudder	"	Do.. Do..	.. Do. ..	
Dan ^l Ross	"	Do.. Do..	.. Do. ..	
William Gardner	"	Do.. Do..	.. Do. ..	
Moses Tichenor	"	Do.. Do..	.. Do. ..	
Ziba Tomkins	"	Do.. Do..	.. Do. ..	
Joseph Mun	"	Do.. Do..	.. Do. ..	
Levy Lion	"	Do.. Do..	.. Do. ..	
Davis Kilbon	"	Do.. Do..	.. Do. ..	
Tho ^s Freeman	"	Do.. Do..	.. Do. ..	
Ichabod Harrison	"	Do.. Do..	.. Do. ..	
Jonas V Smith	"	Do.. Do..	.. Do. ..	
Jonas Hedden	"	Do.. Do..	.. Do. ..	
Aron Allen	"	Do.. Do..	.. Do. ..	
Elias Prilly	"	Do.. Do..	.. Do. ..	left sick at Bedford
Dan ^l Woolkocks	"	Do.. Do..	.. Do. ..	left to nurse Prilly
W ^m Briggs	"	Do.. Do..	16 Oct ^r	Discharg ^d 16 th Oct ^r 1794
James Hanison	"	Do.. Do..	31 st Decm	Joined at Pittsburgh 20 Nov
Steph ⁿ Condit	"	25 st Nov ^r	.. Do. ..	Ditto 2t Do 25 st Novm ^r

I do hereby certify that I have inspected
above Pay Roll and find it accurate
Errors excepted. Ben Williamson Major

William Steele
Capⁿ in the 1st Squadron
1 Reg^t Jersey Cavalry

The following Roll having accompanied the others into our possession, we think that this company was also, wholly or in part, composed of New Jersey men :

Muster Roll of a Company of Light Infantry under the Command of Cap^t B^d Hanlon in the Service of the United States Commanded by Co^l Johnathan Furman the 21 Sept—when mustered Dec^r 9th 1794

Names.	Rank.	Date of Appointment or Enlistm ^t .	Names Present.	Remarks and Alterations since the last Muster.
Bernard Hanlon	Captain	from 13 th Sept. 94	Hanlon	
Israel Stevens	Lieut	do. 13 Sept.	Stevens	
Charles Marles	Lieut	do. 13 Sept.		Lieut. in the Six Month Service 17 Nov
John C. Hummell	Sergeant	do.	Hummell	
Samuel R. Stewart		do.		Promoted Brig Q.M. 21 st Sept.
	do.			
Joseph Moore	do.	do.	Moore	
John Brearley	do.	do.	Brearley	
Benj ^a Smith jun ^r			Smith	in place of Samuel R. Stewart Prom. 21 st Sept.
James McGraw	Corporal	do.	McGraw	
Jacob Edmunds	do. —	do.	Edmunds	
James Clinton	do. —	do.	Clinton	
William Cassedy	do. —	do.		Enlisied in the Six month service 20 Nov.
James Sherry	Musick		Sherry	
Drummer				
Barry Harriot	Fifer		Harriot	
Aaron Howell		D ^o		Promoted Brig. Conductor 21 st Sept.
Benj Smith	promoted a	Sergt. the 21 Sept 1794		
Nathan Burrows			sick absent	t at fort Seganier.
Vangoland Luffburgh			sick absent	t at...do.
Nathan Moore			Moore	
James Biles			Biles	
Benjamin Armitage			sick absent	t at do.
William Waters			Waters	
John Camell			Camell	
Nathan Sears			Sears	
Thomas Gerton			Gerton	
Robert Satcher			Satcher	
Joseph McCully				sick absent at do.
Joseph Reed			Reed	
George Smith			Smith	
James Sibbit			Sibbit	
Job Clayton			Clayton	
Cornelius Brooks				do. sick at Trenton
Thomas Marles			Marles	
Reynolds Ireton			Ireton	sick present
Samuel Morris			Morris	
Joseph Johnston			Johnston	
William Wilkerson			Wilkerson	
Joshua Stiles			Stiles	
Joseph Fort			Fort	
Ryner Swem			Swem	
John Pane			Pane	
Francis Sweeny			Sweeny	
David Minser			Minser	

Names.	Rank.	Date of Appointment or Enlistm't.	Names Present.	Remarks and Alterations since the last Muster.
Joseph Alton			Alton	
Zebulon Collins			Collins	
Mathew Baxster			Baxster	
Hugh Boyl			Boyl	
John Robinson				do. at Greensburgh.
William Griffin				do. at Pittsburgh.
Gabriel Davis			Davis	
John Stout				do. at Reading.
James B. Machett			Machett	
William Smith		Enlisted in the	Sixmonth	Service 20 th Nov.
Levi Smith		do.	.. do. ...	 do. do.
John Peck		do.	.. do. ...	 do. do.
Abner Smith		do.	.. do. ...	 do. do.

Carlisle the 9th December 1794. Mustered present one Cap^t, one Lieut, four Serg^{ts}, three Corporals, two Music and twenty eight Privates.
J. Mentges, Insptr.

LETTERS OF COL. THOMAS WESTBROOK
AND OTHERS.

RELATIVE TO INDIAN AFFAIRS IN MAINE.

Communicated by WILLIAM BLAKE TRASK, A.M., of Dorchester, Mass.

[Continued from Vol. XLVI., page 365.]

I HAVE enclosed a Warr^t to the Commanding Officers of the Marching Companies to deliver to you thirty Men. You will see that they be good Men & well arm'd & fitted, & after a short Refreshm^t at fort George You must march with them up Amerescoggin River in Quest of the Enemy, taking with you Cp^t Joseph Bane to command under you & as a Skilful Pilot for this Service, And the said Cp^t Bane is order'd to attend you accordingly. You must take with you as much Provision as you can conveniently carry, & march as high up the River as possible & if you can find no Tracks or Signs of Indians on that River or the Branches of it, You must cross over to Kennebeck River if it be practicable (of which you will be best able to judge) & march down that River to Richmond. Let your Motions be perform'd with great Silence & Secrecy, & be patient in Lying wait for the Enemy in such Places where it is probable they will pass: If any Opportunity of Service may Present that may require a different Rout I have here directed You have my Leave to proceed accordingly.

I lay very great Stress upon y^r Seeking out y^e Enemy y^t may bee in that river at this Juncture. I expect that you perform some notable service as may be expected from two such good & experienced officers.

If you are of opinion that you may not be safely spared from your Garrison at this Season, I order that Cap^t Bean have the Command & p^r cure Men [&] instructions, & Hee shall take Some Sutable good officer to Command under Him.

Mr Trescot is the bearer hereof whom I Appoint for the Third Officer in this March And in Case You don't go Your Selfe he is to be the Second.

I have Order'd Cpt. Giles & Cpt Bane with a Detachm^t of 30 Men from the Marching Companies to go in Quest of the Indians upon Amerescoggin River & Parts adjacent: If this should meet you at Casco or thereabouts, You will see that this Matter be expedited.

I Can't be of any other opinion but there has been a great Neglect in the Officers at Falm^o. That a Scout was not immediately sent to ly for some Days about the dead Bodies of the Indians W^{ch} being upon a Carrying Place It was highly probable the other six Indians would pass that Way. I desire you would strictly examine into this Matter & find where the Fault lies, for I am much ashamed that there should be so little of a Spirit among the Officers to make any brisk Attempts upon the Enemy. Wⁿ such proper occasions offer I will find out officers, if it be possible, of some Spirit.

You must Order that the Muster Rolls of the sev^l Companies be made up as soon as may be, that they be ready to pass upon the first Sitting of the Court. You must not let too many of the Captains or Subalterns be off from their Posts at a time, but the Clerks or one of the Sergeants of the sev^l Companies may bring up the Rolls, & make Oath to them.

The Enemy being now about, The Frontiers must be carefully protected, & the Marching Forces be upon constant Duty in the Woods, & if any demure should hapen that requires the officer to Clear up I shall p'mitt them to Come downe w^{ch} they will have time enough to doe if they make up their muster rolls forthwith, w^{ch} may bee done directly as farr as the Elect. Day.

I have no direct application from Coll. Harman or Lu^t Jaques to a dismissⁿ which is proper in such Cases, & tho' they are good officers I Will keep them from better opportunityes for their advantage. If there should bee any other vessell & Company then what are allready in the Service appointed to protect the Fishery, I shall bee glad y^t Coll. Harmans serve.

Sir, By the Hon^{b^{ie}} the Lieut. Gov^r.

These are to direct the several Commanding Officers of the three Marching Companies or of such of the said Company as are at or near Casco Bay forthwith to detach out of them such a Number of Men from each as shall make up in the whole, thirty effective Men to be deliver'd to Cpt. John Gyles, who is to command the said Party upon a Particular Service, for which he will receive my Instructions.

[Military orders. Handwriting of Secretary

Endorsed: Letter to Col^o Westbrook.

Willard.]

Do. to Cap^t Gyles.

April 27, 1725.

Mass. Arch. 52: 158, 159.

Worshipful Sir,

These are informing you that by the noice of such a great number of guns which we hear in the woods hard by us killing the cattle, as we suppose, we understand there are a great number of the Indians in the place, and we are mightily afrayed haveing to few soldiers, and the inhabitants utterly refuses, unanimously, to watching and to asist us in such a strait, we therefor earnestly desire you would be pleased as you are a civil magistrate & we intreat you to sympathize with us in useing some present method to oblige the inhabitants, if possible, to watching and asist us in this so perilous

time, under such eminent and imminent danger. Dear kind Sir, we repose much confidence in your favour and speedy care of us and oblige and help.

Sir

Black point

April 28, 1725.

Your humble servants

HUGH HENRY minister.

NATHAN KNIGHT.

Sir, I urge the favour to deliver the inclosed at your convenience.
Superscribed—To Captain Gray

Casco

Mass. Arch. 52: 161.

these

Falmouth May The 4th 1725.

May It Please Your Hon^r

The Inclosed is what I rec^d This day From the Minister of Black Point, and the Serg^t of The Garrison Their. This I thought my duty To Acquaint your Hon^{rs} of. Cpt Bourn is Bound to Boston With Some Lett^{rs} From Coll. Westbrooke, Which prevents, My Fu[r]ther Inlargement.

I am Hon^d Sr your most

Superscribed:—

Hum^{ble} Ser^t Command

on His Maj^{ties} Service.

JOHN GRAY.

To The Hon^{ble} William Dummer

Esq. Lieu^t Governour of the Massachusetts Bay &c. Boston.

Mass. Arch. 52: 164.

May it Please y^r Hon^r

You will see by the two Acc^{ts} Accompanys this, that the Indians are down upon us in great numbers. I am sending to L^t Coll^o Harmon and the Officers on the Frontiers to Muster what men they can to meet them, but they being at Such a Distance fear it will be to little purpose; being in hast cannot Enlarge.

I am you Hon^{rs} most Dutifull Humb^l Serv^t

THO^s WESTBROOK.

Mass. Arch. 52: 163.

Falm^o May y^e 4th 1725.

May it Please your Hon^r

I rec^d your Hon^{rs} Orders p^r En^s Triscott who coming by Cape Porpoise, last Saturday, with four men, was fired on by a party of Nine or Ten Indians. Triscott is shott through the Thigh and through the Ankle; two of the men with him had the Stocks of their Guns shott. They immediately made up a party of about twenty four men, some Soldiers, some Inhabitants, and some Fishermen from Cape Porpoise & follow'd them, but could not come up with them.

As to sending Capt Gyles thirty men just now, I cannot possibly make them up, all the Marching Forces & sundry from the Garrisons being already Employ'd in your Hon^{rs} particular Orders, as your Hon^r will plainly see by comparing the State of the Army I now send with your Hon^{rs} Orders. As soon as I can call off such a part I shall immediately send them. The Enemy is certainly down on us in considerable Numbers, so that we have as much as we can do to keep the weak parts of our Frontiers from their Incursions. I have ask'd the Officers of Falm^o the reason why they did

did not make up a Party and lye by the dead bodies of the Indians. Their Answer is, they did not hear of it till six days after it was done, and not more than seven or eight hours before the Enemy was down wth them and kill'd two men, and the place where y^e dead bodies lay was sixty Miles from them, so considering the Enemy's being amongst them judg'd it not safe to march so far from their several Garrisons, for a small Scout, at that Juncture, drawn out, wou'd have very much expos'd them, their Number not being above five or six in a Garrison, and the Garrison very scattering. As to the marching Forces and sundry of the Garrisons they are constantly in the Woods, in sundry small Scouts, and are faithfull in their Duties by what I hear from them from time to time.

I shall Direct the Officers to prepare their Rolls as fast as they can.

I am Your Hon^{rs} most Dutiful Serv^t

THO^s WESTBROOK.

Capt Bourn being indispos'd, and desirous to wait on your Hon^r I have permitted him to carry the Express for its more speedy Arrival. If your Hon^r shou'd be at Newberry in a short time I wou'd be glad to have leave to wait on You there for a few hours.

Mass. Arch. 52. 165.

11th May 1725.

Sir,

This Came by [] & I hope this Will finde you diligently Imploy'd in Enlisting & getting your Men ready for their Embarcation. Capt Homan Carried you £80 for bounty Money for so many Men & I desire you'l Exert your self so as to gett your Full number, tho' you should go as farr as the Vineyard to make them up; but I hope there will be no need of that. Gett them on Bord as soon as possible, & when it shall please God you arrive safe with them at Falmouth you are to take Coll^l Westbrooks order for your further proceeding. See that the Men be well used & well disciplined. I shall be well Pleased to have Leu^t Dimock first Lieu^t & you must have a second Leu^t w^{ch} will bee appointed you when you gett to your Rendezvous. I have nothing more at p'sent but to recommend to you all Possible dispatch.

CAP^t BOURNE

Yr []

Mass. Arch. 52. 166, 167.

[Names in the Muster Roll of the Company in his Majesty's Service under the Command of Jeremiah Moulton, Captain, from Jan. 18 to May 11, 1725. For other information see the original.]

Jeremiah Moulton, Capt. York
Solomon Pike, Leiut. Portsmouth
Will^m Card, Ensign, York
Isaac Powers, Sergt. Ipswich
Benj^a Burden, Do. Watertowne
Michall Chapman, Corp^l Ipswich
Robert Lambort, Do. York
Rich^d Brawn, York
Edmund Black, Topsfield
Michall Coffin, Topsfield
Thom^s Boothbey, Hamton

John Dill, York
David Welch, York
William Mograge, York
Aron Knap, Watertowne
Ephrem Ayers, York
Daniell Green, York
John Parkor, York
Sam^l Williams, Lyn
David Tomass, Capean
Petter Mathews, York
Wymon Bradburey, Salsburey

Nath ^l Chapman, Ipswich	Samuel Webber, York
Benj ^a Whitte, Do	Benj ^a Astin, York
Andrew Wittum, York	Joseph Young, York
John Ingorson, Lyn	John Dauis, Oyster Riuer
James Bragdon, York, Serv ^t to Cap ^t	Thomas Groton, Jabaceo
Moulton	Dauid Tyler, serg, York
Philip Hall, Kittrey	Andrew Wittum, sent ^l omited Last
Simon George, Natick	Rolle
Nathan Peas, Sandigo,	Petter Mathews, York, omited Last
Serv ^t to Maj ^r Gorham	Rolle
Andrew Baxter, Dedham, Serv ^t to y ^e	Nath ^l Bigsbey, York, omited Last
Rev ^d Baxter	Rolle

Boston June 1st 1725.

Errors Excepted p^r David Tyler.

June 9th 1725. Resolved that Two hundred and fifty six pounds, eight shillings & three pence be paid to the officers and soldiers whose names are born on the within roll.

Mass. Arch. 91, 134, 135.

Falm^o. May 17th 1725.

May it Please y^r Honour

I receiv'd your letter of the fourth Currant on the 15th of the same wherein your Hon^r orders me to give a particular account of the black point scout whom your Hon^r calls Eighteen men, if so my Clark has made a mistake in Coppying, for there was but Eight men and most of them Inhabitants, so that there was no officer with them but a Soldier or two to go with them to look their cattle. As to the men in Falmouth I immediately drew out all that I could Judge was proper, which did not exceed Twenty, and sent Capt. Bourn & Leiu^t Dominicus Jordan. I did not give them orders to pursue the enemy let their numbers be what they would, but left them to their own Judgments, according to what discovery they should make, knowing they had behav'd themselves very well when they had an Oppertunity on the enemy, and are reputed men of Courage, and by the Accts they had from Black Point people, and Mitchels and Spurwink Garrisons, they were a considerable number as I acquainted your Hon^r before, and by what discovery they made by the Indian Tracks, they could not Judge themselves to be a number sufficient to follow them. I do assure your Hon^r. I did not leave more than three men in a Garrison with the Inhabitants and Soldiers for their Defence, which was as little as possible could be left In as much as the place where they were burning our houses and killing our Cattle was not less then Eleven or Twelve Miles through the Woods the nighest way wee could get to them.

I humbly subscribe my
selfe your Hon^{rs} most Dutifull Servant

THO^s WESTBROOK.

Mass. Arch. 52, 176.

Falmouth May 17th 1725.

May it please your Honour,—

I rec'd your Hon^{rs} orders of the Eleventh Currant and shall Endeavour when I have rec^d the recruits to Improve them in the best

manner I can to Intercept and destroy the Enemy & follow your Hon^{rs} orders.

Capt. Bean arriv'd here from York the 15th Currant. I immediately dispatcht him to Capt Gyles with directions that nothing may be neglected relateing the march on Amuscoggin haveing before sent the Quota of men Pursuant to your Hon^{rs} orders. I have since that made up a Scout of Twenty Eight Men, soldiers and Inhabitants, whom I sent out the Sixteenth at night under the Command of Lieut Dominicus Jordan, diligently to search the most likely places on the backs of the Towns, from this place to Saco Salmon Falls, and intend to continue & strengthen them with more men as soon as possible, if your Hon^{rs} orders do not call them off, these being the places the Enemy chiefly aim'd at both last Summer & this.

I am your Hon^{rs} most

Dutifull Humb^l Servt.

THO^s WESTBROOK.

P.S. I herewith send y^r Hon^r a Journal of our Proceedings Since I left Boston. I have not yet rec^d the recruits. T. W.

Falm^o May 20th 1725.

Mass. Arch. 52: 177.

Falm^o May 21, 1725.

May it please your Hon^r

Lieut Dominicus Jordan (who I inform'd of in mine of the Seventeenth), is return'd about three a Clock, and informs that he Tract Two parties of Indians that came out of the Country & return'd in two parties. The least of their paths were much larger then what his Scout made, who consisted of thirty two men, haveing added four to this Scout since my last. Wee Judge that the greatest part of the Enemy are drawn some Distance back, on the great Rivers, this being their time to fish for Salmon & other fish up the fresh Rivers on which the Indians yearly make a fishing voyage. Our winter scouts discovered sundry of their fishing places on Saco, Pesomscott & Amuscoggin Rivers where they made large Quant^{ys} last Summer. The new recruits are not yet come, notwithstanding wee have had so many Westerly winds. As soon as they arrive, if Arm'd, I will endeavour to visit some of their fishing places.

I have since my last, examin'd Henery McKenny relateing the Indians he saw when he burnt the Houses at Black Point, and charg'd him to relate no more then he could give his Oath to. He attests that he told betwen Thirty & Forty on the plain Marsh from the Ferry Garrison where he was on his Guard in the Watch Box, and at the same time there were others scattered firing the houses up and Down.

I am your Hon^{rs} most

Dutifull Humb^l Servant,

THO^s WESTBROOK.

P.S. I have permitted Ebenezer Nutting, the Armourer, to wait on y^r Hon^r he wanting sundry Tools. I think it of absolute necessity that he be sent down again as soon as possible, sundry of our Arms being out of Repair.

Mass. Arch. 52: 183.

T. W.

Much Honoured s^r I, your Humble Petitioner, belonging to Captain Samuel Hincks, at Fort Mary in Biddiford, Do Humbly Desire your Hon-

ours favour to Dismiss me from the Fort, because if it may be your Honours Pleasure, I would get into Capt Jordans Company. I am Honoured s^r your Most Humble Dutifull and Obedient Servant,

RICHARD DAVIS.

Biddeford, May 24, 1725.

Mass. Arch. 52: 186.

Sir,

It being highly probable that the Indians of Penobscot will speedily be out in the vessels they took last Summer from the English & will infest the Eastern Coast to the great Disturbance & Loss of those concerned in the Fishery;

I desire you to draw out of your Ships Comp^a fifty of your ablest Men to proceed East so far as Passamaquody or the Mouth of S^t Croix River, in two small Vessels provided for that Purpose, to be under the Command of your Lieuten^t & such Officer (for the other vessel) as you shall think fit to appoint. Let them keep near the Shoar, & look into the Harbours & Bays among the Islands as they go along, more especially at Pemaquid, Penobscot, Fox Island & Mount Desert Bays, the Mouth of Petit River & Passamaquody, & Endeavour to get Intelligence of the Enemy & Decoy them by Sounding for Fish, Concealing their Men & such other Methods as are proper for that End, And by all possible Means to find out, suppress & destroy the Indian Enemy as well as any Pirates that may, haply, be on the Coast at this Time. And for their Encouragem^t they will have One Hundred Pounds for each scalp of a Male Indian above twelve years old, & for other Scalps, & Prisoners the highest Premium the Law Allows.

Notwithstanding the Direction before mentioned I do n^t limit you as to the Extent of Coast for this Cruise, But leave it to you & the Discretion of your Officer how far East he may proceed, In which he must govern himself according to the Intelligence he may meet.

If he shall hear of the Enemy on Shoar Let him Land such a Number of his Comp^a as he shall judge fit to ambush or p^{sue} them. And particularly, I think it advisable that they ly some Time in Ambush on the Western Point of a small Island at the Mouth of Petit River, within two Leagues of Machias, the usual Passage of the Indians from Passamaquody & S^t John's River to Penobscot. For more particular Information in these Matters your Officer had best consult the Pilots.

This Cruise may be for Forty Days, or if Circumstances shall be such as to give great Prospects of doing Service let them stay out longer.

Boston, May 24, 1725.

I am (Sir)

CAP^t CORNWALL.

P.S. Lett your Lieut. Advise Coll. Dowcett, L^t Gov^r of Annapolis, of his Cruize If he meet with an Opportunity of Sending to him. [Military Orders. Hand-writing of Secretary Willard.]

Mass. Arch. 52: 188-190.

[A letter from Samuel Hincks to Gov. Dummer, dated Fort Mary, 25 May 1725, says—"This comes with Expresses to y^r Honour from Col^o Westbrook.

I can't inform y^r Hon^r any Thing more but what offers here; one tarbox Lost a son by 9 Indians on our Plains [] Dayes since & Carried of his Scalp. We, alarmed yesterday, Knew not y^e occasion the Day before,

for seing y^e Indians & in such parcels, They appear at Every place; they Discover themselves, I believe, in order to Know our strength, that we may issue out, and as I Informed y^r Honour before, we want men to march, for now, as well as other times I have ventured to Lend two or three, to Carry & forward Expresses which hope I don't offend in."

He says, that he has no clerk, neither any man in his fort who knows any thing about his affairs. And yet he says, that his fort is guarded and he can defend it if assaulted. "Y^r Hon^r will not blame me if I do come."

Much that follows is obscure, caused by the fading of the ink.

He mentions his wife, and his interest at Portsmouth.

"Wherefore, tho' I neglect no duty, I hope y^r Hon^r wil Consider these things and give Leave to y^r Humble servant."]

Mass. Arch. 52: 191.

May it Plese your Hon^r

I haue Sent in my Role by Ensi^{gn} John Carleyle to attest, he hath Sarued y^r Hon^r & his Country all most foure years, a man of Good Report with us, beloved by all. I pray your Hon^{rs} fauour toward him.

S^r If you plese to Lett him haue Leu^{tt} Jaques post it's uery a Greeable to Me & my Company. Leu^{tt} Jaques hath deuoted him selfe to the fishery at y^r Leue.

S^r My Company by Dismissions &c. Runaways, sum Turned into other Companys &c. sum Scatred to the farthest part of y^e Est, I Can Make but Thirty, & we are Scouting Continually. My Men, at this time, are up Saco Riuer.

I should be Glad with a Sutable Number to uisit the Indians Hed quters but to Submission.

Pray S^r Giue me Leve to uisit Boston sum time in June on My one priuit affairs, if it be but two days.

S^r nothing New. Your Honour, I hope, hath a Good Representitiue from York this year. With Most Humble Duty am S^r y^{or} Hon^{rs}

Most obedient Ser^{tt}

York, May 26th 1725.

JOHNSON HARMON.

To ye Hon^{ble} William Dummer Esq &c.

Mass. Arch. 52: 192.

[To be continued.]

ABSTRACTS OF THE WILLS OF THE MATHER FAMILY, PROVED IN THE CONSISTORY COURT AT CHESTER FROM 1573 TO 1650.

By J. PAUL RYLANDS, Esq., F.S.A., of Birkenhead, England.

SAMUEL CLARK, in his account of "The Life and Death of Mr Richard Mather who dyed Anno Christi 1669," says:—"Richard Mather was born in a Village called Lowton, situate in the Parish of Winwick in the County of Lancaster, Anno Christi 1596. His parents Thomas and Margaret Mather were of ancient families in

Lowton aforesaid; but by reason of some unhappy Mortgages, they were reduced into a low condition in regard to their outward estate."

Much has been written about Richard Mather and his descendants; but very little is known of his forefathers, who were probably resident in Lancashire for several centuries, as the name occurs in early documents as Madur, Madowr, &c. The family does not appear to have been of sufficient importance socially to attract the attention of the Heralds at their visitations, although Cotton Mather states that the armorial bearings of his family were *Ermine, on a fesse wavy Azure three lions rampant Or*; Crest:—*On the trunk of a tree lying fesseways Vert, a lion sejant Or*; bearings which are also attributed to Maddar of the County of Stafford in Burke's "General Armory."

It was with a view of adding something to the family history of the Mathers that, a number of years ago, I made a series of genealogical abstracts from the wills at Chester, in conjunction with the late Mr. Charles Bridger; and the abstracts then made have been recently supplemented by others made by Mr. William Fergusson Irvine of Birkenhead, thus forming a complete series from the year 1573 to the year 1650. Unfortunately these wills do not, so far as I am aware, increase our knowledge of Richard Mather's ancestry, but they may help to bring some new facts to light from other sources; and in the hope that this will be the case I offer them to the New-England Historic Genealogical Society. For the same reason I will allude to the marriage of Ralph Rylands, then of Westhoughton, but afterwards of Culcheth in the parish of Winwick, yeoman (who died in November, 1633), and Mary Mather of the parish of Winwick, which was solemnized at Deane Church, 25 May, 1613 (Transcripts at Chester). This Mary, in her will, proved at York 20 November, 1645, desires "to bee buried at my parishe Church of Winwicke in my ancestors buriall [place] and neare unto Raphe Rylandes my late husband"; and I have very little doubt that she was a relative, probably a near one, of Richard Mather, the "Pilgrim Father," because her place of burial suggests that she was one of the Lowton Mathers, and also because her husband, being a man well-to-do in the world, would be likely to choose his wife from the better educated branch of the Mather family. Their third son Ralph, who was born in 1622, was living with Henry Mather at Culcheth in 1641, and, on 19 May, 1644, he married Alice Mather at the chapel of Newchurch in Winwick parish; Alice was, perhaps, Henry's daughter, and a relative of her husband.

It is also worth noting that Margaret Byrom, of Lowton, widow of Henry Byrom, in her will, dated 18 April, 1648, mentions her son Henry, her sister Jane Green, her sister Anne, wife of Roger Bate, and her brother Richard Mather.

An entry in Warrington Parish Registers of the baptism, on 9 December, 1610, of "Christian, daughter of George Mather, Gent.,"

shows that the wills at Chester do not give all the contemporary information that could be desired. Probably, when the Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire carries out its intention of printing the early Marriage Licences, which begin in the year 1608, we shall know more of the history of the Mathers of Lowton and their alliances, and so obtain a clue which will lead us to other fields for investigation.

Elleanor Mather, of Ince, near Wigan, Widow, 1573.

xiii. daie of August 1573. I ELIANOR MATHER widowe, being sicke & weake in bodie, but praised bee god of good & perfecte Remembrance, do make this my laste will & testament in mannere & forme following—firstlie & cheefflie I bequeath my soule into the hands of Almighty God, etc—my bodie to be buried in my Parishe Church as nighe to my late husband as may conveniently be done. And as for my worldie goodes which God etc. Firstly. I bequeath unto my sonne Chröfer Mather my best fether bedde & bolstar, one pillowe & one matteresse belonging to said bedde, one cou'let [coverlet] etc etc. & one panne of pewter. Item. I give unto Adam Bancke all the corne nowe growing in the higher heye & my plows & harrowe, one of my hoggs, & halfe a bushell of malte & a wyndle of meale. Item: I give unto my god daughter Elian^r Bancke one acre of ote [oats] growinge in the Emmefeld. Unto my daughter Elizabeth Penningtō one other acre and to Xpofer Bancke & Thomas Bancke, one other acre with corne. Item: I give unto my saide sonne Chrofer Mather three of my eldest kyne, & the rest of my kye & cattel I give unto the saide Elian^r Bancke. Item. To Jenitt Laythwatt one payre of shets one cou'let & one Blanckett. All the rest of my householde stuffs & implements I give unto the said Elen Bancke. Small bequests to William Cartwrighte & John Burscoughe. My bedgowne & best hatte to my dau. Elizabeth Penyngtō. Item: To Richard Reyner & John Michell vi yardes of flaxen clothe, and to the children of Chrofer Mather vi yardes of the same clothe. Item: I give unto S^r Raufe Stotte, clerke xiii^s. iiiii^d. and to S^r Thomas Baron iii^s. iiiii^d. I ordaine & make my said sonne Chrofer Mather & Adam Bancke the Executor of this my laste Will & Testament. Overseers. James Bradshaw & Roger Hyndeley unto whom I give iii^s iiiii^d. apeece.

Witnesses: James Bradshawe
 Roger Hyndley
 Robert Gerrarde withe others.

Hec sunt debit q. mihi debent

Imprimis:	Richarde Haughton	x ^s .
Item	William Haddocke	v ^s .
"	John Higham	xix ^d .
"	John Burscoughe	vi ^s . viii ^d .
"	William Man	viii ^d .
"	John Laythwatt for rente.	v ^s .
"	Olyu' [Oliver] Mañ	ii ^s . vii ^d .
"	John Molyneux	iv ^s .

A true inventorie of all goodes etc of Elianor Mather of Ince. Praised by John Hyndley, William Ince, Rauffe Perpoyne & Jas. Morrys, taken 23 August 1573.

Item.	corne in the felde	[?]
Item.	iii acres of ote in emmefelde	iiii ^{li} .
Item.	one acre of barlie pease & ote	xxvi ^s . ix ^d .
	etc etc. Summa Totalis	xli ^{li} . x ^s . ii ^d .
Item.	I owe unto William Molyneux	iii ^s . iii ^d .

[on dorso is written]. Expences at the buriall & the p'bat of the tistament.

Item.—	paide for a mortuary	————
Item.—	paid unto the prests clarks & for other charges at the burialle	} xlix ^s . viii ^d .
Item:	paide for provinge of the will.	

Proved 6 Sept. 1573, by Adam Banks.

Richard Mather, of Orford, near Warrington, 1576.

In the name of God Amen.—the twentieth daie of April in ye yeare of our Lorde God etc etc one thousand five hundred & seventy-sixe—I RICHARD MATHER, of Orforthe in the parish of Warringtñ in the Countie of Lancastre husbandman doe make this etc.—leaves his bodie to be buried “in the Parish Church or churcheyarde” [of Warrington] “at the descrecion of my executors & friends.” After payment of debts & funeral expenses his property to be divided “equallie betweene Ellyn my lovinge wyfe, Henry my son & Jane Mather my daughter” “and the saide children & goodes to be at the rule & gou'mente of the saide Ellyn my weyfe untill they come to bee of lawfull yeres of descrecion” “if either of my children die in their minoritie,” share to be “equallie divided between my wyfe & the othere childe.” Henry & Jane my said children to be Executors. “William Ashton gentleman, & Thomas Mather my brother” appointed “ou'seers for ye true execution of this my laste will & Testament.”

Witnesses:	W ^m Ashton.	Lawrence Clerk.
	Thos Mather.	Seth Lawton.
	Hamlet owen.	John Ashton.
	John Erlam.	with others.

Hec sunt debit que ego pred^{ts} Richardus Mather debeo.

Imprimis: I owe to Thomas Penkethman of Warrington } iiiij mke [marks]
iiiiij barrelles of heringe

Hec sunt debetaque mihi debentur.

Imprimis:	Hughe Leche of Avonley [Alvanley] in the Countie of Chester husbandm̄ for lynnen clothe of me had & boughte the summe of	xiii ^s . viii ^d .
Item:	John Page of Warrington oethe me for sackecloth	xx ^s .
Item:	Richarde Lyon & James finche suertie to me for him.	xxiii ^s .
Item:	John Bolton of Robae [Roby] oethe me for clothe to this daie	liv ^s .
Item:	George Paynter of Newton	ii ^s . vi ^d .
Item:	John Sadler of Warrington	xxvii ^s .
Item:	Rob ^t Spencer of Warrington	iv ^s . vi ^d .
Item:	Oliu' Southworth	xxvi ^s . viii ^d .
Item:	M ^{res} Sibell Burche, widowe	iii ^s .
Item:	Randle Yate oethe me	iv ^s . viii ^d .
Item:	Ellis ap John	xvii ^s .
Item:	M ^r Bailiffe of Werington	iii ^s . ix ^d .

Item: John Owen oethe me	v ^s .
Item: Edmund Griffye als Ivie [?]	xx ^s .
Item: Hughe Stirrop of Newton oethe me & Mr Bailiffe suertie for the half thereof	xviii ^s . ix ^d .
Item: James Hanes [?] of Budworth Prishe	vii ^s .
Item: The Executors or Admin st of W ^m Hulme late of Burtonwood	iv ^s .
Item: Edmund Wrightm̄ unpayde in parte for clothes [cloths]	xv ^s .
Inventorie praissed 29 April [1576] by Robert Holbroke, Thomas Smyth, John Clarke, & Seathe Lawton.	
Summa totalis	clxvii ^{li} . xvii ^s . vi ^d .

Roger Mather, of Leigh, Lancashire, 1582.

ROGER MATHER of the Parish of Leigh, 3 March 1582. To be buried at Leigh.* Wife Katherine. "To little Roger Mather one great brasse pottle." My 5 children. Exors, Wm Boydell, & James Mather my son. Witnesses: James Corlesse, Edward Corlesse John Holcroft Junr.

The debts mention:—

My son Henry Mather,	John Batesbie,
Edward Fliteroft,	Wm. Risleye,
James Halle,	Jas Corlesse,
My daur Ann Mather,	Wm Boydell,
Jhoane Boydell,	Nicholas Mosse,
Oumffraye Birchshooe [Birchall],	Wm. Bayrume, [Byrom]
Geoffrey Strange,	John Holcroft.

Inventory by John Mosse, Roger Flitcrofte, James Corlesse, Wm. Moyle, £10..9..7. Proved 24 April, 1582.

Symond Mather, of West Leigh, Lancashire, 1588.

SYMOND MATHER of Westleigh,† yeoman, 18 April 30 Eliz. [1588] Was old. To be buried in the middle of the parish Church of Leigh in the accustomed burial place of my predecessors. My son Jeffrey Mather. My 2 maidservants Isabel, & Margaret Mather. My 2 children Jeffrey & Robert Mather. My sons in law John Partington of Tyldesley, James Haughton, William Liptrotte, & Jas. Moñe [Mann]. Rich^d Arrowsmith of Leigh mentioned. In the entail are Edward, Henry, John, Nicholas, & Richard, sons of my son in law James Haughton, of Arburie. There is also in the entail Anne wife of James Scarisbricke of Downholland. Exors, Sons in law James Haughton of Arburie & William Liptrott of West Leigh. Supervisors, the worshipful Mr James Scarisbricke of Down Holland gent, & John Partington & James Moñe of Tyldesley my sons in law Witnesses: Richard Arrowsmyth, John Mather, Jarvice Lowe.

Debts name:—Richard Geste, Nicholas Mather, Symond Mather, Margaret Mather, John Pinnington, John Partington son in Law.

Inventory by Hugh Hinley, George Hurste, Robert Arrowsmyth, & Symond Bradshaugh, 26 April 1588, £120: 32: 8. [sic]. Proved 30 April 1588.

* He was buried at Leigh church, 5th March, 1581-2. (Stanning's Parish Registers of Leigh, 1558-1625).

† Symon Mather was church-warden of Leigh in 1552, and he was buried there 24 April, 1588.

Richard Mather, of Hulton, 1593.

RICHARD MATHER, of Lowest Hulton, in the parish of Deane within the Co. of Lancaster, 8 Aug^t 1593. My bodie to the earth whereof yt was made & the same to bee buried at my p'ishe Church of Deane. Debts paid remainder to be divided into three parts. One part I to have myself, the seconde parte to Annes my wyff, the third part to Mrgreat Partington my daughter. Reversion of my part equally Emongs Raphe, Ellyn & Ales p'tington my daughter Margreat her children at the sight of my Executors. After my Lease w^{ch} I have from Mr William Wartton of Wartton Hall be expired my good will thereof to my daughter Margreat her children to wyte [wit] Raphe Partington and for want of hym to Ellen Partington for want of her to Alise Partington naturall* systers to the s^d Raphe. Executors:—Annes Mather my wyff & Thomas Eccarselaie [Eckersley] my brother in law. Debts which I the Testator do owe.

Item to the right worshipfull Mr Raphe Ashtonn of great lever	xxvj ^s .	viiij ^d .
Item to James Crompton of Lostock	xj ^s .	
Item to Richard morres of great Boulton for flax	xxx ^s .	
Item to Charles p'tington my son in law	xxvj ^s .	
Item to the said Charles [Partington]	xj ^s .	iiij ^d .
Item to Thomas Eccarselay	ij ^s .	xj ^d .
Item to James Mather my brother	x ^s .	

Debts owing unto mee the Testator.

Item William Macand dwelling upon Bakersgreen being the Rev^sion of money for the prise of a mare w^{ch} I the Testator sould hym the som of xiiij^s. Witnesses Rich^d Lie [Leigh], gent Thomas Bordmann, Willm. Warttonn & Thomas Warttonn.

Inventory p'sed 14 Aug by Tho Hurst, James Edge Willm Warttnn and Raphe Sweetlove.

Proved 22 Aug. 1593, by Thomas Eccarsley power reserved to Agnes the relict.

Gilbert Mather, of Adlington, Lancashire, 1593.

GILBARTE MATHER of Adlington, [in the parish of Standish] co. Lanc. drover, 19 May, 1592. My body to the earth to be layed in Christian buriall at Blackrood. To Jane Greene a^{ts} Mather bastard daughter of mee the sayed Gilbert vj^l. xiiij^s. iiij^d. To Cicelie Greene a^{ts} Mather, one other bastard daughter of mee the sayed Gilberte vj^l. xiiij^s. iiij^d. with benefit of survivorship. If both dye s^d xiiij^l. vj^s. viij^d. amonges three of my Children or survivors of them viz Anne Mather, Katherin Mather, and one Margaret Stones a^{ts} Mather, one other bastard Daur of mee the sayed Gilbert. To repairiage of the Church or Chappell of Blackrood. To my verie good Mr James Anderton of Lostocke Esquier my gould ringe. After Debts paid the rest amonges my children viz Raphe Mather Anne Mather Katherin Mather & the sayed Margaret Stones a^{ts} Mather my bastard daur. I make John Mather by brother, and Raynold Mather my exōrs & my verie good M^r [master] overseer. To Raphe Mather my sonne all my landes &c when 21. Profits during his minority to be taken by my Exōrs, & Tho^s Anderton, gent, & Hugh Greenhalgh for use of my said children Raphe, Anne, Katherin, and Margaret Stones a^{ts} Mather. No Witnesses.

* Natural here means actual, and does not signify illegitimacy.

Inventory £ 143:16:4 praised by George Allenson, Peter Mather, Robte Worthington, & John Breres.

Proved 25 Oct 1593 by John Mather, Reginald Mather having renounced.

James Mather, of Radcliffe, 1596.

3^d daie of October, 1595.—I, JAMES MATHER of the parishe of Radcliffe in the Countie of Lancaster:

My body to Parish Church or Churchyard of Radcliffe.—mentions “one house & certaine lands, which I & my wyffe & my eldest sonne Raphe Mather enjoy,” “the property which I houlde of the most worshipful my Mr and landeslorde Richard Ashton of Mydleton, Esquire.”—to be employed “for the goode education & bringing upp of my younger children untill my sayde sonne accomlishe the age of 21 years.”—mentions further —“my brother Hughe Mather his widdowe”—“John Fletcher”—“Mr Fox my Lord derbie his steward”—“Ellyn Mather my wyffe”—“my five children”—leaves to “my younge sonne Thomas Mather xl^s”—“my eldest daughter Elizabeth Mather xl^s”—“my seconde daughter Marye iii^{li}”—“my youngest daughter Ann Mather iii^{li}”—“My saide wyffe & my two sonnes” executors—“my brother Hughe Mather & my cosin Randle Mather overseers.”

Debts owinge unto Mr James Mather amountinge to 38^{li}. 7^s. 6^d.

[*inter alia*] Item: Hughe Mather, 48^s. 7^d.

Item: Edwarde Tyldsley my brother-in-law, 18^s.

Item: Thomas Tyldesley my brother-in-law, 10^s.

Item: Ux Wme Mather my mother-in-law, 2^s.

Witnesses. Roberte Kenyonn, Randle Mather, Samuel Mather, Hughe Dyggle, ffrancke Wrooe, scripsit.

Inventorie 14 November, 1595, by Hugh Mather, Edward Tyldsley, Ellys Walker & france[is] Wrooe.

Summa totalis cix^{li}. xvii^s. vi^d.

Proved 6th February 1595[–6].

Ralph Mather, of Radcliffe, 1597.

The 2 October, 1597. I, RAUFFE MATHER of the Parishe of Radcliffe in the Countie of Lancaster, tanner—beinge sicke & weake in bodie etc. etc.—“bodie to be decentlie buried in the Parish Church yard of Radcliffe,”—property to be divided into “two equalle partes, whereof I doe reserve the one parte to my owne speciale use,”—“and as for the other part I doe hereby will & devise the same unto my several children, equallie amongst them namely, Gabriel Mather, Habraham Mather, Samuel Mather, Reynould [Reginald] Mather, & Sara Mather:” “of my owne parte I doe give to my daughter Sara iii^{li}”—“to Renould Mather iii^{li}”—“to Habraham Mather & Samuel Mather either of them xl^s apeece.”—“I alsoe give unto Samuel Mather which I am grandfather to xii^s.”

“Rest & remainder amongst aforesaid five children”—“Habraham Mather, Executor.”

Witnesses. “Hugh Mather th’ elder”

“Thomas Mather”

Dettes owinge unto said Rauffe Mather.

Imprimis: William Bowcher. 4^{li}. 9^s. 8^d.

Richarde Manchester is surtye of 40^s of the s^d monye which W^m Bowcher doth owe.

Inventorie made 7th October, 1597, by Hugh Mather, George Kerke-
man, William Macant & W^m Kenion.

Summa totalis, clxxx^{li}. ii^s. vii^d.

Peter Mather, of Anderton, 1598.

In the name of God Amen—on the xiv. daie of September, Añō dñi
1598.—I PETER MATHER—of Anderton in the Countie of Lancaster, yōman,
sicke in bodie etc. etc.—1st I commit my soule into the hands of Almighty
God etc. etc.—bodie to the earthe whence it came & as touchinge the des-
posing of such worldlie goodes etc.—divides property into 3 parts—“whereof
I leave one parte unto Margaret my wyffe—another thirde parte unto
Margaret Woodwarde my daughter & the other thirde part I reserve unto
myselfe to dispose off at my pleasure.”—“And of my saide parte I doe give
& bequeath unto Robte Rigbie my servante liii^s. iiiii^d.—“Item: Unto Ellyn
my servante xx^s.”—Item: “unto Hugh [torn] ightgall [Nightgall] tenne
shillinge.”—“Item: I give unto Reynould my brother all my apparrelle &
clothes for my bodie.”—Item: I give unto everie childe which I am god-
fathere unto ii^s. for a Remembrance.”—“Item: I give unto Margaret my
grandchild x^{li}. to be employed to her best use.”—Remainder after payment
of debts funeral expenses etc. equally between—“Margaret my wiffe &
Margaret Woodwarde my daughter.”—“I appointe & ordaine my well-be-
loved wyffe Margaret & my deare friende Henerie Hodsinson my true &
lawfulle Executor.”

Witnesses. George Houlme.

Reynould Mather.

Dettes which I doe owe.

Imprimis: To Margaret Nightgall my cosin, iii^{li}.

Dettes owinge unto me without specialtie.

Imprimis: William Anderton Esquire, my

maister oweth me in lente

monie, 24^{li}. 6^s. 8^d.

Item: Peter Makinson in lente monie, 9^s.

Item: William Platt in lente monie, 5^s. 6^d.

Summa totalis, xxv^{li}. iii^s. ii^d.

Inventorie of Peter Mather late of Anderton yeoman, praissed by Arthur
Houlme, Regynald Mather, James Rivington & Robte Rothewelle 20th
daie Sept. in 44 yeare of our gracious soveraigne ladie Queene Elizabeth,
by the grace of God, Queen of England, Scotland, France & Ireland, etc.
An. dñi. 1598.

[*inter alia*] Item: Y^e halfe of five scour [score] & six sheepes in the
custodie of Robert Pilkington gent, x^{li}.

Sum tot—clxxxxiiii^{li}. xiiii^s. 1^d.

The summe oweinge sett under the will is, xxv^{li}. iii^s. ii^d.

Sum tot. cc.xix. xvii^s. iii^d.

Annes Mather, of Hulton, widow, 1600.

ANNES MATHER, of Lowest Hulton, “wyddow wthin the p^{ish} of Deane,
1599 [1600] 20th Januarie. Bodie to the earth to be buried at my p^{ish}
church of Deane. Debts paid, the residue to Thomas, John, & Margaret
Farneworth &c. Apparell to the children of Charles p^{tington}. Reversion
of all my part of goods &c. to Charles P^{tington} & Margaret his wife
towards the bringing up of theyre children. And I appoint Charles
p^{tington} my son in law sole Exor.

Debts w^{ch} I do owe
 To Margaret Mather wyddoe, xx^s.
 " Ellyn P'tington, xx^s.
 Witnesses: Jas. Pendleburie, Clerk.
 Ric: ffarneworth.
 Thomas Eccarselaie.

Inventory of those goods w^{ch} in Right Annes Mather of Lowest Hulton wydow latelie decessed of Right had interest in trulie saide pplie to her in her Lyff tyme did app'taine taken forth of Richard Mather her husband who decessed Anno Domini 1593 vid one third ptt of the saide Inventorie of good presed devided & sumed xxjth daie of Januarie & by us is prised Richard Farneworth Lambart p'tington Roger Eccarselaie & Thomas Eccarselaie.

Md. The shapon App[ar]ell for the bodie of the decedent prised unto xxx^s.

It the pt of the goods due forth of her husband his last will & Inventorie the some of xij^{li}. xiiij^d. iiij^d.

Proved 22 January 1599[-1600].

John Mather, of Lowton, 1601.

JOHN MATHER of Lowton 22 Apr. 1601. To be buried at Winwick. Son-in-law Richard Greisse & Agnes his wife. Son Richard and his children.

Brother Nicholas.

Dau. Ann shall have 40^s which her aunt Jane gave her.

Brother James & his son John.

Anne. Coarles [Corless].

Exors: Richard my son, Ric. Greisse my son-in-law & Rich^d Corlles my son-in-law.

Supervisor, W^m Byrom.

Witnesses: James Crofte.

W^m Mather.

Nicholas Lythgoe.

Among debts are ment^d Symonde Mather, my sister Margaret.

Inventory, 24 April 1601, by Symonde Mather Henry Stirroppe, Ric^d Gleover Jervesse Winterbothome. £45 18. 0.

Proved 6 May 1601.

William Mather, of Westhoughton, 1602.

WILLIAM MATHER of Westhoughton, yeoman. 8 June 44, Eliz. 1602. To be buried at Deane. Goods divided into 2 parts—first pt to self, 2^d part to Agnes my wife. After debts etc. paid rem. of my pt. to be divided in 4 pts:

1st. to Jas Anderton my brother-in-law.

2. to Ellis my brother.

3. to Elizabeth my sister.

4. to Margaret Mather my brother's daur.

To Arthur Woodward 40^s.

To Henry Woodward, David Woodward, James Woodward, Thurston Woodward & Margaret Woodward 40^s.

To Richard Lich & his children £5.

To Agnes my wife one close of ground which I have taken of Jas Browne of Westhoughton Esq. for her life & after her dece to Margaret Mather & her father during life of s^d Margaret.

To Agnes my wife one close of ground for 8 years that I have taken of Oliver Rigby—if she die before expiration of s^d term then to David Woodward.

To s^d David Woodward the same close for 15 years after s^d lease of 8 yrs has expired.

Exors: James Enderton [Anderton?], Ellis Mather my brother & Agnes my wife.

Witnesses, Charies Leigh, Ric^d Woodward, Henerie Rothwell.

Among debts are named—Jas Morres of Lostocke, W^m Plate, W^m Talior of Hinley [Hindley], Christopher Harte, John Gregorie & wife, Ric^d Gregorie, Hugh Rigby, Ric^d Woodward.

Inventorie. 15 June 1602 by Jas Ma[r]kland, John Scottie, Henerie Hampson, Jas Woodward, Chas Leigh, Ric Lithe. Mention of lands taken of W^m Banester, Ric^d Greene, John Gregorie & Oliver Rigby.—Ric^d Woodward.—Hugh Rigby. £102. 2. 0.

Proved 19 Ju— 1602.

William Mather, of Warrington, 1603.

WILLIAM MATHER of [Conies' Corner] Warrington, Yeoman, 18 Dec^r 1602. To be buried within the parish church of Warrington. To William Brocke, son of Rich^d Brocke of Bunbury all the goods in the closet in my house in Warrington. Whereas I owe to the said Wm Brocke 18s. I give him in consideration "one Whyte Bullocke about the age of two years." To my wife Johanne Mather all my tack of ground &c. which I hold under any persons whatsoever with all my goods chattels, &c. &c. Exors: Johanne my wife & Richard Brocke of Bunbury my brother in law.

Witnesses: Wm. Waringe, Nycholas Bate, John Fletcher. In the debts &c. are named, Gilb^t Hylls, John Blundell, Lawce Hallywell, Rob^t Woods, Mercer, Edward Woodward of Eccles, Hy: Holbrocke Sen^r, Peter Ellam, Thos. Allen.

Inventory 29 Dec. 1602 by Tho^s Mather, Thos. Richardson, John Barns & Randull Pynyngton.

Proved 3 January 1602[–3].

Richard Mather, of Hulton, 1693.

RICHARD MATHER of Middle Hulton, 18 Oct. 1600. To be buried at Deane. Wife Elizabeth. Sons (both Exors) Henry and James.

Witnesses: Simon son of Roger Edge, John Godbear.

Debts name: John Mather and John Marshe.

Inventory 27 Sept. 1602 by Richard Edge, Symond Mather, Robert Spakeman, Ralph Higson. £46. 10. 0.

Proved 3 Feby. 1602[–3].

Gabriel Mather, of Kearsley, 1605.

In the name of God Amen. I, GABRIELL MATHER of Kersley in the Countie of Lancaster, blacksmyth, sicke in bodie etc.—leaves "bodie to be buried in y^e Parish Church of Deane." Property into three equal parts.—"One third parte to Margaret Mather my wyffe" & "another thirde parte to my two sonnes Henry & John Mather."—One other thirde part I reserve unto myselfe."

"Item—I give & bequeath unto my mother Anne [Emme?] Mather one paire of gooses."—"To Richard Mather sonne of Thomas Mather my brother, iii^s. iiiii^d."—"Margerie Mather my sister."—"I give and bequeath

unto the younge sonne of my brother Samuell, my godson, iii^s. iii^d.”—
 “John Hówell [Hawell?] my Father in lawe.”—“Robert Granger cooke
 of Leaver.”—“George Woode.”

Executors: Margaret his wife & “Henerie Scolcroft of ffarnworth.”—

16th Oct. 1604.

Gabriel Mather his
 mark.

Witnesses: Arthur Seddon. James Hoope. Edward Seddon. George
 Seddon. Thomas Greene.

Dettes owing unto testator.

[*inter alia*] John Crompton of tasker.

Alexander Crompton.

Inventorie by Thomas Dodson & Ric^d Bthwell, taken 26 October 1604.
 Proved 6 June 1605 by Margaret Mather widow, the relict.

[To be continued.]

THE WEAVER FAMILY OF NEW YORK CITY, &c.

By ISAAC J. GREENWOOD, A.M., of New York City.

THE Weaver Family* were, for a long succession of years, to be found principally in the three counties bordering on Wales, viz. Cheshire, Shropshire and Herefordshire. Their name was taken from the Manor of Weever, near Middlewick, Ches., held by the service of finding two men to guard Aldford Castle for forty days in time of war. They had a chapel formerly in the churchyard of Middlewick, of which there are now no remains, and the manor was sold, about 1720, to the Wilbraham family, by the Stanleys of Alderly Park, into whose possession it had come by descent. Since then, the old manor-house has been taken down and a farm-house built on its site. The arms of Weever of Weever, Ches., were: Sable, two bars argent; on a canton of the first a garb of the second.

THOMAS WEAVER, Att. Gen. in the Leeward Islands, came to New York from Barbadoes with Gov. Lord Bellamont, and was appointed, under his patronage, to various offices, as King's Council at Law, Provincial Agent, Collector of the Port, Solicitor General, and Member of the Council, besides receiving the freedom of the city in August, 1701. Falling into bad odor with the Governor's successor, Lord Cornbury, he returned, about Sept. 1702, to England, leaving in New York his wife Katherine and family. He was soon after appointed, by the African Company, Governor of Fort James on the Gambia. His ultimate fate is thus alluded to in Luttrell's Diary; Tuesday, July 10, 1705. “Yesterday our merchants had advice * * * that two French ships from Martineco, have plundered and destroyed our factory at Gamboa, on the coast of Africa, killing Mr. Weaver, the Governor, and those few men he had with him, and then returned with their booty to Martineco.”

William Atwood, late Chief Justice of New York, who had accompanied

* These notes were compiled in Feb. 1860, and have had but little added to them since.

Weaver back to England, alludes to him, in his Memorial to the Lords of Trade, Oct. 26, 1709, as "Chief of Gamby."*

Fort James, formerly Fort St. Andrew, situated on the Island of Boavista, in the river Gambia, had been taken from the Dutch in 1661, by an expedition favored by the Duke of York, and commanded by Major Robert Holmes, who was permitted to carry at the main top of his ship, "the Charles," the Union or King of England's Flag. The place was afterwards, for some years, subject to attack and despoilation both by the Dutch and French.

1. SAMUEL¹ WEAVER, a tanner, and by tradition of Welsh birth, with his wife Anne and an infant son, came to New York during the administration of Gov. William Burnet, and in the second year of Robert Walter's mayoralty, was admitted a freeman of the city, April 10, 1722.

He immediately commenced business, but met with serious loss almost at the start; for his three small houses, being a store-house, work-house and smoke-house, situated near the swamps, in the East Ward of the city, were burned down on the 5th of October, 1722, involving a loss of over seventy loads of bark, a bark-mill, six dozen of sheep-skins, and all his working tools; the entire loss amounting in value to upwards of £200. This we learn from a document (on file among the N. Y. Col. MSS., Vol. LXV., p. 12), subscribed to by four of the city aldermen, and endorsed "Briff, granted Oct. 1722, to continue for three months, for the County of New York & ye Countys of Long Island," by which brief Weaver received authority to reimburse himself through a public collection.

The Greppel Bosch, or Swamp, about which the city tanneries had collected, is still the centre of the leather trade in New York; one hundred and sixty years ago or more, it has been represented as "about a mile and a half wide, and about nine fathoms deep," with a rail fence at places to keep out the cattle of the surrounding grazing grounds; it was covered with brakes and bushes, and its stagnant waters gave rise to unwholesome vapors exceedingly dangerous and detrimental to the health of the neighboring inhabitants, while on the spring, or high tide, it was overflowed by the united waters of the Hudson and South (or East) rivers.

Continuing his business with success, Mr. Weaver, in May, 1734, purchased for £400, New York currency, from Aultje, widow of Pieter Chaigneau, a lot on the northerly side of Queen Street, formerly Smith's Fly, and now Pearl Street; it had belonged to Joseph Latham, shipwright, and as early as 1712 to William Anderson, gent (see Lib. 28, N. Y. Conv., pp. 9 and 11; Lib. 46, pp. 530 and 532).

This year, 1734, witnessed the arrest in November, by order of the Council, of Peter Zenger, printer of the New York Weekly Journal, for publishing seditious libels, though on the 28th of January following the grand jury found no bill against him. Subsequently, on motion, the Court ordered a "struck jury," of which Samuel Weaver was a member. Andrew Hamilton of Philadelphia, counsel for the prisoner, insisted, in his defence, contrary to the opinion of Chief Justice De Lancey, on the truth of the facts charged as libellous, maintaining that the jury were judges of both the law and the fact. The verdict was returned,—Not Guilty.

* Thomas Weaver of Boston, Mass., by w. Elizabeth, had dau. Sarah, b. 6 Nov. 1674, and Samuel Weaver signed petition of Boston inhabitants, June 11, 1697 (REG. xvi. 86) that the law be repealed relative to building with brick. The name, however, is not found in the early Probate or Registry Records of co. Suffolk, Mass.

In the fall of 1737 Mr. Weaver was one of the citizens signing a petition to Gov. Clarke, demanding the removal of High Sheriff Crosby, for misdemeanor in declaring a Mr. Philipse to be the chosen Representative of the City and County; five months later, in February, 1737-8, we find him a member of Capt. Cornelius Van Horne's militia company.

About July, 1738, a certain William Lanner of New Town, L. I., against whom judgment had been obtained in the matter of a debt for some sheep, sought to avoid levying of execution upon his house and land, by conveying them, through a sham deed, to Samuel Weaver. The latter, as Lanner deposed, refused subsequently to surrender the deed for cancellation, whereupon Weaver was ordered to appear before Gov. Clarke at Fort George on Tuesday, January 15, 1639-40, at 10 A.M., to answer the charge. How the affair terminated we do not learn.

May 6, 1741, Mr. Weaver was one of the jurors sworn in on the trial of John Hughson and others concerned in the Negro Plot. He was also a juror, May 29th, on the trial of two negroes, who were burned at the stake the following day for their participation in the same affair. Evidence went to show that his own slave, Will, who died before the plot matured, had attended the meetings and taken active part in the proposed insurrection.

May 18, 1742, by deed not on record, Weaver bought of Thomas Hodgson, leather-dresser, a lot of ground at the S.-E. corner of Cliff and Beekman Streets, which had formerly belonged to Joseph Latham, who had in turn purchased from heirs of the estate of William Beekman. Cliff Street, running through Vandercliff's orchard, and Beekman street, were projected much about the same time, the divisional map of the Beekman estate showing the various building lots, having been drawn up in September, 1708; but Beekman street was not properly regulated and paved till the year 1750, and two years after, on the N.-E. corner, St. George's Chapel was erected, situated, says Smith the historian, "in a new, crowded, and ill built part of the town."

Mr. and Mrs. Weaver had brought with them a bible, published by J. Basket of Oxford, in 1715, and containing the Episcopal Church service; they, however, joined the congregation under the Rev. James Anderson, who were worshipping, according to the discipline of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, in the City Hall, on Wall street, pending the erection of a meeting-house on ground adjoining. Within the walls of the new edifice both of them were subsequently interred.

His will reads: "Samuel Weaver of the city of New York, currier, being at present sick and weak in body, but of sound mind and understanding, &c. The house and ground wherein he now lives to son Samuel and heirs forever; to wife Anne 500 l. current money of New York, to be raised and levied out of personal estate. Similar amounts to daughter Marcy and son William, and the residue of the estate, real and personal, to be divided equally between the widow and three children. The lot recently bought of Thomas Hodgins to be sold by the executors, and the interest derived from the shares of the two sons to be applied to their education and maintenance until 21 years of age, or until their marriage, and the shares then to be paid them. Executors: friends Dr. John Nicholls, and his son-in-law Dr. Isaac Dubois, John Breeze, leather dresser, James Burling and Simon Johnson. Witnesses: Jacob Bamber, Robert Provoost and Thomas Griffith. Signed 31 August, 1742; proved 30 September following; inventory to be returned in six months." The seal upon the original will shows a small, apparently plain, mantled, shield, surmounted by a helmet

facing to the right.* The chief executor, Dr. Nicholls, one of the founders of the Presbyterian church in New York, and distinguished for benevolence and piety, died about a year after Mr. Weaver. The lot, especially mentioned in the will, was not sold, but two small wooden houses were built upon it.

The widow, Anne Weaver, survived her husband some ten years. By her will of March 7, 1749-50, proved Nov. 15, 1752,† she bequeathed to her son and sole executor, William Weaver, the house and lot which she occupied, "fronting on street known as Beekman-street," together with her other house adjoining and fronting on same street. Should he die before coming of age or before marriage, said lots were to go to her granddaughter Anne, daughter of John Carpenter of New York. To said granddaughter, when 21 years of age, or upon her marriage, 500 l. New York currency, to be raised from the personal estate; should she die before either event, the amount was to be paid to son William, to whom she gave her negro-wench Crescia. To John, William and Thomas, sons of the late John Coxe,‡ currier, 10 l. currency apiece. All the household furniture and residue of estate, real and personal, to son William and his heirs forever. Witnesses: Charles Jandine, Catherine Bedford, and James Emott, attorney at law. The executor was to render a just and true account and inventory when lawfully requested.

With not a few New York families the American Revolution appears to have been a baptism of fire, from which they arose, phoenix-like, with a gilded ancestry, and a string of traditions too pleasant to be disturbed and opened up at the present day for critical investigation.

Thus, Samuel Weaver was a Welsh gentleman who had made a runaway match with the sister of Lady Harvey, the wife of Lord John Harvey (or Hervey), son of the first Earl of Bristol. At the very start this tradition meets with a serious barrier, for Mrs. Weaver's maiden name comes down to us as "Nettleton," while Lady Harvey, who died Sept. 1, 1768, aged 62, was the famous Molly Lepel, maid of honor to the Princess of Wales, and only daughter of Brig. Gen. Claus Wedig Lepel, who had been a Page of Honor to Prince George of Denmark, and was naturalized by Act of H. of Com., 9 January, 1698-9, just previous to his marriage with Mary Brooke, a daughter and co-heiress of John Brooke, Esq., of Rendlesham, co. Suffolk. Corresponding, some years since, with Mr. Sydenham H. A. Hervey,§ in charge of the family archives, nothing was found throwing light on the supposed connection; but among the published letters of Mrs. Howard, one of the bed-chamber women of the Princess of Wales, and subsequently Countess of Suffolk, can be seen a letter of 1722, alluding to a parallel case, if not to the identical one in question. It is from Mrs. Howard's very intimate and chatty maiden friend, Miss Peggy Bradshaw, during a temporary visit at Gawsworth Hall, near Congleton, Cheshire, the residence of Mrs. Charles Mordaunt, afterwards Lady Mohun. She remarks, "I had so witty a letter from the Countess of Bristol" (meaning the mother of Lord John Hervey), "I shall not think of answering it till I can get somebody to help me"; and continues, "Miss Mordaunt is very full of business in managing a wedding, which she has with great skill brought

* Recorded Lib. XIV., p. 305.

† Lib. XVIII., p. 198.

‡ Freeman, November, 1774.

§ First cousin of Marquis of Bristol, and son of Rev. Arthur C. Hervey, Rector of Ickworth.

to perfection, between the richest tanner of the place and her maid. The man was pricked to the heart at the first glance, yet, if I may say it, I think I never saw anything young that had less to boast of; but beauty is in the lover's eye, and after this and Mrs. Wentworth, nobody need despair; and our Miss (Mordaunt) has a chance still."

Tradition goes on to state that letters passed from time to time between the He vey family of England and the Weavers of New York, and that to the latter inducements were held forth for their return to the old country; that on the marriage of William Weaver, about 1753, among other articles of household ware sent out by Lady Harvey, was a good sized open bell-metal pot, standing, with an iron bail, on three short feet. This is certainly found on the inventory of William's estate, as prepared in June, 1786, and is still religiously preserved in the family as a relic of pre-historic times, for the correspondence, above alluded to, was destroyed by William's sons at the close of the war, and to the myths, which have since arisen, some of his descendants have added the infatuation of fortune hunting, quoting De Bernardy's "Index Register of Next of Kin," which mentions the five names of James, John, Joseph, Mary and *Samuel Weaver*.

As the early records of the Presbyterian Church of New York were probably taken to Boston, and lost (and as the private entries are gone from the old family bible), no dates in connection with Samuel Weaver, his wife Anne, and their children, can be obtained. Children:

- i. SAMUEL,² born about 1722, came to New York with his father. His name occurs on the list of freemen Feb. 2, 1742-3, as Samuel Weaver, jr., currier. According to tradition he did not long survive a visit to his relatives in England, and was certainly not living in March, 1749-50, when his mother's will was drawn up. To her, administration* was granted on his estate, 14 Sept. 1750, when with John Carpender, her son-in-law, and Edward Light (signed Leught), currier, she gave bond for 500l. currency; inventory to be presented by March 14, and Account of Administration by Sept. 14, next ensuing. Witnesses; John Gadby and J. Benson.
- ii. MARCY, born in New York about 1725; married John Carpender, butcher, who was admitted to the freedom of the city 5 Feb. 1744-5, and was one of the three sons of George and Elizabeth Carpender. Disfranchised in 1763, he removed to Brooklyn, where he continued to reside. and was a purveyor at one time for the continental army. His wife Marcy died before 1750, leaving a daughter Anne, mentioned, as we have seen, in the will of her grandmother, the widow Anne Weaver: he had a second wife Catharine, and in March, 1772, married his third wife, Mrs. Sarah (Stout) Taggart, who died 21 April, 1808. By the last two marriages he left several children. His will of 23 Dec. 1780, proved 17 May, 1793, mentions a "lot of land wherein are interred the corpse of my late wife Catharine, and of my daughter Ann; before the sale of which the said corpses to be interred by Executors, in my family vault in New York if such shall be provided, otherwise in burial ground of the Church in Brooklyn."

George Carpender, father of John, came to New York from Long Island about 1718, and dying in 1731, his business as a butcher was carried on by his widow, Elizabeth, until her decease, 16 April 1776, æ. 85. Mrs. Elizabeth Carpender, in her will of June, 1774, leaves a certain house in New York for life, to her daughter Elizabeth, widow of the Sidney Breese, leather dresser, who became a free-man of the city, Oct. 29, 1734, and who in 1754 had a temporary appointment from Gov. De Lancy, as purser of H. M. ship Centaur,

* Letters of Admin'tn Lib. A. pt. ii., p. 90; Admin'tn Bonds, Lib. A, 1742-53, with original signatures.

for the purpose of victualling the two Independent Companies of New York which had been ordered to Virginia. The house above alluded to had been bought by Mrs. Carpenter from another son-in-law, Capt. Samuel Bayard, a prominent privateersman of New York prior to the American Revolution. He was son of Peter and Rachel Bayard, and grandson of Peter and Blandina Bayard, the latter being a dau. of Mrs. Sarah Kiersted, whose mother was the widow Anje (Jans) Bogardus. Capt. Bayard dying in 1784, cut off his "undutiful and disorderly" son Peter with 5s., leaving his estate for life to his widow Catharine, with remainder to certain grand-nephews and grand-nieces on his wife's side, children of Samuel Breese of Shrewsbury, N. J., and of Sarah, wife of Brig. Gen. William Malcolm. One hundred years ago, Aunt Katy Bayard's parure was famous among all her young female relatives, to whom a peep at the display in her jewel box was considered quite a treat. Mrs. Sarah Malcolm was a daughter of Dr. Richard Ayscough of N. Y., by his first wife Mary (?), a daughter of George and Elizabeth Carpenter. Dr. Ayscough died 29 May, 1760, æ. 37; he had a posthumous daughter Ann, by his second wife Ann, dau. of Capt. Richard Langdon, afterwards wife of Thomas Moore, merchant; the dau. Ann married the Hon. Joshua Sands, and died in July, 1851, æ. 91. Dr. A. was a nephew of the Rev. Francis Ayscough, D.D., who died, dean of Bristol, in Aug. 1763; and whose son George-Edward, named for the two royal princes, sold out his position in the Foot Guards in 1777, and died 14 Oct. 1779, some six weeks before his cousin Thomas, the 2d Lord Lyttleton; both the cousins were noted for their profligacy, and the peculiar death of the latter, which was doubtless suicidal, has given rise to a story of his having been preternaturally warned.

2. iii. WILLIAM, born about 1730, in New York; the only surviving child, he inherited the entire estate, which, though small, was in those days a competency; and, pursuing no business or occupation, was distinguished on the records, from the year 1754, as "gentleman." About 1753, he married Jane Cossart, born 12 Oct. 1733 (O. S.), the only child of Joris Cossart, bapt. in the city, 19 Nov. 1699, the son of David Cossart, mason, bapt. 18 June, 1671, who m. 11 Oct. 1696, Styntje Joris, and was a son of Jacques Cossart, who emigrated to the New Netherlands, landing in Oct. 1662, a passenger on the "Pumerland Church," and settling at Bushwick, L. I. with his wife Lydia Willems. David Cossart removed in 1735 to Somerset Co., East New Jersey, conveying his city lot to his son-in-law John Harpending, Jr., cordwainer; his son Joris or George, whom tradition would make Dr. George Cossart, may have been the George Cossart, brick-layer, freeman, of New York, 7 May, 1745. He was married in the Dutch Church 16 Sept. 1730, to Elizabeth Hooglandt,* and in order, it is said, to secure some property in Europe to which he was heir,† left the city, a few years after marriage, on a ship which was never after heard from. The writer has two mementoes of William Weaver's marriage with Miss Cossart; the first a long wallet of two compartments, lined with silk and stiffened with card-board, the outside a zig-zag pattern of brightly shaded worsted work, and on the flap the letters "W. W." and the date "1753"; the second a small card-case in similar style, covered with black silk embroidered with flowers; both articles evidently the work of his fiancée. Besides these, there are still preserved a half-dozen silver openwork bell-buttons, which were worn on the vest of the groom.

His life evidently passed serenely and uneventful, and after the Brick Presbyterian Church, at the head of Beekman St., had been opened by the Rev. John Rogers, for public worship on New Year's day, 1768, Weaver became a member of the congregation. When

* See Note A.

† The Gentleman's Magazine, iii. 157, mentioned the death in March, 1733, of a Hamburg merchant, named Cossart, worth £50,000.

a law was passed forbidding the further erection of wooden buildings in the city, his name stands among the foremost of the 3000 citizens* who petitioned, May 2, 1774, for its suspension.

On the night of Aug. 23, 1775,† the Liberty Boys and students of Columbia College, among whom was Alexander Hamilton, being engaged in removing cannon from the Battery, were repeatedly fired upon by the guns from the Asia man-of-war, Capt. Vandeput, lying in the harbor. Weaver, who had been attracted to the place by the noise, was struck on the calf of one of his legs by a ball, and never entirely recovered from the injury. The family now removed to Woodbridge township, in Middlesex Co., N. J., and here, from indiscreet exposure while watching a negro using a buck and saw, he was attacked with erysipelas in his wound and died during the fall of 1777; he was buried in the Quaker ground at Spanktown, now part of Rahway, but the record of interments prior to 1800 is lost.‡

The widow was appointed Administratrix, 13 May, 1786, in New York (Lett. of Adm., Lib. ii. p. 475), and an Inventory is both on file and record (Book A of Invent., 1776 to '86, p. 531). After her husband's death, Mrs. Weaver endeavored, with the aid of her two elder daughters, to support herself and family by taking in sewing, an effort in which she was ably seconded for a while by her eldest son Samuel. The next son, William, was in the city ostensibly for the purpose of collecting the rents and interests due the estate, with what result we gather from the following letter addressed to Gov. William Livingston of New Jersey.

Elizth Town, 14th August, 1780.

Sir,

At the desire of the Widow Weaver, beg leave to trouble Your Excellency with these few lines, her helpless and reduced situation, without assistance can be afforded her soon, She with her children must come on the Town. Her husband died about two years ago at Rahway where the Family has lived since the Enemy got Possession of New York. Her Oldest Son, whom was her chief dependence here, died Ten days ago,—her second Son is in New York, where her property is,—I think they told me the Houses rented for £300 per annum,—but this second Son is such a spendthrift, that out of the Rents he Receives, he does not remit them one single farthing.

What she now requests is, that Your Excellency would be pleased to grant her a permit to go to New York with liberty to return, to endeavor to procure some Rent of Her Houses for the support of herself & family.

Her Deceased Husband was the only person that was wounded at the time the Asia fired on the City of N. Yk, and a family that has always acted the friendly part in their Countrys cause. Your Excellencys Complyein will be greatly acknowledged.

I am

Your Excellencys

Most Obdt. humble Servant'

JOHN ADAM.§

The daughter Elizabeth (Mrs. Greenwood) used to tell of her having been rewarded on one occasion, by the lady to whom she had carried some work, with the gift of a small box full of what she at first supposed powdered sugar, which had then to take the place of candy, but which turned out to be the still greater treat, salt; an article then selling at three dollars a bushel, and which, before the close of the war, rose to eight dollars. As the house they occupied

* City Manual, 1850.

† Almon's Remembrancer, i. 251. Gordon's Am. Revolution, ii. 118. Gaue's N. Y. Gazette, Aug. 28, Sept. 4, 1775.

‡ There is another Quaker burying-ground not far distant, at Woodbridge.

§ From the S. L. M. Barlow Collection, New York. See Note B.

was located in a district liable to be overrun by the troops from either side, amusing anecdotes have been told of these frequent visitations; indeed, both American and English officers were at times under the same roof, unknown to each other.

With the declaration of peace the family returned to the city; the real estate was sold after a few years, and the proceeds divided equally between the seven children and the widow,—who, her two sons having taken their shares and moved out West, continued to live with her daughters Ann, Jane and Catharine, until her death, which took place Sept. 1, 1817, when in her 84th year. Her remains were laid in a vault at the N. W. corner of the Presb. ground, corner of Beekman and Nassau Sts., but removed, when the Brick Church was taken down in 1856, to the Greenwood Vault* in the Marble Cemetery, N. Y.

2. WILLIAM² WEAVER (*Samuel*¹), by wife Jane, had ch.:

i. SAMUEL,³ b. Aug. 30, bapt. Sept. 8, 1754; studied law under John Bogart; removed to Rahway with family, at outbreak of war, and opened a small store for sale of tea, groceries and provisions. Died about Aug. 4, 1780, and was buried beside his father. As eldest son of his father, who had died intestate, he inherited the two pieces of real estate on Pearl St. and Beekman St., but he signed an agreement with his mother, Dec. 1, 1777, binding himself, in the sum of £6,000 proclamation money of New Jersey, to devote the net income of said property to the support of his mother, brothers and sisters, until the youngest should come of age (i. e., in May, 1798), and if, with consent of his mother, a sale of the real estate should take place at any time, the proceeds were to be equally divided among all the children, himself included. The widow Jane Weaver was appointed in New York, 31 Aug. 1784, as Admtx. on the estate of her late son, Samuel Weaver, gent., formerly of New York (Lib. II. p. 173), and in October she filed the above Agreement in the Sec. of State's office, Albany (Deeds xxi. 326). But as, by Acts of Legislature, July 12, 1782, and Feb. 23, 1786, all estates tail were abolished, &c., Mrs. Weaver, as we have before mentioned, took out Let. of Adm. on the Est. of her late husband, William Weaver, gent., May 13, 1786 (Lib. II. 475).

5. ii. WILLIAM,³ b. Nov. 17, bapt. Dec. 5, 1756; when the family left the city he remained behind to look after the property, and, as "William Weaver, jr.," signed the Citizens' Address to Adm. and Gen'l Howe, Oct. 16, 1776, on the occasion of their successful occupation of the city. He had a pass to visit his family at Rahway, and his marriage license to Anne, dau. of George Haberton, is dated 2 March, 1782. In 1788, he was living on a farm at Bound Brook, Somerset Co., N. Y., but removed in 1790 to the County and Territory N. W. of the river Ohio, afterwards called Hamilton Territory. Intending to remove further west, he, on Jan. 27, 1800, appoints his brother Henry Weaver, of the same place, as his attorney† to dispose of certain interests in New York, and during the following April sold out to his mother his share of the property, corner of Beekman and Cliff Streets. Records of the Probate Court of Hamilton Co., Ohio (Cincinnati), show that his estate was administered upon, 27 April, 1802, by his brother Henry Weaver. He left no children.

iii. ANN,³ b. Jan. 15, bapt. March 4, 1759; married‡ Capt. Nathaniel Leonard, Col. Dayton's Reg't, N. J. Cont. Line. He was commissioned Ensign, Feb. 9, 1776, served through the war, and was discharged at its close, Nov. 3, 1783, and lived for some years at Rahway.

* The remains of Mr. and Mrs. John Greenwood, and Mrs. Cath. S. Gamage, were removed to the same vault; those of Dr. John Gamage to Cypress Hills Cem., N. J.

† Recorded N. Y. Lib. lix. 498.

‡ No Records of the Presb. Churches of Rahway or Woodbridge, covering the period of the war, are preserved.

Subsequently he abandoned his wife, was suspended from membership in the Cincinnati Society, 1797, and died, according to his tombstone at Metuchen, N. J., May 7, 1803, æ. 50. With mind impaired through the conduct of her husband, Mrs. Leonard continued to reside in New York until her decease in Sept. 1834, æ. 76.

3. iv. HENRY, b. April 15, bapt. May 3, 1761.
 - v. ELIZABETH, b. March 6, 1764; married March 22 (bible record, March 17), 1788, by Dr. John Rogers, D. D., to Dr. John Greenwood (2d son of Isaac G. of Boston), b. 17 May, 1760, d. 16 Nov, 1819; she died 13 Jan. 1831, leaving children: (1) *Isaac John*; (2) *Clark*; (3) *John William*; (4) *Jane Weaver*, w. of David Mills Ross, and after of Thomas Whalley Langdon of N. Y. (formerly of Boston).
 - vi. JOHN, b. Sept. 16, bapt. Sept. 28, 1766; died young.
 - vii. GEORGE, b. July 24, bapt. Aug. 1, 1768; died young.
 - viii. JANE, b. July 28, bapt. Aug. 13, 1769; was for many years a member of the family of her nephew Clark Greenwood, of New York, and died 27 March, 1861, æ. 92. With her, family legend was well preserved, and her memory of past events was, to the last, unimpaired.
 - ix. MARY, b. April 15 (church record Apr. 27), bapt. May 17, 1772: m. 4 May, 1793 (Presb. Ch., N. Y.), John W. Moore, merchant of N. Y. He was a son of Capt. Wm. Moore who m. (Dutch ch. N. Y.) 31 Dec. 1760, Mary Bogart, and lived at the corner of Beekman and Cliff Streets, in a house which he sold in 1793 to his son, and removed to East Chester, where he died, his will being dated Oct. 5, 1795; he left children, John W.; Louis; and Leah, wife of Joel Stone of Montreal; the second son, Judge Louis Moore of Hackensack, N. J., m. a dau. of Michael Price, lessee of the old Park Theatre. John W. Moore visited France early in the century, and, at the receptions of the First Consul, his wife was known as "*La Belle Americaine*"; her miniature, taken at this period, was long in possession of her niece, Mary Moore of Hackensack. Returning to the city, Mr. Moore lived for a time on Beekman St., with a country-seat at New Brunswick, N. J., and afterwards at Greenwich Village, in the suburbs of N. Y. At the time of Mrs. Moore's death, in August, 1834, their residence was on Broadway, near Spring Street. The loss of his wife and all his children, who had died in youth, having made him somewhat misanthropical, he removed to Hudson Street, near Vestry St., and remained in seclusion until his death in January, 1846. They were both buried in the Greenwood Vault, Marble Cemetery, N. Y.
 - x. CATHARINE SINGER, b. May 8, 1777; m. at Harlem, N. Y., June 29(?), 1816, Dr. John Gamage, son of Wm. Gamage, Jr., of Cambridge, Mass. (whose widow Abigail d. 21 Dec. 1803, aged 85—Bond's Watertown). Dr. G. had been long a resident of New York, where in 1789 he had m. his first wife Elizabeth Ash, who died in Oct. 1815, aged 46. Mrs. Cath. S. Gamage died Aug. 11, 1816, æ. 40, and her husband before the middle of October following, aged 51.
3. HENRY³ WEAVER (*William*,² *Samuel*¹), b. Apr. 15, bapt. May 3, 1761 (Brick Presb. Ch.); is said to have seen some privateering service during the war, and to have been liberated from confinement in the Old Mill Prison, England, at the ratification of peace in Jan. 1784. The war certainly left him minus several fingers, but stories as to their loss vary.

He married, about 1787, Hannah Meeker, who soon separated from him and returned to her family. In a legal document of 1788, he is styled "Henry Weaver of New York, gentleman." Forming, soon after, an attachment for a young lady who had not yet seen her fifteenth summer, he consulted, so the story goes, her father, though

suppressing the fair one's name, as to what he ought to do under the circumstances; and was advised to take her and be off. He accordingly eloped with Miss Susan R. Crane, the marriage ceremony taking place May 1, 1790, and the couple leaving forthwith for the West. Miss Crane, b. Dec. 12, 1774, was a dau. of Judge Joseph Crane of Elizabethtown, N. J., by his first wife Susanna Ross, and was a cousin of the late Com. Wm. Montgomery Crane, U. S. N., Col. Ichabod B. Crane, U. S. A., and Judge Joseph H. Crane of Dayton, Ohio.*

Weaver settled at Columbia, N. W. Territory, about six miles from Cincinnati, which at the time was known as Fort Washington, with half a dozen small frame-houses around it. Here he carried on farming and surveying, was one of the few who, in 1792, helped establish Tucker's Station, midway between Cincinnati and Fort Hamilton, and in 1794, under the territorial administration, he received from Gov. St. Clair an appointment as Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County.

Gov. Wayne having, in 1795, concluded a treaty with the Indians, Weaver soon after removed to a tract of land near Middletown, in what is now Butler Co., and about 1801 purchased land on Elk Creek (Madison) township, where he resided until his death. His address in 1800 was "County of Hamilton Territory, N. W. of the river Ohio"; five years later he was appointed an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Butler Co., in which capacity he served until his resignation, July 20, 1829, thus completing a judicial career of almost thirty-five years. He died Aug. 17, 1829, æ. 69, and was buried in the Baptist Church Ground, Trenton, Butler Co., Ohio. Mrs. Weaver's death occurred Jan. 22, 1851, aged 76.

Children :

- i. ELIZA-L.,⁴ b. 1788; m. circ. 1807, Daniel Keyt, and dying 24 March, 1810, æ. 22, was buried in ground of 1st Presb. Church, Elizabeth, N. J. Mr. Keyt, a carpenter of N. Y., subsequently removed to Hamilton, Ohio, m. Eleanor Duffield, and died about 1823. His widow was afterwards wife of Robert Jones, tanner and currier, who removed to Indiana State. By the first marriage Mr. Keyt had three sons, and the two elder ones lived for some years with their step-uncle, Abraham Weaver.
 - (1) *Edwin*,⁵ was living in Texas prior to the Civil War, and, joining the 3d Kentucky Cav. Reg't, was prisoner in spring of 1864, in Fort Delaware, Del.
 - (2) *William*, living in the West, 1858.
 - (3) *David*, died circ. 1840, in Hamilton, O.
- ii. NATHANIEL-L., b. March 22, 1791; owned the Middletown Mills, Ohio, and died unmarried Dec. 25, 1824, æ. 34.
- iii. ANN, b. July 7, 1793; m. 1818 Jacob Randall Clauson, who was living in 1838 as a grocer at Winchester, Preble Co., O.
4. iv. WILLIAM, b. Dec. 20, 1795.
- v. JANE, b. Feb. 11, 1798; m. Robert E. Duffield, who was living, 1832, at Trenton, O., and in 1838 at Hamilton, O., where he kept a coffee-house.
- vi. SUSAN, b. April 20, d. Nov. 18, 1800.
- vii. JOHN-GREENWOOD, b. Oct. 8, 1801; m. Lucy Bowman of Middletown, O., and was living, 1832, at Dayton, and in 1864 at Cincinnati.
5. viii. ABRAHAM, b. Jan. 9, 1804.
- ix. SAMUEL, b. Nov. 6, 1806; m. Ruth McNeal, and removed in 1834 into Carroll Co., Ind.

* Littell's "Settlers of Passaic Valley."

- x. MARY, b. March 2, 1809; m. James Baird, and had one dau. Jane, who m. 1st, ——— Van Riper, and 2d, Feb. 15, 1842, David Quinn, lawyer of Connersville, Ind.
 - xi. JOSEPH, b. July 27, d. Aug. 28, 1811.
 - xii. ELIZA-GREENWOOD, b. Nov. 18, 1812; lived with her sister Mrs. Baird, near Middletown, O., in 1858, unmarried.
 - viii. SUSAN, b. April 5, 1815; d. April, 1817.
 - xiv. HENRY, b. Oct. 4, d. Oct. 6, 1818.
 - xv. ISAAC-CLARK-GREENWOOD, b. Nov. 26, 1820; m. July 30, 1843, Amy Low, b. April 17, 1824, d. May 12, 1845, leaving Mary Jane, b. Oct. 9, 1844. He m. 2d, circ. 1847, Nancy Page. Mr. Weaver worked the home-farm in Butler Co., O., until the death of his mother in 1851; he then moved westward, and, in 1861, was at Acasto, Clark Co., Mo.
4. WILLIAM⁴ WEAVER (*Henry*,³ *William*,² *Samuel*¹), b. Dec. 20, 1795; Cornet, 1819, in 3d Reg't, 3d Brig., 1st Div. of Ohio State Militia; studied law and was Justice of Peace for some years (after 1834) at Miltonville, Butler Co., O.; m. Dec. 19, 1822, Elizabeth Clark, b. Aug. 10, 1803, dau. of John and Sarah (Hatfield) Clark of N. J., living 1866 at Trenton, O. Children:
- i. DANIEL-KEYTE,⁵ b. Oct. 25, 1823; d. July 3, 1825.
 - ii. SUSAN-C., b. Aug. 11, 1825; m. 1st, Oct. 31, 1841, John Deats, who d. March 22, 1844, leaving *William H.*,⁶ b. May, 1842, and *Harriet*, b. May, 1844. She m. secondly, Nov. 30, 1851, Robert Martin of Mt. Pleasant, Hamilton Co., O., and had several children.
 - iii. FERDINAND-V., b. July 12, 1827; m. Aug. 16, 1849, Ann Green; lived at Miltonville, O.; had several daus. and a son *Charles A.*,⁶ b. Dec. 7, 1856.
 - iv. CHARLES-C., b. July 10, 1829.
 - v. HENRY-L., b. Dec. 22, 1831.
 - vi. MARY-C., b. Aug. 13, 1834.
 - vii. WILLIAM, b. Oct. 31, 1836.
 - viii. JOHN-C., b. Dec. 9, 1838.
 - ix. SAMUEL, b. April 20, 1841.
 - x. NANCY-J., b. Sept. 25, 1843; d. March 11, 1844.
 - xi. SARAH-E., b. March 2, 1845.
 - xii. GEORGE-C., b. Nov. 18, 1846.
5. ABRAHAM⁴ WEAVER (*Henry*,³ *William*,² *Samuel*¹), b. Jan. 9, 1804; living 1832 at Dayton, O.; settled 1833 in Michigan Ter.; after the treaty of March 1, 1843, he removed to the new purchase in Iowa, and located some 320 acres of land, half prairie half timber. His farm, in 1858, was about 40 miles from the Mississippi, and within 10 miles of steam navigation on the Des Moines River. About 1843, while living at Bloomfield, Davis Co., Iowa, being incapacitated for more arduous labor by reason of caries in one arm, he accepted the position of Clerk of the District Court; an office which he held for some years. In 1853, he was in partnership, as a merchant, with Hosea B. Horn, who had m. his 3d dau. Margaret, and a few years later he was living at Atchison, Kansas Ter. By his wife Susan Imlay, of Imlaystown, Mon. Co., N. J., he had six sons and six daughters. His eldest son:
- i. JAMES-B.,⁵ b. in Dayton, O., 12 June, 1833; made his first venture, in the spring of 1853, over the plains to California with a drove of cattle, in company with his brother-in-law Dr. Phelps, merchant, with whom he had been a clerk. The next year he grad. at law-school of Ohio Univ., Cincinnati. During the last war he rose from the rank of private to that of brevet Brig. General, since

which he has held various public offices; was at one time editor of the "Iowa Tribune," published at Des Moines, and was elected to the Congress of 1879, &c. His name has been prominently before the public as the Greenback-Labor candidate for presidency, during the past decade.

NOTES.

A.

ELIZABETH⁴ HOOGLANDT, wife of Joris Cossart, was bapt. in N. Y., 20 Nov. 1706, the oldest daughter of Johannes³ Hooglandt, by his second wife Jauneke Andries, wid. of Jan Piet Slot (or Sloat), of Bergen and New York, born 1665, the son of Pieter Janson Slot and grandson of Jan Pietersen Slot from Holstein, who settled first in Haerlem, N. Y., and after in Bergen, N. J. Johannes Hooglandt was a merchant of New York, like his younger brother Adrian, but removed subsequently to Staten Island, and lived to a good age, being 75 in 1741, when his eldest son of the same name, by the first marriage, was still called "junior." Johannes' father, Dirck Cornelissen² Hooglandt, died on Staten Island early in 1705, æ. 67, having married Lysbet, dau. of Joris Jansen Rapelje; he was the son of Cornelis Diercksen¹ Hooglandt, the first ferry-master to Long Island, who was in the New Netherlands as early as 1638, being then 38 years of age. Cornelis was probably from a small place in the province of Zealand, just west of Middelborch, on the Island of Walchern, called Hogelande; his wife Aeltje Ariens was a widow of Jacob Dircksen Vogel, who had left debts due him which Hooglandt endeavored to collect at Middelborch, in 1639, through an attorney, Magdalena Luycas of Amsterdam. The writer has in his possession an antique brass box, with embossed scriptural subjects on either side, inside the lid of which, scratched in the well-known hand-writing of his grand-father, Dr. John Greenwood, in 1814, is a statement that "This box was brought to this country by one of the first settlers from Holland by the name of Hogeland, and was given to me by one of the descendants, my wife. It was her grand-mother's father's" (meaning Johannes Hooglandt, father of Mrs. Elizabeth Cossart). "She (i. e., the grand-mother, Mrs. Cossart) died 22 years past, very old." Since she was born in 1706, as we have seen, she would have been aged about 86 years at the time of her death in 1792. Her spinning-wheel, ingeniously converted into a foot-drill by Dr. Greenwood, is still preserved; and the brass box, which was attached to it, served to hold the steel drills.

Tradition enumerates among the various kinspeople of Mrs. Elizabeth (Hooglandt) Cossart, the families of Janeway, Hogewout, Cloppers and Kouwenhoven. We find, on investigation, that her sister Sarah Hooglandt, bapt. 8 Aug. 1708, married 26 June, 1738, Jacob Janeway,* whose well-known son George died at his residence on Chatham St., N. Y., 2 Sept. 1826, aged 84; that her youngest brother Adrian Hooglandt, bapt. 31 Oct. 1716, a carpenter of N. Y., removed about 1740, with his second wife Catharine Hogewout, to Bridgewater township, Somerset Co., N. J., and there died in

* Jacob Janeway d. in Somerset Co., N. J., 1746, aged about 41; his wife died some eight years later. He was the only child of William Janeway, purser of H. M. Frigate Richmond, Capt. John Evans, which reached New York in Oct. 1693. In May, 1695, he obtained the freedom of the city with the title of "gentleman." Favored by Gov. Fletcher (probably for not fighting pirates), Capt. Evans obtained extensive grants of land without the city limits and also in Orange County, and Wm. Janeway was his attorney and agent. The latter married in Aug. 1696, the rich widow of Henricus De Meyer, Agnietje, eldest dau. of Tennis De Kay; he was among the earliest vestrymen of Trinity Church, and with Jeremiah Tothill held Pew No. 35 in 1698; his will was recorded 4 Nov. 1709.

the fall of 1782; there also resided his brother-in-law, John Hogewout, formerly a wheelwright of N. Y., who had married Mrs. Cossert's cousin Elizabeth Hooglandt, bapt. 9 Nov. 1692, a daughter of Joris H. of Staten Island. Another cousin, Elizabeth Lefferts, b. 1724 (dau. of Ab. Lefferts,* merchant of N. Y., by wife Sarah Hooglandt), m. in 1743, Peter Clopper,† sadler of N. Y., and Mrs. Clopper's cousin Antje Lefferts, (dau. of Peter L.), m. in 1748, Gerrit Kouwenhoven of Flatlands, L. I.‡

B.

Gen. Washington,§ towards the close of 1778, speaks reprehensively of the free and open intercourse with New York which, on his arrival at Elizabeth Town, the 1st of Dec., he found prevailing, and orders were given to Gen. Maxwell, at the head of the Jersey Brigade, in the neighborhood, to suffer no person to pass unless permission should be previously obtained from Gov. Livingston and Reed, suggesting the first of every month for the purpose. Gov. Livingston, in a reply of Dec. 21st, says: "Of all those who have applied to me for recommendation to the commanding officer at Eliz. Town to go to Staten Island or New York, not above one in twenty appeared entitled to that indulgence, and many of them were as venomous Tories as any in this country. It is either from a vain curiosity (extremely predominant in women), cloaked with the pretence of securing their debts or effects, in which they seldom if ever succeed, or for the sake of buying tea and trinkets (for which they would as soon forfeit a second Paradise, as Eve did the first, for the forbidden fruit), thus they are perpetually prompted to those idle rambles. . . . The men are still more seriously mischievous, and go with commercial motives,|| and to secure capital quantities of British merchandise."

CERTIFICATES OF HEAD RIGHTS IN THE COUNTY COURT OF LOWER NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

By J. HENRY LEA, Esq., Cedarhurst, Fairhaven, Mass.

THE Court Records of Lower Norfolk County, from which the following extracts are taken, are among the most ancient of the kind extant in this country, dating from May, 1637, and continuing in almost unbroken sequence to our own time.

As is well known it was the custom from an early period in the history of the Old Dominion to grant fifty acres of land for every

* Abr. Lefferts, a merchant of N. Y., b. in Flatbush, 1 Sept. 1692, was a son of Leffert Pieterse from Houghwout, N. Holland.

† Peter Clopper, bapt. 21 Feb. 1718, a son of Cornelis and Catherine (Grevenraet) Clopper, grandson of Johannes Clopper by 2d wife Margareta Hagen, and gt.-grandson of Cornelis Janszen Clopper, from Bergen op Zoom, who m. in New Amsterdam, 28 Oct. 1658, Heijltje Pieters. Cornelis died towards close of 1693, and his widow, in Sept. 1697, became the second wife of Soert Olphertzen.

‡ Much more of interest as to this branch of the Hooglandt family can be found in the recently published Hoagland Genealogy, pp. 17-50, though the account has numerous errors.

§ Headquarters that winter were at Middlebrook (Bound Brook), Som. Co., N. J.

|| In the parlance of the day, they carried on "London trading."

person who was imported into the Colony, without regard to age, sex, or condition of life. The person entitled to this benefit made oath in his county court to the facts of the case, and a certificate was issued to him, on presentation of which to the authorities at Jamestown a patent was granted for whatever amount of land it showed to be due to him.

These records of patents are now preserved in unbroken series at the Land Office at Richmond, and a few years ago an attempt was made to print abstracts of them (*Richmond Critic*, 6 January, 1889, *et seq.*), but, most unfortunately, the periodical came to an abrupt end in 1890, and only 329 of the earliest of them were published, covering the period from 1623 to 1636 inclusive. It is greatly to be hoped that the task will be taken up again and carried out to completion as at first designed.

The time at the writer's disposal being limited, he has only covered in his extracts the period from May, 1637, to May, 1666; but subsequent to the latter date many entries of great interest might be found. Comparison of these certificates with the patents published in the *Critic* is most interesting, as it will be seen that they largely illustrate each other.

Many abuses of the privileges granted of course occurred, and 9 December, 1712, a proclamation was issued by Gov. Spotswood, ordering all certificates to be examined and re-affirmed. The following entry will serve as a fair example of the methods to be combatted:—"Certificate granted to ———— for 200 acres of land for his own importation into the Colony four times."

Beside these land certificates the court books contain a vast amount of information which is of the more value as there are practically no other records extant. Wills, deeds, depositions, and occasionally banns of marriage, alternate in the dockets with actions for debt and criminal procedures, the whole throwing a flood of light on the early history of the county which is well worth exploitation by some local historian who has the leisure to devote to the work.

The few extracts which follow the list of certificates will give some idea of the scope and value of these entries; they have been selected mainly with a view to illustrate the origin and early English connection of the emigrants.

To the Clerk of the Court and his courteous assistants the writer must express his most cordial thanks for uniform kindness and facilities shown for thorough examination of the records in their charge. He would also express his obligation to Mr. Virginius Newton of Richmond, Va., in whose behalf this search was undertaken, for kind permission to use these notes.

At a Court holden 21 Nov. 1638 Thomas Melton (1)* was granted one Certificate for the transportation of foure persons—videliz: himself in the hopewell 1632, Anne Wallingson in the safety 1635, Gawin Lancaster (2) in the Transport 1635, Edward Cooper in the Blessing 1637.

* See notes at the end of the article.

17 *Julie* 1639.—William Layton hath made it apeare to this Court that he hath lands due to him for the transportation of the psonnes whosse names are spesified—A. George Earle in the Amiricaij 1637, Christofer stoape (3) in the saftie 1635, George Wade (4) in the primrosse 1636, John Moore in the Blessing 1637, William Laytoun in the hopewell 1627 (5).

3 *Aug.* 1640.—Appears by oath of ffrancis Land (6) that m^r xpofer Burroughs (7) hath Transported three seruants into this Collony whose names are heereonder menched. Jonathan Exfecketer, James Caulder, Thomas Hall (8).

2 *Nov.* 1640.—Thomas Juey (*Ivey*) hath maid appeare to this Court that he hath Transported into the Collony three personnes: himselfe & his Wife in the Rebecca 1637, Willm Browne in the Blessinge 1637. Witnesse John Sibsey (9).

15 *Mar.* 1640.—Thomas Browne hath maid appere to this Court y^t hee hath due to him 450 Acceres of Land for Transportation of 9 persons into this Collony whose names are as followeth:—Jt. Tho: Hall (8), Eliz: Baker, Tho: Blewett, Anne Morley, James Jounes, Gwine Merreydeth, Tho: Andrewes, Will: Hichcock, Tho: Browne.

Ibid.—Whereas Jt appeareth to this Court by oath of Robt: Hayes That John Lanckfeild (10) Deceased hath Transported into this Collony Two persons whosse names are as followeth and three Children borne in the Collony whose names are as ffolloweth L.

Servants.	Children.
John Tomson	ffran: Lanckfeild
John Shawe	Sarah Lanckfeild
	Eliz Lanckfeild

Ibid.—Robert Hayes hath maid appeare &c that he hath Transported into this Collony two personnes for whom he hath as yett not taken vp ainy land for whose names are as followeth. L. Humphrey Castell, Nicho: Crasse.

15 *Mar.* 1640.—William Dauies (11) by oath of Willm Shipp (12) hath Transported to this Collony one Willm Couldriell & hath not taken land vp for him.

12 *Aprill* 1641.—These are to Certifie that Simond Hancock (13) hath maid appear to this Court that he hath due to him 50 accers of land by the Transportation of Abraham Thomas in to this Collony in the Allexander in Ann^o Dn 1637.

6 *Sept.* 1641.—Capt. (*John*) Sibley hath made appear to this Court that he hath Transported into this Collony Thesse fowre psons whose names are heere incerted:—Anthony aportugall in Anno 1636 Transported in the Georg, John ffarrer in the ffrances 1639, Jeanne Batterfeld in the Rebecca 1640, John Craffett in the Alexander 1637.

Ibid.—M^r Hoskins (14) hath Trans. &c John Goodder in the Allexander 1637.

Ibid.—M^r Thomas Causson hath maid appear &c that he hath Trans. into this Collony the psons whose names are as followeth—

Jmp ^{rs} himselfe	Robert Brintnell	Margaret Ralfe
John More	George Harrod	Tho: Prichard
Jeane Gilbert	ffran Simonds	Richard Lee (15)
John fford	Henry Gridnell	Clem Thebould (16)
Rich: Horton	John Morris	Edw: Linch

26 May 1642.—Mr John Watkins &c hath due to him fowre-hundred Acres of Land for ye Transportation of these persons whose names are heere vnder written—Jesper Mantrissad, Edward Deane, Marmaduke Mer-ranton, Edward Trovell, Richard King, Elizabeth Silvester, Nathaniel Donchaster, William Johnson.

Ibid.—James Warner (17) hath due 250 acres for Trans. of theise psons whose names are here under written—Humphrey Belt, Darmer ffashallon, John Hamon, Christopher Pettyface, Stephen Block.

5 July 1642.—John Holmes hath due 250 acres for Trans. of Tho: Gelton, Mary Smyth, John Smyth, Edw: Homes, Nicholas Browne.

Ibid.—George Horner hath due 150 acres for Trans. &c of Geo: Horner, Hellener Horner, Alice Horner.

Ibid.—Wiff Crouch hath due 150 Acres for Trans. &c in ye Shipp Cald y^e ffancis in ffebr: last Anno 1641—Wiff Crouch, Mary Crouch his wife, John ffreeman his man.

Ibid.—Lieut. ffancis Mason (18) hath Made it appeare vnto this Court that there is due vnto him Twelve-hundred and ffiftie Acres of Land for y^e Transportation of theise whose Names are here vnder written w^{ch} Land is allreadie surveyed

ffancis Mason	Mary Mason his wife	& Anne his daughter
Alice Ganey	Margerie Ganey	Tho: Warters
Merra Millow	Marke Layneere	Anthony Ribboone
John Johnson	Marke Provoose	John Kingsberrie
Nicholas Knowls	James Rabbish	Elias Harris
Rich: Martin	John Middleton	Alice Ginkins
Rich: Mauris	Wodhain Jack	Henry Jackson
John Shaw	Edw: Wheeler	John Aris
		Robert Hill

15 Dec. 1642.—Cornelius Lloyd (19) hath due three Thousand Acres for Trans of Psons whose names are vnderwritten—1. Tho: Turner, 2. Rich: Chapman, 3. —ascor Chaympion, 4. —kler windett, 5. Mathew Hall, 6. Henry Gutts, 7. Weston Brow, 8. Tho: Evans, (*marginal note*: —Assigned to Sidney, *against these* 8) 9. —even Callow, 10. Tho: Lustcomes, 11. —bt: Smythwood, 12. Th— Austine, 13. John Leigh (20), 14. Rob— Sorrell, 15. John —rrell, 16. Edw: —orsey, 17. Rich: Starnell, 18. John Stibbs, 19. Tho: Parker, 20. Rich: Hunter, 21. Will: Willson (21), 22. Phillipp Weston, 23. Wiff Lemon, 24. James Smyth, 25. John Marshall, 26. John Belbury, 27. John Trent, 28. ffran: Barber, 29. John Brooke, 30. Tho: Bonner, 31. Mr Woolley, 32. John Hues, 33. Tho: Simson, 34. Tho: Gover, 35. James Miller, 36. Rich: Hitchcock, 37. Char: flemine, 38. John Barnett, 39. Nich: Kent, 40. Geo: Smyth, 41. Math: Lem, 42. Rich: Downes, 43. Tho: Godbye, 44. John Rowles, 45. Tho: Lock, 46. Walter Meeres, 47. Richard —ewllman, 48. Anne S—, 49. Mary Stout, 50. Rich: Betts, 51. Will: —gott, 52. John Browne, 53. Eliz: Hill, 54. wm: Sands, 55. Tho: Buckmasters, 56. Tho: Brittagne, 57. Rich: Day, 58. (*blank*) Piggott, 59. Wiff Rends, 60. Wiff Stillard.

16 Jan. 1642.—John Ball hath due ffifty Acres of Land for his owne transportation (22).

24 Aprill 1643.—Capt. Richard Persons hath 300 acres due for trans. of himself & these servants—John y^e Negro his wife & Child, Basteano a Negro, Christopher an Indian, ffor his owne transport.

15 May 1643.—Mr Oliver Vanheck (22a) hath due 300 acres for y^e Trans &c of

Peter Vanheck	Oliver Vanheck	Katherine Vanheck
Will: Whissellwhite	John Wase	John Turner

17 July 1643.—LLieut. ffran: Mason hath due 200 acres for Trans &c of Joyce Wyer, Tho: Ward, Robt: Penn & Oliuer Crafts.

15 Aug. 1645.—A Certificate of Land granted vnto Mr Math: Phillipps on the behalfe of Henry Seawell an Orphant (sonne & heire of Mrs. Seawell deceased) for the trans. of these psons herevnder named & poed to bee Due vnto the sd Orphant upon Oath (vizt.) (23).

Thomas Williamson	John Smith	Margaret Porter
John Sucker	Christopher Kivers	Elizabeth Wood
John Scott	Josias Hatledge	William Pryce
Oliver Smythes	Mary Rouge	John Harvey
John Edwards	John Norrwood	Richard Hartyrave
Thomas Smyth	Robert Page	William Johnson
Simon Peters	Robert Turner	Alexander Owborne

15 Oct. 1645.—Certificate of 50 acres of Land to ffrancis Baker for his own trans. &c.

Ibid.—Certificate of 50 acres to Thomas Myles for transportation of Phillip Weston.

15 Apr. 1646.—George Horner hath due to him 50 acres for trans. of one man servant named Richard Gefferyes into this Collony.

16 Nov. 1646.—Certificate of 100 acres to John Clarke for trans. of Anne Bradfeild & Elizabeth Gelding into this Collony.

18 Nov. 1646.—Record of a Patent granted by Capt. John West, Esq., Govenor & Capt. Gen. of Virginia, to Capt. William Tucker (24), Esq., & one of the Counsell of State, for 200 acres on N. side of Westernmost branch of Elizabeth River beginning at Allington Creeke &c, being due for trans. of fower psons whose names are in the Records menconed vnder his Patent dated July 1635.

15 Dec. 1646.—Certificate for 1050 acres to Deborah Glascock widdowe &c due for trans. of those psons into the Collony here vndernamed (vizt)

Robert Glascock & Deborah Glascock		
Elizabeth Bray	John Bradwell	} these 7 are assigned ou ^r vnto Richard Whithurst.
Robert Bird	John Hebden	
ffrancis Bright	William Burges	
Thomas Shepard	Joseph Miller	
William Coleman	Richard Tindley	
John Rigg	Robert Tindley	
John Wilkinson	Deborah Creswell	
Mathew Read	Robert Bowers	
Amye Edgar	Peter Rigglesworth	
Henry Gardner		

15 Feb. 1646.—Certficate granted to John Marshall (26) for 100 acres &c for trans. of William Baxter & Elizabeth Collings.

27 Apr. 1647.—Certf. of 100 acres granted to John Browne for trans. of Patience Bowers & George Colvey.

15 June 1647.—Grant of 300 acres to Thomas Sparrowe for himself & 5 psons whose names are in the Records.

16 Aug. 1647.—Certf. granted to Capt. ffrancis Yardley (27) for 100 acres for trans. of Simon a Turke & John a Negro.

Ibid.—Certf. to John Sidney (28) for 250 acres due on oath of Capt John Sibley for trans. of Danyell Maly, Thomas Dunbon, Mary Peirce, Sarah King & Margery Brough.

17 Aug. 1647.—Certf. of 250 acres to Andrew Nicholls for trans. of himself & Elizabeth his wife & 3 children, vizt. Andrew, Elizabeth and William.

16 Dec. 1647.—Certf. of 50 acres to Thomas Myles for trans. of Sarah Reinolds.

Ibid.—Certf. of 250 acres to Mr. Cornelius LLoyd for trans. of Thomas Wright, James Stringer, Thomas Garrett, Thomas Godby & Thomas Radford.

Ibid.—Certf. of 250 acres to Thomas Wright for trans. of Peter Vegoe, George Bustian, William Starling, Robert Langley & vrsula Baylie.

23 Feb. 1647.—Certf. for 250 acres to Richard starnell for trans. of George Guest, Elizabeth Malam, Edward Webb, John Till & John Hilton.

15 June 1648.—Certf. of 100 acres to Thomas Juy (*Ivy*) for trans. of 2 persons (vizt.) william Butler & Joane Butler.

Ibid.—Mr Tho: Lambard (29) hath made appeare upon oath y^t there is due unto him for the trans. of foure persons (vizt.) Tho: Cocks, Ann Cheter, Hen: Conaway & Susann Hartley. *Marginal note*—assigned to Ed: Hall, Chirugion.

Ibid.—Mr Thomas Lambard &c 500 acres for trans. of 12 psons (vizt.) Samuel Roberts, James Roberts, Math: Holmes, Huldry Chase, Robert Lusny, Will: Nicholson, John Taylor, Elizabeth Collins, Joseph Bow, Ellen Gallopp, Elizabeth Heues & Thomas Abbott. *Marginal note*—6 to Cartwright. *ditto*—Sam. Roberts & Jas. Roberts assigned to John Morton.

15 July 1648.—Capt. ffrancis Yardley &c 950 acres for trans. of 19 psons (vizt.) Elizabeth Garland, Mary Parr, Will: Smith, Thomas Whittby, Wiff: Johnson, Nicholas Niclayson, Hannaball Spicer, Harman Mayer, Cornelius Johns, Paul Reyners, Peter Lanall, Wiff: Cooke, Edward stanley, Edward Abbott, Grace Arnoll, Alce Ellis, Ann Stagg, John wells, Henry Selby.

Ibid.—Robert Hayes hath due 50 acres for transportation of Ellnor Joanes.

Ibid.—ffrancis Land hath due 250 acres for trans. of ffine psons (vizt.) Jane Driner, Jane Ruddeford, Edward Long, John Johnson & Alce Young.

15 Nov. 1648.—Symon Hancock hath due 250 acres for trans. of 5 psons vizt. Peter Welding, Brigitt Elinis, Symon Robinson, John Cooper & George Hudson.

Ibid.—Job Chandler hath due 300 acres for trans. of 6 psons, vizt Mary ffrancis, Robt Bayly, John Martiall, Mary Allen, Eady Croudell & Tho: Kayton.

Ibid.—Capt. ffrancis Yardley hath due 400 acres for trans. of 8 persons vizt. William Ellis, Elizabeth ffoucks & sixe Negroes.

15 Dec. 1648.—Wiff Cole (30) hath due 50 acres for trans. of one pson vizt. Sarah Melford.

15 Feb. 1648.—Capt. John Sibley hath due 350 acres for trans. of seauen psons vizt. John Peate, Arthur Watson, Tho: sherriffe, Andrew wolson, James Millasha, Mary Euans & Barbarij Carter.

16 Apr. 1649.—Lemuel Mason (31) hath dew 400 ac^{rs} for trans. of eyght psons vidzt.—Margarett Clitherby, Dorothij winckford, Robt: Russell, Tho: Warde, Sarah Walker, Margaret Crofuies, Tho: Reijnolds & Robt: Winter into this Collonij.

Ibid.—Certf. for 100 acres granted to Tho: Adams for trans. of Hen: Hinson & Oliver Crofts.

Ibid.—Wm: Gaines (32) hath due 200 acres for trans. of 4 psons vizt.—Alexander Ash, Alexander Rogers, James Scott & Sarah Mintorne.

31 Oct. 1649.—Tho: Tod hath due 50 acres for ye trans. of Eliz: barnard.

16 Mar. 1649.—Certf. granted to Jn^o Williams for 50 acres for trans. of Mary Wright p. and dew by m^r Rich: Conquest (33) & assigned over unto ye sd Williams.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Jn^o Dier (34) for 100 acres ffor trans. of ffrances Eldridge & Ellen Hodge his wife.

Ibid.—Certf. granted vnto M^r W^m Moseleij (35) p. and due bij Oath for ffine hundred & ffifty acres for ye trans. of himself & Susanna his Wife, William & arthur his sonnes, Susan Robinson alias Cocker, Eliz: West, Ann lambert, Edw: foreman, Hen: lambert, Tost Williams & Tho: warrington Jnto ye Collonij.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Mr. Tho: Marsh for 50 acres for trans. of Robt: fisher.

18 June 1650.—Certf. granted to W^m Shipp & Sara his Wife for 800 acres for trans. of ffran: & Mathew shipp his 2 sonnes, Catharin Lee, Ja: sherles, Margaret Taijlor, Derrea Jonson, Math: younger, Jn^o Gillet, Brian scott, Ann steuenson, peeter patten, Edward Claborne, Bartho: Haynes, Rich^d Goode, Margaret harington & Nicolas Wijett.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Jn^o Stratton for 150 acres for trans of Jn^o ffranklin, Margaret Heath & patience tomelins.

Ibid.—Certf. to Geo: Kempe for 100 acres for trans. of himself & Mary Hutchinson his wife.

Ibid.—Certf. to Wm: Watts for 100 acres for trans. of Henry Merritt & Mary Rogers.

15 Aug. 1650.—Certf. granted to Thomas White (36) for 100 acres for trans. of 2 servants vizt. John Biggs & George Goodman.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Thomas (*Geo. first written & interlined*) Sawyer for 500 acres for trans. of Eleaven persons (*sic*) vizt.—himselfe, ffrances Sawyer, ffrancis Sawyer, Robte ffitt, Margaret Yellow, Eliz Yellowe, William Heath, Margaret Carter, John Boringe, Anne Sawyer, & ffrancis Ellyott.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Lewis ffarinall for 150 acres for trans. of 3 persons, vizt. himselfe, Elizabeth ffarinall his wife & Edmund Creekeman.

15 Oct. 1650.—Certf. granted to Joane Yates for 50 acres for trans. of one maide servant Mary Syarlocke.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Bartholomewe Hoskins for 50 acres for trans of one man servant Walter Denham.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Richard ffoster (37) for 250 acres for trans. of 5 psons vizt. himselfe, Dorcas ffoster his wife, Dorcas ffoster his dau. Richard Streete & Henery Williams.

15 Nov. 1650. Certf. granted to ffrancis Land for 200 acres for trans of 4 psons vizt. Darby Browne, Thomas Willson, William Sissell & Anne Graticke.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Nicholas Seaborne for 100 acres assigned by M^r Richard Conquest for trans. of two servants John Arrundle & Margaret Greene.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Richard Whitehurst for 350 acres for 7 servants —Arghill Commoron, David Murrowes, Thomas Sanderson, William Castle, Bartholomewe Ward, Mawhewe Mathias & Anne Lovell.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to William Morton (38) for 150 acres assigned by Thomas Lambert gent., for two servants (*sic*) Anne Pates, Samuel Roberts & James Roberts.

NOTES.

1. A Henry Melton, aged 23, was a passenger from Gravesend to Virginia in the David, Jo : Hogg, Mr., in Sept. 1635. *Hotten's Lists*, p. 129.

2. Gowen Lancaster, aged 28, & Will'm Wallington, aged 32, in the Transport of London, Edward Walker, Mr., 4 July 1635. *Hotten*, p. 101.

3. Chri: Stope, aged 24, in the Safety, John Graunt, Mr., from London, x^o Aug. 1635. *Hotten*, 122.

4. Geo. Wade, aged 19, in the Primrose, Capten Douglass Mr. from London, 27^o July 1635. *Hotten*, 112.

5. An Edward Layton, aged 30, was a passenger in the Hopewell, Thos. Wood, Mr., London to Barbadoes, 17 Feb. 1634.

Drake's Founders of N. E., p. 100.

6. John Baker of Lynhaven parish in Co. of Lower Norfolk, Country of Va., singleman, sonn & heir appearant of John Baker, late of psh. of St Martins-in-the-feilds, co. Middx., nere London in England. late dec'd., sells to Francis Land of Lynhaven afsd., all est. in Eng. in sd. psh. of St. Martins & in Hedge Lane in ye psh. afsd & in Benfeild towards Winsor in England afsd, or elsewhere in Eng. & all bills &c late in poss. of Elizabeth Baker, widdow, his mother, dec'd., &c &c, dated 15 Dec. & rec. 22 Mar 1653.

7. In the Muster of Inhabitants of Va. in 1624-5 "m' Burrows and six of his men w^{ch} are planted heare &c." at Burrows Hill near James City, may be this Christopher. *Hotten*, 231.

Christopher Borrough appears in Deed 31 Jan. 1640, at Norfolk.

Pat. No. 323. Christopher Burroughs 200 acres in Elizabeth City bounded by the land of Capt. Adam Thoroughgood & the river Chesopeiac, als Lynn Haven, 50 due him for his personal venture, 50 for his brother William Burroughs, 50 for his sister Ann Burroughs & 50 for a servant John Phillips, 1636.

He was of the House of Burgesses 1645, 46 & 52. Died before 1671, leaving son Benoni (and perhaps other issue) who in the latter year had Pat. of 944 acres in Lynhaven and was a Justice of Princess Anne in 1700.

Richmond Critic, 4 Oct. 1890.

8. Three Thomas Halls appear in the emigrant lists of 1635, all from London, viz., one aged 21 in the Plaine Joan, Rich. Buckram, Mr., xv^o May, another aged 15 in the Assurance, Isack Bromwell and Geo Pewsie, Mr., circ. 24 July, and another aged 21 in the Constance, Clement Campion, Mr., 24^o Oct.

Hotten, pp. 79, 111, 137.

9. John Sibsey was living at Elizabeth Cittie, 16 feb., 1623, in the Muster of that date. *Hotten*, 185.

Probably identical with John Sipsey of Kiquotan, yeoman, who had Patent for 250 acres issued in 1624. He was Burgess for the Upper Parish of Elizabeth City, 1632-3, and of the Council 1636-7. *Richmond Critic*, 26 May, 1889.

He had Patents in 1635 for 1500 acres on Elizabeth River, and 1500 near an Island called "Crayne Point" now Craney Island, near Norfolk, for the importation of 60 servants. Patents No. 174 and 175 in Va. Land Office.

Ibid (date gone).

10. John Lankfeild and (*blank*) Lankfeild (*probably his wife*) occur in the List of Inhabitants, 16 Feb. 1623. *Hotten*, 182-3.

In Muster of 23 Jan. 1624-5:—

John Lauckfild his Muster.

John Lauckfild (*sic*) aged 24 in the Bona Noua 1621.

Alice Lauckfild aged 24 in the Abigall 1621.

Sammuel Kennell aged 30 in the Abigall 1621.

Hotten, 258.

Probate was issued on his will 2 Sept. 1640, being the first probate recorded in the Lower Norfolk Court.

11. Mr. William Dayues was app. one of the Commissioners of Lower Norfolk Co., 15 Oct. 1663.

12. Court was held at the House of William Shipp 6 July 1640, and frequent subsequent dates. He appears later (28 Dec. 1654) as then in occupation of a

house which was formerly Robert Glascock's and also a Patent of Land which Glascock gave him before his death. (*See note to Robert Glascock.*)

13. Simon Hancock, planter, appears in the Records as early as 6 Feb. 1638. Before 26 May, 1642, he had married the relict and administratrix of Gilbert Gaye, dec'd, and 22 June, 1624, Letters of Admin. were granted on his own estate to his widow Sarah Hancocke, her sureties being Mr. Wm: Moseley and John Carraway.

14. Barthelmew Hopkins appears in Muster of 1623 as of Eliz. City. And in 1625 as Bartholmew Hoskins holds 100 acres in same by Patent.

Hotten, pp. 183, 274.

In the Va. Land Office, Patent 47, we find this grant as to Bartholomew Hoskins of Buck Roe, ancient planter, "who came to this country before the departure of Sir Thomas Dale," 100 acres on Back River. Issued 1624. He is said by the annotator in the *Critic* to have been born 1601, Burgess for Lower Norfolk 1649 and 1654. Wife Dorcas living 1651. *Critic*, 26 May, 1889.

He occurs as Bartholomew Hospkins, planter, 6 Feb. 1638, in the Court Records.

15. A Richard Lee (*or possibly Loe*) aged 32 years, appears as witness 2 May 1641, as a Juror 12 June 1647, when he signs by mark, and in 1655 as plaintiff in suit with Thos. Godby; he seems by entry of 15 Nov. 1655 to have been a carpenter. A letter of John Temple to Mr. Bridge, recorded in Court 16 Jan. 1656, advises that "Richard Lee is now bound up the Bay with mee," he seems to have been in trouble at this time as many claims were filed in Court against him. James Mullakins of Lynham in will dated 15 Oct. 1668, names his "son-in-law" Richard Lee as under 18 years of age, and a Mary Lee, perhaps issue of Mullikins' wife Rosamond by a former marriage, and a Richard who occurs 11 May 1681 is no doubt the latter. These Richards are of course not to be confounded with Col. Richard Lee, Clerk of the Council, Commissioner of the Quarter Court and Sec. of State for Virginia, with whom they were probably in no way connected. See REGISTER, January, 1892.

16. Perhaps this name should be Theleball, a well known Hugonot Family of Norfolk Co.

17. Whereas fferdinando a negro sued Capt. Warner for his freedom p'tending hee was a Christian & had hadd seu'rall yeares in England & therefore ought to serue noe longer than any other seru'ts that came out of England accordinge to the Custom of the Country & alsoe p'duced seu'all papers in Portugell or some other language wch the Court could not understand wch hee alleadged were papers from seu'all Gouverno's where he liued a freeman & where hee was borne wherefore the Court find noe cause wherefore hee should be free but Judg him a slaue for his life time, from wch Judgmt the said negro hath appealed to the first day of the next Gen'all Ct. *Ct. Rec.* 15 Aug. 1667.

18. Lieut. Francis Mason was one of the most prominent of the early settlers of the County. He appears to have been born about 1584 (being 40 years of age in 1624) and to have come to Virginia in the John and Francis in 1613, probably bringing with him wife Mary and dau. Anne, as recited in the Head Rights. This first wife probably died between 16 Feb. 1623 (when she appears in the List of Inhabitants) and the second Census of 23 Jan. 1624-5, when we find him with wife Alice, aged 26, who had come out in the Margett and John in 1622 (*Hotten*, pp. 188, 251). He was Churchwarden 6 July 1640, High Sheriff 5 Mar. 1646, but had resigned the office before 15 Apr. 1648. He was one of the Commissioners of the Co. Court from its commencement until 15 Aug. 1648, when his name is found for the last time and, 15 Nov. following, Letters of Administration were granted on his estate to his widow Alice and son Lemuel. His son Francis, by the first wife, seems to have died young and the dau. Anne probably died unmarried, but another dau., Elizabeth, became the wife of James Theleball, a French Hugonot. The son Lemuel, of whom we shall have more to say under his own head, was by the second wife. There are some discrepancies in the records which cannot be reconciled, *i. e.*, he is said to have been 40 years of age in 1624-5, but 10 Jan. 1637, he testifies in Court that he is 42 years old, and another deposition is cited in 1641 in which his age is 46, which agrees with the last (*Rich. Critic*, 12 July, 1890). The deposition of Jarvis Mason, aged 26, is also given 10 Jan. 1637, who may have been a younger brother of Francis; he is not heard of again. Some connection with the Hart family is indicated by the following letter, recorded in Court 15 May, 1643:—

Cosin ffrances Mason J pray deliuer unto Symon Drew y^e Cow and Calfe w^{ch} this note makes Mencion of, & what is due to you J will see you satisfied, soe with my Love J rest

Your Loving Cosen to his power

March y^e 7th 1642.

(Signed) Tho: Hart.

19. Cornelius Lloyd, by Patent No. 222, had 800 acres on Elizabeth River and Merchant's Creek, Head Rights for 16 persons not named in 1635. Called in Patent of 1636 "of London, Merchant" (*Critic*, 25 Jan, 1890). Born about 1608, aged 38 in deposition of 1 Sept. 1646. Was in Virginia before 1640; Burgess for Lower Norfolk Co., 1642 to 1652; then Lt. Col., 1653; then Col. (*Virginia Carolorum*, pp. 168, 185, 189, 199, 226, 232). He died before 10 Dec. 1654, when we find Power of Atty. from Elizabeth Loyd of Elizabeth River, relict of Cornelius Loyd, to friend Nicholas Hart of New England, m^{ch}ant. Witnesses Thomas Lambert and William Turner. Recorded 12 Dec. 1654. His widow died before 28 Apr. 1658, when Power of Atty. is given by Thomas Evans of Citty of Kilkenny in Ireland to kinsman John Bellgrau of Kilkeny, gent., to collect all dues &c. in Va. which "did belong to my late sister Mrs Elizabeth Loyd of Elizabeth River &c." And later we have an agreement between William Carver of Co. of Lower Norfolk, Atty. for m^r Nicholas Hart of Rode Jland in New England, for an estate left by Mrs Elizabeth Loyd, dec'd., of Co. afsd. & (blank) vnto Thomas & Mary Evans of kilkeny in Ireland, by which all differences are settled with m^r John Belgrau of Kingdom of Eng., Atty. for Thomas and Mary Evans, dated 26 July and rec. 15 Feb. 1661. His brother, Edward Lloyd, was perhaps of Eliz. City in 1623 (*Hotten*, 182). Burgess of Lower Norfolk 1644-46, removed to Maryland before 1659 (*Neill's Founders of Md.*, 137). The connection shown with Nicholas Hart of Taunton and Boston and after of Warwick and Portsmouth in R. I. is most interesting. (See *Savage II.*, 367, and *Austin's Dict. of R. I.*, 316.) Nicholas Hart's wife, according to Austin, was Joan Rossiter, and his exact relationship with the Evans and Loyds is not apparent.

20. A Jn^o Lee appears in the Court Records 15 Aug. 1660, when Attachment was granted to Edward Walker for 560 lbs. of tobacco against the estate of Abraham Rouse in hands of said Lee.

21. An inquest was held 15 Apr. 1662, on the body of William Wilson who was drowned by falling overboard from a vessell, and Mr. John Cummings was cleared of suspicion of having been concerned.

22. At a Court held 15 May, 1643, John Ball was sentenced to receive 30 lashes for stealing a boat. He was probably not connected with Richard Ball, planter, who had patent of 6 acres of land at Buck Roe in 1627. Patent No. 85.

Critic (date gone).

22a. Katherine widow of Mr. Oliver Vanheck makes grant of certain personal estate, 10 Sept. 1645, to her son John Vanheck before her marriage with George Mie.

23. Henry Sewall the elder, Merchant, was a Burgess for Elizabeth City in 1632, but before 5 July, 1642, was of Lower Norfolk. He died about 1644, and a settlement of his estate was had at an Orphan's Court held 25 Feb. 1649, as follows: "having mett Concerning the Estate of Hen: Sewell deceased, by the opinion of the Co^{ll} and Consent of Jn^o Holmes, Overseer, and Mr. Lemuell Mason who hath Jnter married with Ann the dauther of the said sewell Jt was agreed as follows:—The estate of Mr. Mathew phillipps late decd to be responsible for estate of said Hen: sewell as it was left at the decease of Alce ye wife of ye said H. S. by Jnventory &c and differences to be decided by 4 Jndifferent men chosen on behalf of ye Orphants of ye said Sewell & Mrs. Anne Phillips afsd (*sic*) Administratrix of said Mr. Mathew Phillips." The four arbitrators were Mr. Jn^o Hill, Mr. Tho: Lambard, Jn^o Holmes and Tho: Juy. The son Henry was ordered to be sent to Holland for his education in charge of Mr. Tho: Lee, who is spoken of as "his Kindsmans and seeming very desirous to haue the yough wth him." He seems to have been placed under the charge of one William Scapes, Merchant, of Yarmouth in England, and 22 Mar. 1653, he was bound apprentice to him for 4 years and 7 years service by consent of the Court. Scapes writes concerning him under date of 6 Dec. 1653, that "the boy hath beene hitherto verry sickley, he brought a distemper vpon him from Virginia w^{ch} has stucke by him almost all this time, w^{ch} was a hardnesse in his boddy wch is now desolved & doeth begin to threieue, he can wright and siffer

well and could haue spoake ffrench and dutch &c." A deposition taken 18 June, 1662, shows that the son Henry was born 1 May, 1639; and another, 16 Aug. 1672, mentions Henry Saywell the Younger as "late deceased," and that his sister and heir Ann, now the wife of Coll. Lemuel Mason, was born about 37 or 38 years since. A Thomas Seawell had Patent of 400 acres on Pocason River in 1635, and was perhaps connected with Henry Sewell the Elder (Patent 166 in *Richmond Critic*). The connection with the Phillips family is not clear, but it seems probable that Alice, widow of the elder Henry Sewell, remarried to Matthew Phillips, and after her death he married again to the Anne who appears as his administratrix.

24. Capt. William Tucker, "now commander of Kiquotan," had patent in 1624 for 150 acres in Elizabeth City for head rights of George, Paul and William Thompson, the brothers of his wife. Patent No. 32. He was born in 1588; came to Virginia in 1610 in the Mary and James; he was Burgess for Kiquotan 1619 and 1623, and commanded a force against the Indians the latter year. His wife, Mary Thompson, came in the George in 1623, as did her three brothers above named. He was Commissioner of Elizabeth City 1631, and member of the Council 1627 to 1633. He was one of the wealthy merchants of the Colony.

Hotten's Lists, p. 244; *Critic*, 12 May, 1889.

25. A Patent was granted in 1635 to Robert Glascocke for 200 acres in Elizabeth Co., adjoining Lieut. Cheesman's land, for four servants unmarried and not named. (*Critic*, 8 March, 1890.) He was decd. in 1646, as we learn by the Certificate and shortly after the Court, learning that she intended marriage with one John Fernihaugh, and it being rumoured that she had a husband living in England (not having been the legal wife of said Glascock), forbids the marriage. This slander seems to have been disproved, as they were married before 27 April, 1647. John Fernihaugh's will was proved 5 July 1649, and his widow remarried before August, 1650, to Geo. Heigham. See also Note (12) to William Shipp.

26. Deposition of John Marshall, aged 42 years, taken 28 Dec. 1654. *Query*—if the John Marshall aged 21 in the Plaine Joan, London to Virginia, xv^o Maij 1635?

Hotten's Lists, p. 80.

27. Second son of Sir George Yardley, Knt., and Lady Temperance his wife, he was born in Virginia about 1623 (*Hotten*, p. 222). He married Mrs. Sarah Gookin, widow of Capt. John Gookin and formerly wife of Capt. Adam Thoroughgood. He was for a time resident in Maryland, and in 1652 was of the Council there; returned to Virginia, and was Burgess for Lower Norfolk 1653. He is said to have died without issue. (*Critic*, 27 Jan. 1889.) The tomb of Mrs. Sarah Yardley was still visible at Church Point, Princess Anne Co., with Coat of Arms (*not given*) and the following inscription—"Here lieth ye body of Capt. John Gooking & also | ye body of Mrs. Sarah Yardley who was wife to | Capt. Adam Thoroughgood first, Capt. John | Gooking & Collonell Francis Yardley, who | deceased Avgvst 1657."

28. Capt. John Sidney was High Sheriff of Lower Norfolk in 1662.

29. Banns of Marriage of Coll. Lambard and Dorathy Mason, both of the parish of Lynhaven, were published in Court 17 May 1661. She may have been the daughter of Col. Lemuel Mason, but if so probably died before him as she is not named in his will, q. v.

30. In the Muster of 1624-5 for Elizabeth City we have William Cole aged 26 came in the Neptune 1618, and Francis Cole aged 27 in the Susan, 1616.

Hotten's Lists, p. 245.

31. Col. Lemuel Mason was second but eldest surviving son of Lieut. Francis Mason (q. v.), and was probably born in Virginia after 1625. He was one of the County Commissioners from 1649, Burgess 1654, '57, '58, '59, '60, '63, '75, '85, '92 and perhaps other years; High Sheriff in 1664 and 1668; Major in 1656, Col. before 1676. His will dated 17 June 1695 was proved 15 Sept. 1702, and names his father, Francis Mason, deceased, wife Anne (*who was daughter and heiress, after her brother's death, of Henry Sewell, Merchant*) (q. v.), sons Thomas, Lemuel and George, brother (*in-law*) Mr. James Theleball, daughters Francis Newton (*wife of Mr. George Newton*), Alice, wife of Samuel Boush and widow of William Porten, Elizabeth, wife of T. Cocke, Margaret, wife of Mr. (*torn*), Ann, wife of (*torn*), Mary, wife of Mr. Walter Gee and Dinah; Sister Elizabeth Theleball. His widow Anne Mason, gentlewoman, by her will dated 30 Oct. and proved 15 Mar. 1705, names daughters Frances Sayer (*George Newton's widow who had remarried to Major Francis Sayer*), Alice Boush,

Mary Cock (*sic*) and Dinah Thoroughgood, and sons Thomas, Lemuel and George. There was also a daughter, Abigail, who before 14 May 1690, was married to George Carford, at which date Lemuel Mason deeds them an island in Coratock, N. C., she probably predeceased her father. His wife Anne was afflicted with lameness in her limbs as recited in a deed to her of 100 acres of land 17 Apr. 1671.

32. The Muster of William Gayne of Elizabeth City in 1624-5 shows him to be aged 36 and to have come out in the *Bona Nova* in 1620. He seems to have been in partnership with Robert Newman. *Hotten*, p. 253.

33. Mr. Richard Conquest was elected one of the Commissioners of Lower Norfolk Co. 16 March 1649 and in 1660 was High Sheriff.

34. John Dyer had wife Frances who, 15 Aug. 1642, was under censure of the Court for undue intimacy with Richard Poole.

35. Mr. William Moseley, Merchant, and family came to Virginia from Rotterdam, and he seems to have at once taken a prominent position in the affairs of the Colony, being elected one of the County Commissioners at the same session of Court at which the above Land Certificate was granted. He was probably a Goldsmith as we have record of a very splendid set of jewels sold by him to Capt. Francis Yardley in 1652, and which his wife Susan states that she had herself purchased at the Hague. His will dated 29 June was proved 15 Aug. 1655, he names in it cousin William Cockroft, grandchild Corker (compare the Susan Robinson al's Cocker named in the Head Rights), wife Susan and sons William and Arthur. His widow could have survived him but a very brief period as Administration was granted on her estate to her son William the same day as the probate of her husband's will. This son William married Mary, daughter and heiress of Capt. John Gookin, and died in 1672, and his widow remarried to Lt. Col. Anthony Lawson; he left issue. Arthur, the second son, had wife Ann and numerous children; in 1696 and subsequent years he had licence to keep a tavern; he died in 1703.

36. Tho: White, aged 16, was passenger in the *George*, London to Virginia, 21 Aug. 1635. *Hotten*, p. 126.

37. Richard Foster, aged 16, was a passenger in the *Safety*, 10 Aug. 1635, London to Virginia. *Hotten*, p. 122.

38. William Morton of Elizabeth City came in the *Margett* and John in 1620, he was 20 years old at the Muster of 1624-5. *Hotten*, pp. 186-249.

[To be continued.]

DESCENDANTS OF WALTER HAYNES AND PETER NOYES, OF SUDBURY, MASS.

By FREDERICK HAYNES NEWELL, Esq., of Washington, D. C.

THE following facts were obtained for the greater part from a copy of an old manuscript, the original of which was written by John Haynes (b. 1684) describing the families of his great grandparents Walter Haynes and Peter Noyes, who came to this country together and located in Sudbury. This was written later than 1772, since it gives that date, and was probably prepared when the writer of the original was nearly 90 years of age. The manuscript was found among the papers of his grandson Samuel Haynes (b. 1737) by the latter's grandson Wm. F. Haynes, and a copy was made by his cousin Clark Lewis Haynes (b. 1807) the grandfather of the present writer, Frederick Haynes Newell.

Savage's Genealogical Dictionary gives many of the more important of these names and dates, and a comparison shows a remarkably close agreement in details. The old manuscript, however, gives

much information of the fourth generation and children succeeding—facts not otherwise recorded so far as has been ascertained. For historical narrative concerning Walter Haynes, Peter Noyes and their sons, reference should be made to the History of Sudbury, Mass., by Alfred Serano Hudson, published by the town in 1889.

1. WALTER¹ HAYNES was born in England in 1583, in the town of Sutton, Mandeville, county of Wilts.* He also owned a house and out-buildings in the village of Shaston, situated in the island of Purbeck, in the south-eastern portion of Dorsetshire. He, with family and servants, arrived in Boston in 1638, in ship Confidence (see Savage, also REGISTER vol. ii. p. 108). In the same ship came Peter Noyes, yeoman, of Penton, county of Southampton, with children and servants.

Walter Haynes was a linen weaver, and was 55 years of age when he came to this country. About a year after his arrival, he with others removed from Watertown, having obtained a grant for a township named Sudbury, where they settled Dec. 22, 1639. He was made freeman 1640, was representative in the years 1641, 1644, 1648 and 1651, and was one of the Selectmen of Sudbury for ten years. He died Feb. 14, 1665, aged 82. (See Whitman's History of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 1842, p. 97.) Nothing is known of his wife Elizabeth. They had children (date and order of birth not known):

- i. THOMAS,² d. single.
 3. ii. JOHN, b. 1621, in England; m. Dorithy, daughter of Peter Noyes.
 4. iii. JOSIAH, m. Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Noyes.
 - iv. SUFFRANCE, m. Josiah Treadaway of Watertown, and had children.
 - v. MARY, m. Thomas Noyes; no children.
 - vi. ———, m. Roger Gourd and remained in England, inheriting the house of Shaston (probably the oldest of the children).
2. PETER¹ NOYES came from England 1638, in the same ship with Walter Haynes; brought with him 3 sons and 3 daughters.† He was then 47 years of age. His children were:
 - i. THOMAS,² m. Mary, daughter of Walter Haynes; no children.
 5. ii. PETER, m. ———; had 6 children.
 - iii. JOSEPHUS, d. in Barbadoes; no children.
 - iv. DORITHY, was 12 years of age when she came to New England 1638; m. John Haynes.
 - v. ELIZABETH, m. (1) John Freeman, had one son Joseph³ and a daughter who married Thomas Gats (?) of Stow and had several children; m. (2) Josiah Haynes.
 6. vi. ABIGAIL, m. Thomas Plympton.
3. JOHN² HAYNES (*Walter*¹) b. 1621, in England; came to this country when 16 y. of age, one year before his father Walter Haynes (says the old manuscript), and lived at Watertown with Cusion (cousin?) Reed (or Rice) in the year 1637. He was freeman 1646, representative 1668. He m. Dorithy, daughter of Peter Noyes, born in England. His will is dated Oct. 1, 1692. Children:
 7. i. ELIZABETH,⁷ b. July 16, 1644; m. 1666, Henry Balcom.
 8. ii. MARY, b. 1647; m. Josiah Howe.
 9. iii. JOHN, b. May 4, 1649; m. Ruth Ropar.

* The will of widow Alice Haynes of Semley, Wilts., mother of Walter Haynes, is printed in the REGISTER, vol. 39, pp. 263-4.—EDITOR.

† See depositions by and relating to Peter Noyes and other matters in the REGISTER, vol. 32, pp. 407-10.—EDITOR.

- iv. DORITHY, b. 1651 or 1652; m. Joseph Freeman of Sudbury; had two sons and a daughter, *i. e.*, John and Joseph each had children, and Elizabeth m. but had no children.
 - 10. v. PETER, b. April 7, 1654; m. Elizabeth Reed (or Rice) of Marlboro'.
 - vi. JOSEPH, b. Sept. 7, 1656: killed in youth by fall of a tree.
 - vii. THOMAS, b. 1658; died young of a fever: unmarried.
 - 11. viii. JAMES, b. April, 1660; d. Oct. 15, 1732; m. Sarah Noyes.
 - ix. DANIEL, "a single man pressed and sent a soldier to the eastward, in the year 1687 returned back as far as Boston and so died in 1688."
 - x. RACHEL, m. John Lockard of Sudbury; no children.
 - 12. xi. RUTH, m. Joseph Noyes of Sudbury.
 - 13. xii. DAVID, b. May 4, 1671; m. Tabithy Stone.
4. JOSIAH² HAYNES (*Walter*¹) born in England; married Nov. 13, 1646, Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Noyes, widow of John Freeman. They had children:
- i. JOSIAH,³ b. April 27, 1655; m. and had several children.
 - ii. CALEB, "pressed and so sent a soldier to the eastward, and there died 1687 a single man."
 - iii. JOSHUA, m. Ann Easterbrook; had 3 sons all dying young.
 - iv. DEBORAH, m. Jabez Brown; had children *Sarah*⁴ and *Josiah*.
 - v. ABIGAIL, b. Nov. 30, 1655(?); m. Hopestill Brown; had children: 1. *Prudence*; ⁴ 2. *Edmund*; 3. *Caleb*; 4. *Elizabeth*; 5. *Hopestill*; 6. *Sarah*; 7. *Josiah*; 8. *Abigail*.
5. PETER² NOYES (*Peter*¹), born in England; brought over by his father Peter Noyes in ship Confidence, in 1638; had children:
- i. ELIZABETH,³ m. ——— Hammond of Watertown; left no children.
 - ii. MARY, m. Geo. Mountjoy: had (1) *Mary*⁴; (2) *Josiah*; (3) *Hannah*.
 - iii. DOROTHY, m. Samuel Parris; had children:
 - (1) *Dorithy Parris*,⁴ m. Hopestill Brown; no children.
 - (2) *Noyes Parris*, d. single.
 - (3) *Samuel Parris*, m. Abigail Fish; several children; she and her children dying, he m. 2d another Abigail Fish and had several children.
 - (4) *Mary Parris*, m. Peter Bent; several children, sons and daughters.
 - iv. SARAH, m. Thos. Frink; had children:
 - (1) *Sarah Frink*,⁴ m. ——— Bryant.
 - (2) *Abigail Frink*, m. (another) Bryant.
 - (3) *Thomas Frink*, had "collidge learning," m. Elizabeth Wright, had several children, sons and daughters; he was settled minister in Rutland, afterwards at Plymouth, third at "Rutland district."
 - v. ESTHER, m. Thos. Godfrey; had sons and daughters.
 - vi. PETER, went to England 1697; died of small pox in London, unmarried, left by will to town of Sudbury, for use of the poor, the mills in Sudbury called the "new mills."
6. THOMAS PLYMPTON, m. Abigail² Noyes, daughter of Peter¹ Noyes, brought by him from England in 1638; had children:
- i. ELIZABETH³ PLYMPTON, b. Dec. 23, 1658; m. May 31, 1683, John Locke of Woburn; several children. (See Book of Lockes, p. 17.)
 - ii. THOMAS³ PLYMPTON, b. May, 1660; d. Aug. 1772, aged 63 years, "of the stone"; unmarried.
 - iii. PETER³ PLYMPTON, b. Feb. 1666; d. Aug. 14, 1743, aged 78 "of the stone"; m. Abigail Thompson; had children:
 - (1) *Abigail*⁴ *Plympton*, m. Elijah Smith; had sons and daughters.
 - (2) *Jane Plympton*, m. Joseph Curtis; several children.
 - (3) *Thomas Plympton*, b. 1723; m. Ruth Thomas: had sons and daughters.
 - iv. JANE³ PLYMPTON, m. Joseph Darby of Stow; no children.
 - v. ABIGAIL³ PLYMPTON, d. single.
 - vi. MARY³ PLYMPTON, m. Matthew Stone of Sudbury; no child.
 - vii. HANNAH³ PLYMPTON, m. ——— Park; no children.

7. HENRY BALCOM, of Charlestown, m. 1666, Elizabeth³ daughter of John² Haynes (*Walter*¹). See Charlestown Records.
 - i. JOHN⁴ BALCOM, b. about 1669; d. single Aug. 28, 1743, aged 74.
 - ii. JOSEPH BALCOM, b. about 1672; m. Tabitha Newton of Marlboro; had sons and daughters. He d. Sept. 17, 1745, aged 73.
 - iii. ELIZABETH BALCOM, m. Garshom Rice; had sons and daughters. (See Rice Genealogy.)
8. JOSIAH HOWE, Marlboro', son of John Howe, m. May 18, 1671, Mary,³ daughter of John² Haynes (*Walter*¹), b. 1647; had children:
 - i. MARY⁴ HOWE, b. 1672; d. young.
 - ii. MARY HOWE again, 1674; d. young.
 - iii. JOSIAH HOWE, b. 1678; m. 1st Abigail Bigh; m. 2d — Marrabla(?); had several children.
 - iv. DANIEL HOWE, b. May 5, 1681; m. Cloyse; several children.
 - v. DORITHY HOWE, m. John Prescott of Lancaster; several children.
 - vi. RUTH HOWE, b. 1684: m. 1st, John Bowker of Marlboro', several children; 2d, — Cloyes of Framingham; no children.
9. JOHN³ HAYNES (*John*,² *Walter*¹) of Sudbury, b. May 4, 1649; m. June, 1683, Ruth, daughter of John Ropar of Charlestown. She was b. April, 1655. ("Two of her brothers, Ephraim and John, with two of Ephraim's — were all killed by the Indians at Lancaster.") Children:
 14. i. JOHN,⁴ b. Aug. 14, 1684.
 - ii. RUTH, b. Mar. 4, 1686; m. Nov. 1732, Joseph Goodnow; no children.
 - iii. DORITHY, b. March 29, 1687–8; d. June 5, a. 20, single.
 - iv. DEBORAH, b. July 30, 1690; m. Ebenezer Learnard of Oxford; several children.
 - v. RACHEL, b. July 20, 1693; m. Jacob Holmes of Worcester: (1) *Josiah*⁵ *Holmes*; d. unmarried; (2) *Mary Holmes*, m. Ephraim Goodnow, no children.
 - vi. JOSIAH, b. July 10, 1696; m. Persis Knight of Sudbury; children:
 - (1) *Elizabeth*,⁵ m. Augustus Moore of Sudbury; several children.
 - (2) *Moses*, b. July 4, 1725; drowned Aug. 4, 1739, a. 15, in Conant's mill pond in Concord.
 - (3) *Persis*, m. Daniel Stone of Framingham; several children.
10. PETER³ HAYNES (*John*,² *Walter*¹), b. in Sudbury, April 7, 1654; m. Jan. 2, 1677, Elizabeth Rice of Marlboro'; had children:
 - i. ———,⁴ d. young.
 - ii. ELIZABETH, m. Ebenezer Graves of Sudbury; several children.
 - iii. ———, daughter, d. young.
 - iv. PETER, b. June, 1685; m. Love Sherman of Sudbury; several children.
 - v. JOSEPH, b. 1687; m. 1st, Dinah King of Sudbury; and she and her children dying he m. 2d, Mary Gats of Stow; several children.
 - vi. MARY, m. Hezekiah Rice (or Reid) of Framingham; several children.
 - vii. SARAH, m. Samuel Moore of Framingham; several children.
 - viii. DANIEL, m. Lydia Rupel of Woburn; sons and daughters.*
 - ix. ESTHER, m. Gashon Reid (or Rice) of Worcester; several children.
 - x. PHINEAS, b. about 1700; unmarried; drowned June, 1772, a. 72.
11. JAMES³ HAYNES (*John*,² *Walter*¹), born April, 1660; died Oct. 15, 1732, aged 72; married Sarah Noyes; had children:
 - i. JAMES, m. Susanna Woodward; had one child; she dying he m. (2) Mary Ragg; had two sons.
 - ii. SARAH, m. Daniel Noyes; several children.
 - iii. ABRAHAM, d. "with fitts"; unmarried.
 - iv. REBECCA, m. Samuel Willis of Sudbury; d. in childbed; no children.
 - v. ———?

* Daniel probably had son Jonas, grandson Daniel, great-grandson Walter, born 1789, and living in Brimfield, Mass., at age of 102 (in 1891). This latter had son Daniel living at Brimfield.

- vi. ABIJAH, m. Elizabeth Smith; several sons and daughters.
- vii. THANKFUL, m. Jabez Puffer; had: (1) *James^s Puffer*, (2) *Josiah Puffer*.
- viii. DORITHY, m. Samuel Puffer; had one daughter and several sons.
- 12. JOSEPH NOYES of Sudbury, m. Ruth,³ daughter of Johu² Haynes (*Walter¹*), had several children who died young, also:
 - i. DANIEL, m. 1st, Sarah Haynes, several children; she dying he m. 2d, Sarah Gott; several children.
 - ii. PETER, b. May 22, 1700; deacon of church in Sudbury; m. Elizabeth, daughter of John³ Clapp (*Nathaniel², Nicholas¹*). See Clapp Genealogy, p. 210. She dying, he m. 2d, Keziah Fish, had one son named Peter.
 - iii. JOSEPH, m. Elizabeth Gilbert; several children.
- 13. DANIEL³ HAYNES (*John,² Walter¹*), born in Sudbury May 4, 1671; m. Tabithy Stone of Framingham; had several children all dying young, save daughter:
 - i. ABIGAIL,⁴ m. Uriah Moore; several children all dying save one son: (1) *David^s Moore*, m. Hannah ———, and had several children.
- 14. JOHN⁴ HAYNES (*John,³ John,² Walter¹*), born in Sudbury Aug. 14, 1684; m. 1st, June 28, 1710 or 1711, at age of 27, Anna Hubbard of Hadley (she being then 20 years of age). She had four children and died Feb. 14, 1716. He m. 2d, July 2, 1725, Tabithy Cutler, widow.
 - i. JOHN,⁵ b. 1712; m. Mary Taylor of Southboro'.
- 15. (1) *Samuel,⁶* b. in Sudbury 1737; m. Dolly Hammond of Sudbury.
 - ii. ANNA, m. Abner Cutler of Rutland (?); several children.
 - iii. ———, died in infancy.
 - iv. ———, “ “ “
- Children of 2d wife:
 - v. NAHUM, b. Aug. 24, 1726; d. Sept. 28, 1741, a. 16.
 - vi. TABATHA, m. Elisha Harrington of Holding; several children.
- 15. SAMUEL⁶ HAYNES (*John,⁵ John,⁴ John,³ John,² Walter¹*), born in Sudbury, 1737; m. Dolly Hammond of Sudbury; d. May 6, 1725.
 - i. POLLY,⁷ b. 1764.
 - ii. SUSANNAH, b. 1765.
 - iii. “ b. 1767; again.
 - iv. BENJAMIN, b. 1769.
 - v. EDWARD, b. 1772 in Sudbury; m. Nancy Leeds of Dorchester. (1) *Wm. F.^s Haynes*.
- 16. vi. JOHN, b. Jan. 29, 1774, at Sudbury; m. 1st, Susannah Smith; m. 2d, Lydia Jennison.
 - vii. DANIEL, b. 1776.
 - viii. MARTIN, b. 1779.
 - ix. HANNAH, b. 1781.
- 16. JOHN⁷ HAYNES (*Samuel,⁶ John,⁵ John,⁴ John,³ John,² Walter¹*), born at Sudbury Jan. 29, 1774; died at Newton Jan. 25, 1859; lived at Sudbury, Roxbury and Newton; m. 1st, Susanna Smith, who died Dec. 11, 1808; m. 2d, Lydia Jennison; d. April, 1846. No children by 2d wife.
 - i. SARAH, b. Dec. 14, 1797, at Roxbury; m. Reuben Hunting.
 - ii. MARIA, b. Oct. 10, 1799; m. I. W. Gorton.
 - iii. SUSANNA, b. May 7, 1801, at Medford; m. J. Davenport; she d. 1863.
 - iv. JOHN, b. Dec. 30, 1802; d. 1868, unmarried.
 - v. SALMON HAZLETON, b. April 18, 1805; d. 1882, unmarried.
 - vi. CLARK LEWIS, b. Oct. 28, 1807; d. June 2, 1891; m. April 14, 1835, Ann Pierce. Children: (1) *Annie Maria (Newell)*. (2) *Susan Francis*. (3) *Frederick*. (4) *Elizabeth Clapp*.

THE WIDOW OF DAVID THOMSON.

By FRANK W. HACKETT, of Portsmouth, N. H.

EVERY new fact relating to the fortunes, or the family, of David Thomson, the first settler of New Hampshire, is, it is hardly needful to say, of historic interest. Landing early in 1623, with his little band, at the mouth of the Pascataqua, building there a substantial house, and fortifying it; in 1626 himself removing with wife and child, or children, to an island in Boston harbor, that to this day bears his name,—and dying soon after, the little that is known of Thomson's career excites a desire to ascertain what manner of man he was, and what, in its fullest bearings, was the purpose of his coming hither.

It is to be hoped that records will some day come to light that shall make us better acquainted with these "old planters," whose courage and enterprise entitle them to grateful remembrance. Meanwhile it is a pleasure to announce that a mystery is at last dispelled which hitherto has attached to Thomson, and has long perplexed our local historians. I refer to the fact now made certain that the widow of David Thomson became later the wife of no less a personage than Samuel Maverick.

The date of Maverick's marriage to Mrs. Amias Thomson is conjectural, but of the occurrence of the event itself there can be no doubt. Thomson died "soon after" coming to Thomson's Island, probably in 1626. His widow was married to Maverick, perhaps late in 1627.* The Reverend William Blackstone was at hand to perform the ceremony according to the rites of the Church of England.

It may interest the reader to learn how it has lately come to be known that Amias Maverick was none other than Amias, widow of David Thomson.

Being engaged in the preparation of a volume upon Samuel Maverick, to be printed by the Prince Society, I could not but be struck with the value of the clues afforded by a letter of Amias Maverick, addressed to Robert Trelawny, of Plymouth, a friend of her father, and one who "loved" her first husband. The letter, which will be found at page 76 of that admirable volume "*The Trelawny Papers*," edited by James Phinney Baxter (*Documentary History of Maine*, vol. iii., Portland, 1884), is dated 20th November, 1635,

* Governor Bradford's Letter Book (Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1st Series, vol. 3, page 63) gives the name of "Mrs. Thomson" as a contributor to the expense of removing Morton. The letter sent to England with Morton bears date June 9, 1628; and from an expression of Bradford it might be inferred that Mrs. Thomson contributed "at the same time." It is to be observed, however, that the proceedings against Morton were not suddenly conceived, or executed; and Gov. Bradford may have alluded to a subscription list (confessedly imperfect), begun possibly as early as 1627.

at "Nottells Iland in Massachusetts Bay." The writer therein refers to her "fatherless children" by her first husband.

At the suggestion of Mr. Baxter, I addressed a letter of enquiry to the historian of Plymouth, Mr. R. N. Worth. My letter spoke of Samuel Maverick and David Thomson, as in my belief connected in business relations, and both devoted to the interests of Gorges. I asked if some traces of Thomson were not to be found in the church records at Plymouth, or something to indicate who was Amias Maverick's father; and I enclosed a copy of the seal used by Mrs. Maverick.

Mr. Worth very promptly responded as follows, under date of 11th September, 1891:

I think there is a clue to Amias Maverick's identity, which I will try if possible to follow up further. Her seal is what is called a merchant's mark, and I believe it to be that of Moses Goodyear, who was originally Robert Trelawny's partner in the New England grant in 1631, but who soon after disappears. His wife was a daughter of Abraham Jennings, a merchant of Plymouth, and I believe is the lady in question, though unfortunately as yet I can't put my hand on her Christian name. That she should use Goodyear's seal is quite natural. Goodyear was probably about the same age as Robert Trelawny, who was born in 1598, and his widow therefore would be quite of reasonable age to marry Maverick.

As to Mr. Clemett I have no doubt he is John Clement, whom Robert Trelawny made an overseer of his will in 1639; and who may or may not have been the John Clement who was mayor of Plymouth in 1615.

It is negative evidence, but the only other Plymouth families of note at this time connected with merchantry, whose names began with G, were Gorges and the Gayers (these connected with the Trelawnys), but she can't be placed among them.

Thomson I believe will be hopeless, unless accident helps. It is such a common name that I feel convinced that it does not occur, as you want it, in the town records, all of which have passed through my hands.

With exemplary kindness Mr. Worth continued his researches, until he was enabled to communicate the gratifying intelligence that he had found what we were after, and hit upon a true solution of the difficulty. The following is a copy of his letter:

4 Seaton Avenue, Plymouth, Nov. 5, 1891.

My dear Sir:

The Amias Maverick mystery is solved, and with it a part of the David Thomson. I have been hunting the registers of an old parish church here, the only one up to the date in question—St. Andrew's. At first I got no trace, and found no Amias among the baptisms. Amy and Annis and Avice there was, but nothing more. Having exhausted the probable years of birth, I turned to the weddings and soon found that Moyse Goodyear married Ann Crane, March 21, 1619.

So that failed; but at length I worked backward, and in 1613 came on this entry, under date July 13:

David Thomson and Amyes Colle.

So your two mysteries when run to earth turn out to be one. It is one of the most curious coincidents in my experience.

You need have no doubt as to the identity. I found no other Amias or Amyes for at least forty years, and no other Thomson. He was evidently not a Plymouth man. Quite as clearly she was a Plymouth woman, for though I could not find the entry of her birth, the Colles or Coles were a Plymouth family; and about the time when she must have been born there were four Coles having children baptized year by year,—Thomas, Vincent, William and Robert. There are a few illegible names in the register, and a month here and there is recorded as wanting in the latter decades of the sixteenth century, or she may have been baptized in an adjacent parish; but Amias Maverick is clearly Amyes Thomson, who was Amyes Colle or Cole. I am delighted to have been able to run her to earth. The seal clearly could not have been hers, or her husband's, though had the G been a C it might have been her father's. I suppose there is no chance of the original being a C.

I also came across the entry of the baptism of John Winter, which I had been told could not be found. John Wynter, son of Robert Wynter, was baptized July 6, 1595. That may be of use to you.

Yours respectfully,

R. N. WORTH.

As for the seal, one may say after a minute examination that it is by no means certain that the letter is not a "C," after all. Curiously enough the seal that Amias Maverick uses is identical with that adopted by Richard Vines. (See vol. vii., 4th Series, Massachusetts Historical Society Collections). To this identity in the employment of a seal Mr. Baxter has called attention in a note to the Trelawny Papers. It is not beyond the range of possibility that the circumstance of an identical seal, thus used, may lead to some discovery of consequence.

Nor is it unlikely that the marriage of Samuel Maverick and Mrs. Amias Thomson thus ascertained may have been the first wedding by church ceremony of our English ancestors upon the soil of New England.

HENRY CRANE OF DORCHESTER, MASS., AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

Compiled by Miss EMILY WILDER LEAVITT, of Boston, Mass.

[Continued from vol. 46, page 218.]

7. STEPHEN⁴ CRANE (*Benjamin*,³ *Stephen*,² *Henry*¹), born in Braintree, May 19, 1734, removed to Canton, Mass., where he built a house on the shores of Punkapoag Brook, near its junction with the Neponset river. A short distance below his house, a paper mill had been built in 1730, by a company, one of whom was Daniel Henchman, book-seller and publisher of Boston, which was run for a few years but could not be sustained. "In 1760 the business was

again revived by James Boies of Boston, who procured a paper maker from a British regiment then stationed in Boston, by the name of Hazelton, who obtained a furlough long enough to set the mill to work."* This was carried on in rather a small way until the revolt of the colonies threw them on their own resources in this as well as in so many other manufactures.

As business increased many more workmen were called in, amongst whom were two sons of Stephen Crane, Stephen junior and Zenas. After the former became skilled in the work, he went to Newton Lower Falls where he built and managed a paper mill of his own.

Stephen Crane married, Nov. 13, 1762, Susannah, daughter of Nathaniel⁵ and Susannah (Tucker) Badcock, who was born at Milton, Feb. 7, 1742. They had children:

- i. LUTHER, b. March 10, 1764; m. May, 1806, Jane Morton; d. Oct. 16, 1843.
- ii. STEPHEN, Junior, b. Jan. 2, 1766; m. Elizabeth Gardner of Brighton, Mass.; d. 1802.
- iii. PHILEMON, b. Jan. 7, 1769; d. Feb. 12, 1769.
- iv. SUSANNAH, b. June 7, 1770.
- v. NATHAN, b. May 15, 1774; m. Oct. 19, 1806, Avis Harrington of Watertown, Mass., who d. March 16, 1813; he m. 2d, Dec. 25, 1813, Susan Hastings of Waltham, Mass., who was born Oct. 18, 1787; d. July 25, 1862; he d. Sept. 21, 1826.
11. vi. ZENAS, b. May 9, 1777.

8. THOMAS⁴ CRANE (*Thomas*,³ *Ebenezer*,² *Henry*¹), born at Braintree, Feb. 16, 1735, early removed to Boston, where he first engaged in trucking, then as a wharfinger. In 1772, he with his wife Ann sell a brick house that stood next the Green Dragon; in 1783, he owned a house on Essex Street; in 1784 Ebenezer Woodward, whom he calls his brother-in-law, deeded a certain portion of a wharf which Ebenezer Woodward had purchased of Leonard Vassall Borland, under the name of Borland's wharf, to Thomas Crane, which was from that time called Crane and Woodward's wharf. Here the two pursued their several avocations, Mr. Woodward as cooper and merchant, and Thomas Crane as wharfinger, with joint partnership in a salt wharf adjoining which they held in common. Just before his decease, Ebenezer Woodward gave a deed of the whole to Thomas Crane. Later this wharf was known as Central Wharf.

Thomas Crane married Ann, probably a daughter of Richard and Ann Pattishall. Richard Pattishall took his degree at Harvard, of B. A. 1735; M. A. 1738; preached occasionally and was also a teacher of a private school in the north part of Boston, "on Hanover Street three houses below the Orange tree, in Mr. Bradford's house."† His father, Robert Pattishall, a wealthy merchant of the city, bought four thousand acres of land above Saco river falls from Major William Phillips, 16. 1. 1667.‡ His brother, Richard Pattishall, had removed to Pemaquid, Maine, and owned a sloop which plied between that point and Boston. This sloop, as it lay near the bar-bican, in 1689, was that used to convey the trembling fugitives from Pemaquid Fort, after the massacre by the savages, to Boston, although Richard Patishell himself was slain.

* REGISTER, 1875, page 158.

† REGISTER, 1847, page 644.

‡ York Deeds, Book II., page 172.

In his will drawn Feb. 8, 1791, probated Sept. 12, 1791, Thomas Crane mentions his wife Ann, his brother Joseph Crane, cordwainer, of Braintree, and his mother-in-law Mrs. Ann Patteshall, but no children.

Dec. 2, 1803, Hannah, widow of Thomas Crane, who had married William McKean, gives a lease of "Woodward's now Central Wharf, with store, warehouses, etc."*

9. JOSEPH⁴ CRANE (*Thomas*,³ *Ebenezer*,² *Henry*¹), baptized at Braintree, Sept. 11, 1737, a cordwainer by trade, resided at Braintree, part of the time occupying the same house with Benjamin Savil. He married, Dec. 20, 1757, Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Blanchard) Savil, who was born Nov. 24, 1739, died Aug. 1, 1809; he died 1810. They had children:
 - i. JOSEPH, Junior, b. Aug. 1760; m. Sept. 8, 1782, Ruth Wales of Dorchester.
 - ii. LEMUEL, b. 1762.
 - iii. MARY, b. Feb. 19, 1764; m. Sept. 21, 1800, Byron O'Neal.
 - iv. EBENEZER, b. Feb. 23, 1766; m. July 26, 1792, Ruth Ludden; he d. Oct. 1, 1836.
 - v. HANNAH, b. March 27, 1768; m. July 25, 1791, Peter Keating of Boston; d. June 14, 1830.
12. vi. THOMAS, b. May, 1770.
- vii. ELISHA THAYER, b. July, 1773-4; m. Oct. 28, 1797, Rebecca French; d. Sept. 6, 1853.
10. JOHN⁴ CRANE (*Abijah*,³ *Ebenezer*,² *Henry*¹), born at Braintree, Dec. 7, 1744, when only fifteen years old volunteered to serve in the army as a substitute for his father, who had been drafted but was in delicate health.

On his return, John, with his elder brother, Abijah Crane, junior, learned the housewright's trade, and together they bought, in 1767, of Andrew Belcher, a house, land and a shop in Boston, on Nassau Street, now Tremont, near Dr. Byles's meeting-house, and butted by land of Deacon John Eliot, John Withington, and directly opposite what is now Hollis Street, where Joseph Lovering's tallow chandlery stood. Further down Tremont Street, on the part then called Long Acre, near the old Province House, Adino Paddock, a London coach maker, owned a large estate. He had some young elms brought from the Robbins farm at Brush Hill in Milton, by John Crane and Gilbert Deblois, and they set them out opposite Major Paddock's place before the South or "Granary" Burying Ground. Paddock was then a captain of a train of artillery composed of mechanics, in 1774, and in that John Crane received his military training.

Both John and his brother Abijah were hot patriots, and it was at their shop that some seventeen men under disguise of Indians, late in the afternoon of Dec. 16, 1773, started for Griffin's (now Liverpool) wharf, where three Indiamen, laden with tea, were anchored. As they went through the narrow, crooked streets, a crowd of men and boys swelled their number to about seventy.

When abroad ships, as John Crane was down in a hold flinging out the tea chests, one of them fell upon him and he was picked up senseless, to all appearance dead. Some of the men carried him

* Suffolk Deeds, vol. 207, folio 168.

ashore and hid him under a heap of shavings in a carpenter's shop near by.

After the passage of the Boston Port Bill, John Crane, finding it hard to support his family in the stagnation of trade that ensued, removed with his partner Ebenezer Stevens, to Providence, R. I. Soon after, the news of the fight at Bunker Hill roused them; they immediately raised two companies of artillery, marched to Roxbury and joined Colonel Gridley's regiment; when Crane was appointed major and Stevens captain in the Rhode Island Train Band.

From this time until the close of the war, Major Crane was in constant service. July 8, 1775, he, with Major Tupper and a company of volunteers, attacked a British advanced guard on Boston neck and routed them. He commanded a breast-work on the neck during the siege of Boston; January 1, 1776, he received a commission as major in Knox's regiment of artillery, and went with the army to New York. Sept. 14, 1776, a part of one of his feet was shot off whilst he was cannonading a British frigate that was running by Corlaier's Hook, and was thus disabled for a time. Jan. 1, 1777, he received a colonel's rank and raised a regiment in Massachusetts "which was officered chiefly by those who had been trained under Paddock, Gridley and Knox, which was principally employed in the main army near the person of the commander-in-chief and was relied on as an essential auxiliary in the most important battles. No military organization in the army participated in so many eventful scenes or won more laurels; portions of it were with Sullivan in the Rhode Island campaign; with Gates at Saratoga and in the heroic defence of Red Bank on the Delaware; he was brevetted brigadier general, Sept. 30, 1783."* He was a member of the Cincinnati.

After the war was ended, Colonel John Crane formed a partnership with Major Lemuel Trescott and removed to Maine, where they engaged in the lumber trade on Passamaquoddy Bay.

John Crane married, 1767, Mehitable, daughter of Samuel Wheeler, who was born 1746; he died at Whiting, Maine, Aug. 26, 1805. They had children:

- i. JOHN, Junior, b. 1768.
- ii. ALICE, b. 1770.
- iii. MEHITABLE, b. 1771.
- iv. ABIJAH.
- v. ISAAC.
- vi. CHARLOTTE, b. 1782.

[To be continued.]

THE SNOW GENEALOGY.

By Mrs. M. L. T. ALDEN, of Troy, N. Y.

NICHOLAS, Anthony and William Snow came over early. There was also a Richard of Woburn, and Thomas of Boston. Anthony married Abigail Warren, and lived in Plymouth and Marshfield, and

* Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, p. 151.

had one son Josiah, and daughters. Josiah had no sons. These three are supposed to be related. William was an apprentice, married a Barker and went to Bridgewater. Mitchell has an account of his descendants, which are found later in Providence.

1. NICHOLAS¹ SNOW came in the Ann in 1623, and had share in the division of land in Plymouth, 1624; settled in Eastham in 1645; a man of much note. We find where he lived, and his neighbors, from Plymouth Colony Records, vol. 1, page 59. "A heigh waye" "from Plymouth to the Eele River. . . . The upper way to Thomas Clarkes still; the lower way from Ralph Wallens right out to Holmans Rock; allowed fourty foote on the west side, and so straight to Manesses Kempton's ground, whose fence is to be removed twenty foote inward, and so passing betweene two rocks at the brooke, straight to Edward Banges, leaveing his house west, and so along, leaveing Nicholas Snowes house east & so to Mr Hopkin's house, leaveing it east, and so up the valley to Thomas Clarkes uper stile, the foote way to be continued from Mr Hopkin's, in the old path, belowe Thomas Clarkes to the heigh way," etc.

He was freeman 1633. He with six others—Mr. Thomas Prence, John Doane, Nicholas Snow, Josias Cook, Richard Higgins, John Smally, and Edward Bangs—seven families, in all forty-nine souls, began the settlement of Eastham—at first called Nauset, early in 1645. It "is granted to be a township, and to have all the privileges of a township as other towns within the government have" in 1646. "Thus recognized a meeting of the inhabitants, duly convened, elected Nicholas Snow Town clerk, Edward Banks town treasurer, & Josias Cooke town constable." Nicholas Snow was town clerk from 1646, sixteen years; was deputy from 1648, three years; was selectman from 1663, seven years. He and his son Mark signed the call to Rev. John Mayo to settle as their minister in 1655. He was one of Gov. Thomas Prence's associates. We think he was born in England.

Henry F. Waters, in his *Genealogical Gleanings in England* (REGISTER, vol. 39, page 166), states that Joseph Walker of St. Margaret's, city of Westminster, gentleman, in his will dated 13 Feb. 1666, proved Feb. 27, 1666, bequeaths "to my kinswoman Mary Snow, wife of Nicholas Snow, citizen & armourer of London, whome I nominate executrix." Also the will of George Upham Wiveliscombe, Somerset, dated 1653, mentions testator's brother-in-law Nicholas Snow. This Nicholas Snow and Mary his wife may have been the parents of our Nicholas. He names his oldest daughter Mary.

He died at Eastham, Nov. 15, 1676. He married in Plymouth, Constance Hopkins, daughter of Mr. Stephen Hopkins, and a former wife. They came in the Mayflower. Bradford, in his *History of Plymouth Plantation* (Collections of Massachusetts Historical Society, 4th Series, vol. 3, page 448), gives in the list of the Mayflowerites:—"Mr Steven Hopkins & Elizabeth his wife, & 2 children caled Giles & Constanta a doughter, both by a former wife; and 2 more by this wife caled Damaris & Oceanus, the last was borne at sea, & 2 servants, called Edward Dotey, & Edward Litster." In 1650 he writes, "Mr Hopkins & his wife are now both dead, but they lived about 20 years in this place, & had one sone & 4 daughters born here. Their son became a seaman & dyed at Barbadoes, one daughter dyed here, & two are married, one of them hath 2 children, & one is yet to marry. So their increase which still survive are 5, but his son Giles is

married, & has 4 children. His daughter Constanta is also married, & hath 12 children, all of them living, & one married." (*Ibid*, page 452.)

Goodwin, in his *Pilgrim Republic* (page 185), says that the Martins, Molines and Hopkins joined the Pilgrims in England.

Constance (Hopkins) Snow died Oct. 1677.

Nicholas does not mention his daughters in his will, and we suppose they received their portions when they married. The ages of his children are only guessed at, and the order in which they came, and I should be very glad of corrections. Nicholas Suow and Constance (Hopkins) Snow had children :

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2. i. | MARK, ² | born at Plymouth, May 9, 1628. |
| 3. ii. | MARY, | " " about 1630. |
| 4. iii. | SARAH, | " " " 1632. |
| 5. iv. | JOSEPH, | " " " 1634. |
| 6. v. | STEPHEN, | " " " 1636. |
| 7. vi. | JOHN, | " " " 1638. |
| 8. vii. | ELIZABETH, | " " " 1640. |
| 9. viii. | JABEZ, | " " " 1642. |
| 10. ix. | RUTH, | " " " 1644. |
| 11. x. | HANNAH, | born probably at Eastham, about 1646. |
| 12. xi. | REBECCA, | " " " " 1648. |
| xii. | Unknown. | |

I give Hannah and Rebecca on the authority of Davis's *Landmarks of Plymouth* (page 246). Both married Rickards.

The following is the

Will of Nicholas Snow.

I, Nicholas Snow of Eastham being old and infirm of body but of perfect memory and understanding, not knowing the day of my departure but yet daily expecting my last change I think it meet to leave this behind mee as my last will and testament.

Impt. I commend my sole into the arms of God's Mercy through Christ Jesus in whom I hope to sleep, and my body to a decent burial; and as concerning my temporal estate that God of his Goodness has given me, it is my last will and testament that after this manner it should be disposed of.

Impt. To my son Mark I give and bequeath all that twenty acres of upland lying at Namskakett where his house now stands, and two acres of meadow, and all that broken marsh thereof mine at Namskakett. Item, two thirds of my great lott at Satuckett lying next the Indian Ground, and that side of my lott west of the Indian land I give to him, and his heirs lawfully begotten of his body forever; and what he can purchase more of upland and meadow of the Indians thereatt Satuckett, I give to him all this abovesaid lands or meadow or marsh purchased or unpurchased, I give to him and to his heirs lawfully begotten of his body forever.

Imp. To my son Joseph Snow I give the other third part of my great lott at Satuckett and two acres and a half of meadow lying at Namskekett near the head, and an neck of upland between it on the west side of William Twinings all his abovesaid land and meadow I give to my son Joseph Snow, and to his heirs lawfully begotton of his body forever.

Imp. To my son Stephen Snow I give twenty acres on the south side of my great lott at Porchett, and ten acres of my little lott at Satuckett, lying between Daniel Cole and Edward Bangs by the side of a little pond an acre and a half of meadow at the Boat Meadow lying between Thomas Williams and Samuel Freemans and that part of my medow at the Great Meadow, that lyeth between Josiah Cooke and the Eel Creek; all this abovesaid land and meadow, I give to my son Steven, and the heirs lawfully begotton of his body, forever.

Item. To my son John Snow, I give all that my land at Paomet, purchased

or unpurchased whether upland or meadow; and all my right, title or privilege at Paomett, I give to my son John Snow and to the heirs lawfully begotton of his body forever.

It. To my son Jabez Snow I give all my land lying between my house and my son Thomas Paines, and seven acres att the Bass Pond lying between Daniel Coles and William Browns and a half an acre of marsh at the end of it; and six acres of upland at the Herring Pond, and an acre and a half of meadow att Silver Springs lying on the north side of William Walkers, and the Cliff of upland adjacent to the abovesaid meadow and all the sedge ground about it to Ephriam Doanes and that part of my house he lives in as long as my wife or I do live.

Item. I give him two acres of meadow at the Great Meadow lying between the Eel Creek and Joseph Hardings.

Item. To my son Jabez I give that my four acres of meadow at Billingsgate due to me unlayed out, all this aforesaid upland and meadow I give to my son Jabez Snow, and the heirs of his body lawfully begotton forever.

Item. This my meadow about my house I give to my son Jabez.

Item. I give to my loving wife Constant Snow all my stock of cattle, sheep, horses, swine whatsoever to be at her disposall for her comfort and support of her life with all the moveable goods I am possessed of; and after her decease stock and moveables to be equally divided amongst all my children.

Item. To my wife I give the pte. and disposal of that part of my house shee now dwells in during her life time, and after her death to be my sons, Jabez Snow.

Item. I give to my loving wife that ten acres of upland att Porchett and 20 on Billingsgate Island, for her disposall for the comfort of her life; but if shee need it not, and leaves it undisposed of I give it then to my son Steven Snow; that 20 acres of upland att Billingsgate if my wife leaves it undisposed of, then to be my sons Jabez Snow.

I do give to the Church at Eastham for the furniture of the Table of the Lord with pewter, or other. I do say I do give ten shillings out of my estate after my wife's decease.

That this is my last Will and Testament I have sett my hand and seal, this fourteenth day of November, one thousand six hundred and seventy and six.

Witnessed, signed and sealed,
in the presence of us:

NICHOLAS SNOW.

SAMUEL TREAT
THOMAS PAINE, SEN.

It is my desire that Dea. Samuel Freeman and John Mayo would oversee the same and faithful performance of this my last will and testament; and be helpful in any case of need concerning the same.

Above transcribed from the Record at Plymouth by me Josiah Paine.
(Original orthography followed.)

2. MARK² SNOW (*Nicholas*¹), born May 9, 1628; was a man of large usefulness and influence. In 1679 "Select Courts" "being established by law, Capt Jonathan Sparrow, Mr Mark Snow & Mr John Doane were commissioned to hold them in this town." In 1675 Mark Snow was chosen deputy, and continued deputy for six years. In 1667 Mark Snow was chosen selectman, and was selectman eighteen years. In 1663 he was chosen town clerk, and was town clerk fifteen years. He died in 1695, in Eastham. He married 1st, probably in Eastham, Jan. 18, 1655, Anne Cook, daughter of Josiah Cook, and had one child:
13. i. ANNE³ SNOW, born in Eastham, July 7, 1656; the mother died July 25, 1656. Mark Snow married 2d, Jane Prence, Jan. 9, 1660, daughter of Gov. Thomas and Mary (Collier) Prence. She was born in Duxbury, Nov. 1, 1637; died at Harwich, about 1711. "Widow Jane Snow admitted to church in Harwich, April, 1701."

Children by second wife, all born in Eastham :

- ii. MARY,³ b. Nov. 30, 1661.
- 14. iii. NICHOLAS, b. Dec. 6, 1663.
- iv. ELIZABETH, b. May 9, 1666; died Jan. 18, 1675.
- 15. v. THOMAS, b. Aug. 6, 1668.
- vi. SARAH, b. May 10, 1671.
- 16. vii. PRENCE, b. May 22, 1674; d. May 24, 1742.
- viii. ELIZABETH, b. June 22, 1676; d. March 22, 1677-8.
- ix. HANNAH, b. Sept. 16, 1679.

He does not mention his daughters in his will, which is as follows :

Will of Mark Snow.

In the name of God Amen. I Mark Snow of Eastham being weak of body but in sound mind and disposing memory, do make this my last will and testament in manner and form following. That is to say, first and principally I resign my soul unto God that gave it in hopeful assurance of a blessed resurrection at ye last day in and through ye merits of my blessed redeemer; and secondly, I commit my body to ye earth from whence it was taken to be decently buried at ye discretion of my executor hereafter named. As for my temporal estate that ye Lord hath lent unto me I dispose of that as followeth :

Imprimis—I give unto my son, Nicholas, a parcel of land where his house stands, computed at twenty and six acres, according to bounds set down in ye Purchasers book of records, with two acres of meadow lying at ye head of Namskaket, according to record as above said.

Imp. I give unto my son, Nicholas ye one half of my lot of land lying at Satuckett, between Jonathan Bangs and ye Indian land. I give unto my son Nicholas, ye one half of a parcel of meadow lying in ye township of Yarmouth in a place called ye Blue Meadow in ye south side of Bass River.

It. I give to my son Thomas Snow ye extra half of my lot where his house stands on that side and next the Indian range, and ye one half of my meadow in Yarmouth yt above specified meadow.

It. I give unto my son Prince Snow after my wife's decease or widowhood, my now dwelling house, and all ye land adjoining and fifteen acres of land above ye common road according to bounds specified in ye record abovesaid. I give to my son Prince Snow three acres of meadow that lies below my now dwelling house according to bounds set down in ye before specified book of records.

It. I give unto my son Thomas Snow an acre of land at ye northermost end my lot in ye old fields commonly so-called and another small division of land estimated at three quarters of an acre of land lying in ye before specified old field at Satuckett between Ensign Bangs and Thomas Freeman.

It. I give to my son Prince Snow ye remainder of my lot of land in ye before specified Indian fields after my wife's decease.

It. I give to my son Nicholas and Thomas my lot of land containing three acres of land according to record lying between John Freemans pasture and ye common road. I give unto my son Prince after my wife's decease an acre and a half of meadow lying between James Cole and Stephen Hopkins in Namskaket meadow according to bounds specified in ye before specified records. All my land that lie undivided after my wife's decease I give and bequeath to my three sons, Nicholas Thomas and Prince to be equally divided between them.

It. I give and bequeath to my loving wife Jane Snow all my whole personal estate after my debts and funeral charges are paid. I do appoint my loving wife, Jane Snow my whole and sole executor after my decease. It. I give to my son, Prince Snow, my musket cat-box and cutlass and one pistol. I give to my son Thomas Snow my back sword and one pistol. It. I give to my grandchild Jonathan Snow my carbine. To ye truth and verity hereof I have set my hand and seal this twenty and third day of November 1694.

Signed & sealed in the
presence of us

MARK SNOW.

SAMUEL KNOWLES
THOMAS CROSBY JR.
JONATHAN SPARROW.

Copied from Bamstable Court Probate Records, Book 1.

He applied for permission to be freeman in 1655, and was received 1657. He is on the lists of those able to bear arms in 1643, with a cross + at his name. He was not 16 then.

All my dates are corrected by Mr. Josiah Paine of Harwich, and I have made a thorough study of Plymouth Colony Records, Freeman's History of Cape Cod, and N. E. Hist. and Gen. Registers, and am indebted to Mr. B. F. Cummings of Salt Lake City for some facts. I shall be glad to receive any facts or corrections. Address Mrs. Charles L. Alden, 4 Gale Place, Troy, N. Y.

[To be continued.]

HOPE ALLEN OF BOSTON.

By ORRIN P. ALLEN, Esq., of Palmer, Mass.

THE first glimpse we get of Hope Allen, is found in the Boston Town Records (Second Report of Record Commissioners of Boston): "The 29th 7 mo, 1651. At a meeting this Day of the Select men, Hope Allen, a Currier, is admitted an inhabitant."—(page 106). On May 14, 1660, Hope Allen and wife Rachel of Boston sell for £400 to Samuel Bennett, their new dwelling house in Boston. May 31, 1660, he purchased 400 acres of land on Casco River (now Portland, Me.), of George Cleeves. May 23, 1666, he petitions the court that tanners and shoemakers may not exercise the trade of a currier. May 31, 1670, he is fined £10 for allowing his daughter to marry Mr. Deacon without the prescribed form of being published.

His will was written in Boston, May 3, 1677, and may be seen in the Suffolk Probate Records, as well as an inventory of his estate made July 27, 1677, valued at £660—exclusive of the property in Falmouth.

HOPE ALLEN's family, with the exception of Edward, and the daughter who married Mr. Deacon, are found on the Boston Records as follows:

- i. EDWARD, b. probably before 1650.
- ii. Daughter, name not known; m. Mr. Deacon, about 1670.
- iii. JACOB, b. Feb. 22, 1653.
- iv. JOSEPH, b. Oct. 4, 1655.
- v. LEAH, b. May 16, 1657; d. July 9, 1657.
- vi. MARTHA, } b. June 15, 1659. Martha d. young.
- vii. MARY, }
- viii. BENJAMIN, b. Jan. 10, 1661.
- ix. MARTHA, b. Mar. 30, 1664.
- x. RACHEL, bapt. 16th 7 mo. 1666.

Of the above, Jacob, Joseph, Rachel, Mary and Benjamin were bapt. at the First Church, 16th 7 mo. 1666. His wife Rachel d. about 1667.

He m. (2) Mary ———, about 1669. She d. 1670. Child:

- xi. JOHN, b. Nov. 24, 1670; bapt. 20th 9 mo. 1670.

He m. (3) Hannah ———, about 1671. Children:

- xii. JAMES, }
- xiii. ELIZABETH, } b. Sept. 6, 1672.
- xiv. DEBORAH, b. Mar. 26, 1674; bapt. 29th 1 mo. 1674.
- xv. RACHEL, b. May 16, 1676.
- xvi. HOPE, b. June 18, 1677.

Hope Allen, sen., died probably in June or July, 1677. His widow Hannah married Richard Knight, about 1683. In his will Hope Allen devises the 400 acres of land in Falmouth to his eldest son Edward, and a portion to his wife Hannah and children Jacob, Benjamin, Mary, Elizabeth and Deborah. His youngest child Hope was not then born; from this it would appear that the rest of his children were deceased. His son Edward settled in Dover, N. H.; he had a son Edward born in Boston, July 11, 1671, and Hannah, bapt. 20th 4 mo. 1675, and probably Jacob, b. in Dover, and possibly others. Edward, sen., resided many years in Dover, about 1676, where he was a prominent man, and where he and his wife Sarah probably died. His son Edward settled early in Nantucket, and was the progenitor of numerous descendants.

QUERIES.—Who were the parents of Hope Allen? Is it not known just when he arrived in New England, and if so at what place? Who were the three wives of Hope Allen, and who were their parents? Who were the parents of Sarah, the wife of Edward Allen, son of Hope? What was the date of death of Edward and Sarah Allen? Is there anything known of the after history of Jacob and Benjamin, sons of Hope Allen? Any information concerning the family of Hope Allen will be thankfully received by the writer, who is compiling a genealogy of his descendants.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

CONYNGHAM AND PEYTON.—I wish to protest in the REGISTER against some of the mistaken deductions of "Browning's Americans of Royal Descent." An examination of the latest edition of this work just issued reveals the repetition of two pedigrees for which there is not the least foundation in fact.

1. That of *Conyngham* of Letterkenny, Ireland; Philadelphia and Wilkes-Barré, Pa. The American branch of this family unites with me in protesting against Browning's assumptive pedigree on p. 603 of this work. He there gives the royal descent of this line from Donal the 173^d monarch of Ireland, through Donal-Gem MacSweeney and his wife Honora, daughter of Owen MacSweeney, whose daughter *he* states married Alexander Conyngham of Rossguil, the known head of the Conyngham line of Pennsylvania. This assumption he bases not on any examination of documentary authorities, but on a very brief and imperfect sketch written by myself for *suggestion*, not for publication, in 1880; sent by me to Mr. John O'Hart, author of "Irish Pedigrees," in Dublin, as an aid to the examination I wished him to make *in re* Conyngham. O'Hart, to my surprise, printed this sketch in his 2d Ed., pp. 433-4, without even correcting his proof, and Browning, without submitting the matter to the family in Wilkes-Barré, reprinted it in his work, errors and all, and, accepting the MacSweeney *tradition* as *fact*, has *made* the wife of Alexander Conyngham of Rossguil a *daughter* of the above Donal Gem. This Donal Gem died in 1636, leaving 10 children. Alexander Conyngham of Rossguil died about 1700, leaving 10 children. Only one of these lived to great age, *i.e.* Rev. William Conyngham, b. 1695, d. 1783, when his will was probated, aged 88. The others died 1749, 1754, 1759. The eldest son David died 1759, leaving 10 children, the eldest of whom was b. 1716; on him the estate of Alexander of Rossguil was entailed. Now supposing the tradition on p. 433 of O'Hart to be true, that Alexander of Rossguil went to Ireland 1600 and became the son-in-law of MacSweeney—which MacSweeney, Browning states, was Donal who died 1636—and that "MacSweeney would sometimes ascend with his son-in-law the summit of lofty Mackish, and point out the land taken from him by the Plantation of Ulster" (about 1610), surely Alexander Conyngham must have been born so late in the 16th

century, or so early in the 17th century, as to make him at least 90 years old, if not 100, when his son William was born, 1695. The royal descent of Alexander Conyngham through the Scotch line could have been more easily demonstrated by Browning with careful research. It is proper to add that the Conyngham family of Pennsylvania knew nothing of his purpose to publish their line in his work.

2. That of *Peyton* of England and Virginia on p. 193 and 612, in which he makes Colonel Valentine Peyton of Virginia the son of John Peyton of Bury St. Edmund (baptized 1596, came to Virginia 1644), and grandson of Thomas Peyton of St. Edmundsbury by his wife Cecelia, daughter of the Earl of Bath. He makes Col. Valentine d. s. p. m., and makes Henry Peyton his brother marry to Ellen Packington. There is not a scintilla of evidence for all this. Col. Valentine Peyton was *not* the son of John, baptized 1596; he did *not* d. s. p. m., but married and left one son Gerard Peyton. His brother Henry did *not* marry Ellen Packington. John Peyton *supra* baptized 1596, *did not come to Virginia*. "Henry Peyton, Esquire," the *father* of Col. Valentine Peyton and Henry Peyton of Virginia, was born about 1590, and there is *no evidence* that he was the grandson of Thomas and Cecelia (Boucher) Peyton. This Peyton connection of the Virginia line with the English line in Browning's work is entirely erroneous. In my work "Virginia Genealogies," p. 460, *et seq.*, these deductions of Browning are disproved by documentary evidence. The only royal descent known in the Virginia Peyton line is that through Major Robert Peyton of Gloucester Co., Va., whose descendants still live in Virginia. The only male representatives of this line known are Col. Jesse E. Peyton of Hadonfield, N. J., and his sons. Their royal descent comes through Sir William Calthorpe, knight, whose granddaughter was wife of Sir Robert Peyton, Kt., of Iselham, 1498-1550.

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

Wilkes-Barré, Pa.

WOOD.—The following record is copied from an old family Bible which once belonged to Moses Wood of Pompey, N. Y., and now in possession of Amos Wood Jr., his grandson, living in East Palermo, Oswego County, N. Y.:—

Moses Wood his Holy Bible Nov 24 1799
 Moses Wood born Aug. 8 1747 married June 7 1767
 Sarah Wood " Sept 16 1747

Children

Eunice Wood born Sept 21 1769
 Sally Wood " Sept 5 1772
 Daniel Wood " May 27 1774
 Sally Wood " Feb 17 1777
 Moses Wood " Aug 26 1779
 Amasa Wood " Jan 19 1782
 Almary Wood " April 29 1784
 Henry Wood " Mch. 6 1787
 Amos Wood " Mch. 26 1789

Moses Wood, with two brothers Aaron and Nathan, came to Berkshire, Mass. He either accompanied or followed his son Daniel to Pompey Hill, N. Y. in 1806. He died there April 18, 1818. Daniel Wood married Sophia Sims of Andover, Ct., Oct. 6, 1808, and died 14 July, 1838. Both he and his father Moses are buried in the Pompey Hill church-yard. Daniel Wood was father of the late Hon. D. P. Wood of Syracuse, N. Y.

Can any of your correspondents give me the name of Moses Wood's wife Sarah, or anything about his family or earlier residence?

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS.

QUERIES.

VENTRIS, VENTRUS, VENTROUS.—Can any one throw light on the history of this family, which appeared in Connecticut as early as 1646 at least? The name appears to have died out. The following data are drawn from Savage, Field's

East Haddam, the N. E. His. and Gen. REGISTER, and the Colonel Records. Will be very grateful for any aid in connecting Elizabeth (Ventris) Parsons of Haddam with William or Moses.

1. WILLIAM VENTRES or VENTRIS of East Haddam, b. 1623; d. July 2, 1701, aged 78; will dated March, 1700, names wife Elizabeth, who was not his first wife, and children John, Moses and Susanna Brainard. He was freeman 1654-57, and at Haddam 1669. Had lot 8 A.; was sergeant 1675.

Children:

- i. MARY, b. Oct. 20, 1654.
- ii. WILLIAM, b. Jan. 28, 1656.
- iii. JOHN, b. Dec. 8, 1657, probably m. Lydia Spencer.
- iv. MOSES, bap. Nov. 17, 1661, m. —; had:
 1. Daniel, who had Daniel, Elias and John.
 2. John. 3. Ebenezer.
- v. SUSANNA, b. 1668; d. Jan. 26, 1754, æ 86; m. 1688, Daniel Brainard, b. 1666 (Goodwin's Notes, p. 198).

2. MOSES VENTRES or VENTRIS, b. *circa* 1625; d. *circa* 1697 (Savage), will dated 1693. Inventory filed April 12, 1692: m. Jan. 14, 1646, at Hartford, Grace —. He was No. 10 on the list of church members, Farmington, Conn., July 19, 1653 (N. E. His. and Gen. REGISTER, xi. 343, xii. 36 &c.). Had a seat in the Church, 1679-80 (Andrew's New Britain).

Children:

- i. SARAH, b. 1649; bap. Farmington, July 29, 1653, aged 4; d. 1712; m. John Brownson, bap. 1643; d. 1696.
- ii. GRACE, b. 1652; bap. July 29, 1653, æ. $\frac{3}{4}$ year; m. Samuel Blakesley.
- iii. MOSES, b. 1654; bap. Feb. 18, 1654-5.
- iv. MARY, b. 1656; bap. Feb. 21, 1656-7, d. s.
- v. MOSES, b. 1662; bap. Nov. 16, 1662, d. s.

3. ELIZABETH VENTRIS, b. *circa* 1626-7; m. Hartford, April 2, 1651, George Graves, of George or Thomas.

Ensign Moses Ventrous of Haddam, 1719, left an estate worth £118.14. Was the father of Elizabeth, b. 1710; d. May 10, 1790, aged 80; m. Moses Parsons, Deputy to General Court from Durham, 1732 to 1738?

Moses Ventres was freeman, Haddam, 1730. Daniel, 1758. John, 1730. William was sergeant trainband of H., 1722-3. John, captain of militia, 1778-9. Daniel and John took oath, 1777. None of the name appear in "Connecticut in the Revolution." Moses V. was a witness, Wallingford, 1755.

Wilkes Barré, Pa.

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

HOLBROOK.—Who was Alice, the wife of Peter Holbrook? He was native of Braintree, where their first child was born 1679; removed to Mendon about 1680, and was deacon, selectman, etc. Alice died in Mendon, April 29, 1705.

Who was Hannah, wife of John Holbrook? He was native of Braintree, but lived at Mendon, where he was cornet, selectman, etc.; one of the petitioners for incorporation of Bellingham. Hannah died there in 1770 in her 86th year. She had married Holbrook about 1705.

Who was Hannah, wife of John Pond? He was of Wrentham, and they were married perhaps 1686. She died in Wrentham, 1691.

Who was Rachel Clark to whom Jonathan Flsher of Wrentham was married in Boston, Aug. 15, 1718? I presume that Fisher was the man whose will is in Boston probate, dated Dec. 17, 1718, and presented Jan. 12 following, and that the widow, April 14, 1720, became the wife of John Pond of Wrentham, and died in Medway, Feb. 15, 1770, in her 78th year.

Who was Sarah, the wife of Jonathan French of Northampton? A child was born to them in 1700, and his estate was settled in 1725.

Who was Mary, the wife of Colonel John Knowles of Eastham? She was married prior to 1696 and her grave-stone says that she died Nov. 7, 1745, in her 77th year.

EDWARD D. HARRIS, 274 Broadway, New York.

MARTIN.—Wanted, the first name of the Webster woman who married Abijah Martin about 1750, in some town near old Woodbury, Conn.

Minneapolis, Minn., 139 Aldrich Avenue.

MRS. E. M. GUILFORD.

WALCOTT.—Jonathan Walcott Jr., b. Sept. 1, 1770, was the son of Sergeant Jonathan and Mary (Sibley) Walcott, of Salem Village, Mass. Jonathan Walcott Jr. married about 1693-4, Priscilla Bayley of Newbury, by whom, according to Salem First Church Records, he had a daughter b. 1693-4. And also, according to the same records, Dec. 28, 1712, Sarah and Priscilla, daughters of Jonathan Walcott Jr., were baptized as "adults." Jonathan Jr. also paid church rates in 1694-5, and at this date Priscilla Walcott and also Jonathan Jr. were in a list of Householders.

Jonathan Jr. paid church rates in the years 1709-10-11-12. After the date of his daughter's baptism there seems to be no account. Can any one say where the family was between 1695 and 1709, and after the date of 1712? F. L.

HAYWARDS OF MENDON AND MILFORD, MASS.—Daniel Hayward Jr., son of Daniel Sr. and Martha —, served as a continental soldier in the early part of the Revolutionary War. He afterward worked in the Worcester, Mass. Armory. His wife was Elenara Davis. His sons were Abner, Levi, Ebenezer, Paul, Aaron, Alexander and Charles.

Who was the mother of Daniel Hayward Jr.? Where is he buried? What became of his sons? G. V. R. W.

242 Harkness Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

CAPT. JOHN MCCARTY of New London, Conn., died while on a return voyage from the West Indies, in 1804. His wife died soon afterward, leaving four young children:

- i. *Elizabeth*, married Major Samuel Forman of Syracuse, N. Y.
- ii. *John*, moved to Green Bay, Wisconsin.
- iii. *Rebecca*, married Schuyler Van Rensselaer of Albany, N. Y.
- iv. *Abby*, twin sister of above, married Sanders Van Rensselaer, brother to Schuyler and sons of Col. Philip V. R. of Albany.

Who was Capt. John McCarty's wife? Was Capt. Richard McCarty, lost at sea in 1779, the father or brother of Capt. John?

Any information in regard to the McCartys of New London, Conn., will be thankfully received. G. V. R. W.

242 Harkness Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

WOLCOTT, SEELEY, POTTER, SMITH, TURNER.—Who was Rebecca Wolcott of Connecticut, who was born about 1760-1, and married about 1780, Capt. Jabez Turner of Great Barrington? Who was Rebecca Seeley, who married about 1750-5, Abraham Turner, father of Jabez? Who was Mary Potter, who married about 1725, Capt. Isaac Turner, father of Abraham? Who was Jane Smith, who married about 1695, Isaac Turner, father of Capt. Isaac? I will be very grateful for any data relating to the above. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

Wilkes-Barré, Pa.

REPLIES.

ALDEN ITEMS.—Since my queries appeared in the July number of the REGISTER I have had many answers and many questions, and I will, with the Editor's permission, answer many of my own queries. I have visited Plymouth, examined the records, gravestones, and many authorities, and the result is I change all the dates of birth in John Alden's family. He was married between June 1, 1621, and the first part of 1623,—the second or third marriage. Mrs. Jane G. Austen found her authority for saying that Priscilla Mullines was of a Huguenot family, in Dr. Baird's "History of Huguenot Emigration to America," vol. 1, page 158. There is also a family tradition to that effect. They must have left Leyden and gone to Dorking, England, and joined the Pilgrims there. See John A. Goodwin's "Pilgrim Republic," and N. E. Reg., vol. 40, pages 62-3, where we also find that William Mullines left a son William in England, and a married daughter "Sara Blunden." This son came later to Plymouth, received his

father's share of land, living on it 1633, freeman 1648, probably died in Braintree 12 mo. 12, 1672. Bradford's journal says, in 1650 John Alden had eleven children. In division of land 1624, the number opposite John Alden's name is torn off, and Davies assumes it was 2, but I feel sure it was 3, for Elizabeth was born then. In division of cattle May 22, 1627, John Alden and Priscilla had Elizabeth 3-years old, and John 1 year. Elizabeth's descendants have always claimed that she was "the first white woman born in New England," and the most diligent search fails to find another girl. Her tombstone says she died May 31, 1717, in her 94th year, making her born 1623. John, born 1626; able to bear arms 1643; freeman 1648. His gravestone, discovered in Carlton Place, Boston (see N. E. Reg., vol. 25, pages 88-9) reads: "Here lyes ye Body of Mr John Alden, Senior, aged 75. Deceased March 14, 1701-2." From Mr. Samuel Jennison's possession it next appears in Dr. Shurtleff's, who gives it to Dr. Ebenezer Alden, and after his death it is given to New Old South Church. Joseph Alden was born 1627, *not* 1624; freeman 1657. Jonathan was *not* the youngest son, was *not* born 1627, but 1633 about. His stone, in possession of Miss Lucia Alden Bradford of Duxbury, reads: "Here lyes ye body of Jonathan Alden, died February ye 14th 1697 in the 65th year of his age." Ruth Alden was married in Duxbury, and died in Braintree, 8 mo. 12. 1674. How old was she? David was probably youngest son, born 1646, *not* 1626 (see Mass. Hist. Coll., vol. 2, First Series), and was father of Priscilla Alden who married Samuel Cheesebro' of Stonington in Duxbury, and also of Elizabeth (who married John Seabury), and not daughter of John Alden, 2d, as Alden Memorial has it. She was grandmother of the first Episcopal bishop, Samuel Seabury. We can definitely settle John Alden's children:—Elizabeth, about 1623; John, 1626; Joseph, 1627; Sarah, about 1629; Jonathan, about 1633; David, about 1646. Michell says "Zachariah Alden of Dnxbury" was father of Anna, who married in Duxbury, Josiah Snell of Bridgewater (the ancestor of the poet Bryant). Whether this Zachariah was son or grandson of the Pilgrim I do not know. If son, he was probably dead or a "mariner" absent, and husband of the mysterious "Mary Alden" in the settlement; or she may have been Mercy, who married in Taunton, June 1688, John Burrill of Weymouth, and had family. I would like her descendants. I am not sure that Thomas Delano married a Mary. He may have married Rebecca "marriageable age in 1661." The Priscilla who signs the settlement may have been the widow, or a daughter. In 1680, at Josiah Winslow's funeral, "the venerable John Alden with Priscilla on his arm" was present. In 1690, all were dead but Resolved White, John Cooke and Mary (Allerton) Cushman. In 1694 the two last were living, and John Cooke died in Dartmouth, "the last male survivor of the Mayflower," Nov. 23, 1695. John Alden was the "last survivor of those who signed the compact." Any further information thankfully received. MRS. CHARLES L. ALDEN.

4 Gale Place, Troy, N. Y.

HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE.

MYTHICAL ESTATES IN ENGLAND.—The following article is copied from the *Boston Evening Transcript* of August 29, 1892, too late for insertion in our October number:—

To the Editor of the *Boston Transcript*: I clip from one of your recent issues the following paragraph, presuming that it came originally from a Providence paper.

"Thomas Booth of Providence has found stowed away in an old trunk belonging to his mother, papers which it is claimed will establish the claim of the Chadwick heirs to the \$187,000,000 which have been in the Court of Chancery in England for 125 years. The money was left in 1768 by Sir Andrew Chadwick, who, while a surgeon of dragoons, serving under Marlborough, had the good fortune to stop a pair of runaway horses which had bolted with Queen Anne, who, in recognition of the service, willed him a goodly estate from the Crown lands. As his relatives had not shared his fortune and were never remembered by Sir Andrew in his greatness, there was difficulty in finding his heirs. The fortune passed to the custody of the lord chancellor, and is the estate now managed for the court by the Duke of Bridgewater, who makes £20,000 a year out of the job."

Of course I have not seen the documents in Mr. Booth's possession. But it is a sad fact that for many years Americans have been deluded into spending time, money, and peace of mind more valuable than either, in the vain pursuit of these enormous estates, "waiting heirs," "in the custody of the Lord Chancellor," or the "vaults of the Bank of England," which I believe have proved, one and all, as unattainable as Captain Kidd's buried treasure. The American legation in London has been so persecuted by applications for aid in these researches, that some years ago a circular was issued by the then American minister, copies of which can readily be obtained from the State Department at Washington, showing authoritatively that there are no such sums awaiting the acceptance of unknown claimants and that nothing but loss has resulted from every similar expectation. In the present case, I would point out that there is no Duke of Bridgewater. The last Duke of Bridgewater, the patron of Brinley, died in 1803, and the last Earl of Bridgewater (the originator of the well-known "Bridgewater treatises") in 1829. To conceive that any duke of Bridgewater or anything else, should be employed by the Court of Chancery to manage estates which have been unclaimed for 125 years, having been originally Crown lands willed by Queen Anne, involves more perversion of English law and history than could easily be crowded into so short a compass without effort.

HISTORICUS.

Quincy, Aug. 26.

Not long after the above note appeared, the London correspondent of one of our papers, who could not possibly have seen my article, mentioned the case at length; confirming my statement that it was pure delusion, and pointing out, as I had done, the absurdity of introducing the Bridgewater title in 1892. It is to be hoped that the reinsertion of the note in the REGISTER may assist in checking the preposterous pursuit for unclaimed estates which exercises such a baneful influence on many New-England families. In the past year I was consulted as to the possibility of getting evidence of the marriage of a certain lady, because her descendants represented a family which had emigrated from the Orkneys early in the last century, and were entitled to great estates there.

The father of the present Lord Inchiquin, whom everybody in Ireland knows to be the undoubted head of the O'Briens, on succeeding to his title at the death of Lord Thomond—a succession not in the least contested, and as certain as Queen Victoria's—had to prove to the House of Lords the lawful birth and marriage of every ancestor back to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when his branch of the O'Briens separated. The expense, for a not over rich man, was very serious, though the matter was one of pure formality, and nothing but a title of honor, involving no estates, was at issue. What it would cost to clinch a score of births at present unknown, in a genealogical chain which would entitle the representative of some early New-England emigrant to "unclaimed" estate—if there ever were such a thing—is beyond the power of Rider Haggard to imagine.

WILLIAM EVERETT.

Quincy, 14 December.

LEWIS AND CLARKE'S EXPEDITION OVER THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—Dr. Elliott Coues has been actively engaged preparing a new and important edition of Lewis and Clarke's Expedition over the Rocky Mountains in the years 1804, 1805 and 1806, which will be published shortly by Francis P. Harper, New York.

It will comprise a faithful reprint of the Philadelphia edition of 1814, the best and only complete one, with a bibliographical preface, biographical sketches, and numerous valuable explanatory, ethnological, geographical and scientific notes to the text by the editor. Maps, plates, and an index to the entire work will be added.

Dr. Coues is well fitted for this task, having made a specialty of the literature of the Lewis and Clarke Expedition, and has been over the entire ground they explored. This new edition, which will be limited, will entirely supersede all others.

JOURNAL OF SERGEANT JOHN HAWKS, 1748.—Some years ago I found in the MS. Archives of Massachusetts the fragment of a Journal without date, which was wrongly indexed as of 1725, but which I identified as that kept by Sergt. John Hawks—of Fort Massachusetts farm—on his return from an embassy to Canada to exchange prisoners in 1748. It covers the period from his parting with his

French escort at the head of Black River, April 26, to his arrival at Deerfield, April 30, with Samuel Allen one of the exchanged prisoners.

The query is, where is the first part of this Journal? GEORGE SHELDON.
Deerfield, Mass.

GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.—Persons of the several names are advised to furnish the compilers of these genealogies with records of their own families and other information which they think may be useful. We would suggest that all facts of interest illustrating family history or character be communicated, especially service under the U. S. government, the holding of other offices, graduation from college or professional schools, occupation, with places and dates of births, marriages, residence and death. When there are more than one christian name they should all be given in full if possible. No initials should be used when the full names are known.

Graves.—The Buffalo Historical Society at a late meeting took the following action:

“*Resolved*,—That Gen. John C. Graves be requested to publish, under the auspices of this Society, ‘The Genealogical History of the Graves Family in America,’ which he, as a member of this Society, has been engaged in compiling for the past twenty years.”

This history will be published as soon as the records of late generations have been furnished the compiler, as he has the early history of the family in this country nearly completed.

His address is: Gen. John C. Graves, 32 Merchants Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y. Communications from any member of the family, giving information, are solicited.

Wallbridge Family.—Any persons having, or desiring, information concerning members of the above family are requested to communicate with the undersigned, who is preparing for publication the genealogy of the Wallbridge or Walbridge family in this country and Canada. Address: W. G. Wallbridge, Litchfield, Conn.

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE Editor would inform the Society, that the sketches prepared for the REGISTER are necessarily brief in consequence of the limited space which can be appropriated. All the facts, however, which can be gathered are retained in the Archives of the Society, and will aid in more extended memoirs for which the “Towne Memorial Fund,” the gift of the late William B. Towne, is provided. Four volumes, printed at the charge of this fund, entitled “MEMORIAL BIOGRAPHIES,” edited by the Committee on Memorials, have been issued. They contain memoirs of all the members who have died from the organization of the society to the year 1862. A fifth volume is in press.

HON. JOHN RODMAN ROLLINS died at Derry, N. H., on Tuesday, 13 September, 1892. Thence, a few days afterward, his remains were conveyed to the cemetery at Lawrence, under escort of many of his companions in arms, the officials of the city, past and present members of the school committee and teachers, and a large concourse of citizens. The schools were closed and the bells tolled, as the last fit tokens, on earth, of respect to the beloved, honored citizen.

Mr. Rollins was born at Newburyport, 9 February, 1817, son of Lieut.-Col. John and Elizabeth (Sawyer) Rollins of that town; was fitted for college at the academies of Essex County, and was graduated at Dartmouth with the class of

1836, becoming A.M. in 1839. For some years he was an instructor at Byfield Academy, and principal of the Lunenburg High School; for four years he was an accountant of the Fitchburg Railroad in its Boston office; for eleven years he was the book-keeper and pay-master of the Essex Company at Lawrence; for thirteen years he was the cashier of the Pacific Mills; for eight years he was cashier of the Broadway Bank in that city; for a while he was an assistant in the Clearing House of the Boston banks and superintendent of a mining enterprise in Colorado.

Beside these many years of active and honorable business life, he served the town of Lunenburg as town clerk and school committee for four years; the City of Lawrence as mayor for two years, as a member of the school committee for thirty-five years, and as its superintendent of schools. For many years he was a trustee of the Essex Savings Bank. In 1862-3 he was captain of Co. H. Fourth Regiment Mass. Volunteers, and saw service in the Louisiana campaign.

Mr. Rollins was elected a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1851, and became a life member in 1872. He was an honorary member of the Historical Society of Wisconsin, and a member of the Harleian Society of London.

His immediate ancestry, for several generations, had the singular infelicity of raising but a single son, and to this inheritance he was no exception. He had the misfortune to lose his mother in his ninth year, and his father in his sixteenth. Known in youth as the promising, talented son of one of the most popular and admired gentlemen of Newburyport, he cherished, throughout his long life, an abiding interest in his native city, her citizens and her institutions. He was possessed of a gentle soul and a genial humor. His temperament was scholarly, and he found congenial his early vocation as a school-master. His reading was wide and his information accurate beyond that of ordinary men. He wrote a felicitous, robust prose and was unusually happy in occasional verse, some of which appeared in the magazines of a generation ago. He compiled and published an excellent genealogy of his immediate branch of the Rollins family, and had an extensive collection of material for that of the collateral branch, which is preserved in MS. In his hours of recreation and vacation he had gathered a mineralogical cabinet which, duly labelled and catalogued, he presented, upon his departure to the war, to the library of the Lawrence High School. During his military and mining career, he kept a journal of events and occurrences, a task for which he was peculiarly qualified.

He had a high sense of honor and his integrity was spotless. It was his duty, for a period of years, to serve as the disbursing agent for some of the largest corporations of Massachusetts, where thousands, mounted to millions, passed through his hands, without defilement or the shadow of a suspicion. In all the high stations he was called to fill, both public and private, his demeanor was courteous and gracious, unaffected and sincere.

Mr. Rollins married, 20 November, 1844, Miss Sarah Stearns Patterson, daughter of Dea. James and Sarah (Stearns) Patterson, of Lunenburg, where she was born 15 March, 1821. Mrs. Rollins died at Lawrence, 30 August, 1883. Of their children two survive—Elizabeth, wife of Rev. F. C. Saure, of Derry, N. H., and William Herbert Rollins, M.D., D.M.D. of this city.

BOOK NOTICES.

The editor requests persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.

Three Episodes of Massachusetts History. The Settlement of Boston Bay; The Antinomian Controversy; A Study of Church and Town Government. By CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1892. The Riverside Press, Cambridge. 12mo.; 2 vols.; pp. 532 and 535.

The Centennial Milestone. An Address in Commemoration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Incorporation of Quincy, Mass.; delivered July 4, 1892. By CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. Cambridge: John Wilson & Son, printers. University Press. 1892. Pamphlet, 8vo.; pp. 59.

These two bound volumes are, in fact, one. The second begins with page 533, and ends, with an index to both volumes, at page 1067. Two light and handy books are thus provided, not burdensome to hold in reading, nor too cumbersome to be pocketed or bagged for perusal during a railroad or steamboat trip. The binding is comely and surfaced to resist dust, and the typography clear, with ample space between the lines. The date of the year constantly appears at the top of the page, referring to the text below, and there is the constant additional convenience of a double date wherever the day of the month is given, corresponding to the difference between the old and new style.

The three episodes are: the settlement of Boston Bay; the Antinomian controversy, so called; and the evolution of the author's place of residence, the city of Quincy, from its condition at the time of the white man's first appearance there. That date was 1625, and in the interval the place has borne, successively, the names of Mount Wollaston, Braintree and Quincy. For a single discourse the three episodes might seem to be topics wide apart, but they have something in common, as the author demonstrates, and under his portraiture they appear as three cherries pendent from one stem. He explains in his preface that the prompting to write came through certain investigations made in preparing an address commemorative of the settlement of the neighboring town of Weymouth. That prompting was in the first instance only to the production of a history of Quincy, but the theme broadened in contemplation as he proceeded, and the result was the more comprehensive historical discussion entitled as above.

That part of the book which deals with the history of Quincy is less full in detail than are many town histories, but the characteristic and what may be called the picturesque facts of record have been sedulously sought out, and are here presented in chronological order, lucidly, and with much sage commentary. By this method, and under the author's skilful treatment, the local reader or town resident has no cause to complain, and those identified, by residence or otherwise, with any of the ancient towns of Massachusetts, are benefited through the reflected light which this narration of the experience of Braintree and Quincy will supply, for illumination of contemporary records in those towns; while the stranger and student, who desires only a typical instance of the New-England town system, need search no farther. Furthermore, the instruction is, as the author intimates, that in the vicissitudes of this, or many other of the ancient towns of Massachusetts, may be studied, in miniature, the mutations of the nation's history (that which has been or will be), since the same ethical and political principles have sway in the little and the great republic. To many readers, what the author has to say under this title of the town of Quincy will prove the most interesting of the three chapters; but if it be so, the reviewer is inclined to think that it is a case of seeming best because appearing last. Judged by the literary canons, the second in succession, that on the Antinomian controversy, should have the palm; while in the field of Massachusetts or New England historical discussion, the first, or that relating to the beginnings of civilization on these shores, is the most valuable.

It may be remarked, that to a considerable extent this product of Mr. Adams's pen is not new to readers of current historical literature; but these will value it not less than others, as being now put into permanent form and made readily accessible. All readers will be gratified in finding so much of information concerning things remote, and, as regards many of them, embodied in the original records in a manner to be confusing, here brought together and fused into coherency and made intelligible. Whoever, hereafter, will write of New England's early history, either with reference to phases of that history or with reference to geographical divisions, will need to have Mr. Adams's two handy volumes within reach. The aid they will supply is partly consequent upon the thoroughness and wide scope of his investigations, indicated by abundant foot-notes and other references, and partly upon the author's habit of passing an independent judgment upon all mooted points; therein, in some instances, presenting an original and novel view. These personal interpretations are not all likely to have general acceptance, but all will be scanned because of their evident sincerity and intended impartiality.

In what he has to say of the beginnings of New England, the author gives no hint of the presence on the coast in 1497 and 1498 of Sebastian Cabot, and only a glimpse in the haze of things of Capt. John Smith, in 1614; but Sir

Ferdinando Gorges is quite distinctly limned as the colossal figure in that beginning. After some account of Gorges' prior military career, he is presented in the period between 1601 and 1605 as the military governor of Plymouth, in England, and as entering about that time into colonizing schemes with Sir John Popham, chief justice of the King's bench. To Popham's influence is attributed the grant of two royal charters, one to the London and one to the Plymouth company. Popham and Georges identified themselves with the latter company, whose territory took in the whole coast from the Potomac River to the outer verge of Cape Breton. Each of these dignitaries sent out an expedition in 1606. Popham died in 1607, and thenceforward for a period of years Gorges appears to have been a promoter, either directly or indirectly through his agents, of all the movements looking to colonization in what is now Massachusetts. The Pilgrim Fathers were influenced in their decision to come to New England by Weston, who, if not the agent of Gorges in this particular matter, was such in other matters, and held intimate relations with him. One of the signatures upon the patent by which the Pilgrims held title to their domain is that of Ferdinando Gorges. Weston himself came hither in 1622, and located at what is now Weymouth, under like sanction. Robert Gorges, son of Ferdinando, arrived at Weymouth in 1623, intending a permanent settlement. He bore official title as "Lieutenant of the Council for New England"; the original Plymouth company having been merged into this Council under the manipulation of Ferdinando Gorges. Robert Gorges was also styled "Governor of the Country," meaning New England. One of his first acts on getting ashore was to call Weston to account for misdoings and disloyalty to Sir Ferdinando's interests. The two met at Plymouth. To the wordy dispute which ensued the Pilgrim officials were listeners, and in what was said and done both Weston and those officials recognized the paramount authority of Gorges as "Governor of the Country."

The Weston attempt at settlement at Weymouth was, as Mr. Adams explains, a failure; but that of Robert Gorges, though not a success with reference to the Gorges intentions, and though unimportant as respects the number of settlers abiding, was a permanent lodgement upon the coast; wherefore, Mr. Adams dates the settlement of Boston Bay from the year 1623. As Mr. Adams further explains, this expedition of Robert Gorges would have been a formidable affair could it have been well sustained in England. It was organized not merely for trade, as in case of Weston, but for government and ecclesiastical rule. Its two clergymen of the Church of England, as our author concludes, were Rev. Mr. Morrell, who was certainly at Weymouth and wrote a poem there which he published in England afterwards, and Rev. Mr. Blackstone, who at a later date was found cabined on the west slope of the Shawmut peninsula. Mr. Adams comments pertinently as to this situation of affairs upon New England's shores in 1623, and the dismay it must have caused to the Pilgrims, and suggests that they well "might have asked themselves if the earth did indeed contain no wilderness so remote that an Established Church could not follow them into it to persecute." Happily, as he goes on to say, the two clergymen named were not of a persecuting spirit, nor did the newly arrived Gorges government have the force at command to persecute had it been so disposed.

Still, so far as human foresight could then discern, the force might soon be at hand; for this expedition was designed to be the first step in a greater emigration which should bring Ferdinando himself to New England, as its head and governor general of the country. This grand Gorges scheme failed for want of money and active support in England. Robert Gorges having wintered at Weymouth, was glad to get away in the early spring. He sailed with part of his company, first for what is now Portsmouth, N. H., and there decided to return to England, leaving a remnant (whether agreeably to themselves or not) at Weymouth. Of this remnant a part, as Mr. Adams believes and avers, removed to more favorable situations in the Bay, namely Blackstone to Shawmut, Maverick to Winnesimmet, and Walford to Charlestown, leaving among those at Weymouth the clergyman Morrell, William Jeffreys and John Bursley. Of these, Morrell did not stay long, but the others, the number being unknown, continued and made the permanent settlement.

Besides these, Thomas Morton was present during a part of these early years at Mt. Wollaston. In the year 1630, shortly before Winthrop arrived, Sir Christopher Gardner made his abode near the Neponset river, as is con-
jec-

tured. David Thomson occupied the island in Boston harbor which still bears his name, in 1626-28, and his widow was living there or near by in 1630. The interesting point brought out by Mr. Adams in this narration of familiar facts is that all these persons, thus scattered along the shore of the Bay from Weymouth to what is now called Chelsea, were at one time or another, and in one way or another, concerned in some of the Gorges movements, enough so at least to show a friendly feeling towards and a certain identity with Gorges; and, moreover, that they and their servants and adherents were not of the Puritanic order. Mr. Adams describes them as "the Episcopalian advance guard of the Puritan emigration, those composing which had, when Winthrop first sailed into Boston Bay, already for seven years been living on its shores." Furthermore, these people, or the bulk of them, were in this view of the matter the "old planters," frequently referred to in Massachusetts documents and writings of early date. Mr. Adams does not in this book give his reasons for concluding that these old planters were an advance guard sent out by Gorges, the precursors, by intention, of a firm Episcopalian establishment in Massachusetts. He had done that previously in a paper read before the Massachusetts Historical Society and published in its "Proceedings" in 1878. That interpretation having remained for fourteen years without refutation, and perhaps without challenge, he complacently (but who shall say unwarrantably?) assumes it as data for his present narration.

In this view, accordingly, when Endicott and Winthrop reached these shores they did not find the country, as has sometimes been portrayed and often imagined, in a state of nature, a land of "woods and Indians," nor even of woods, Indians and fishermen; but to a degree occupied under a charter, such as it was, by an "advance guard" of the prelacy. If it were so, it may be surmised that the new comers, having an indisputable charter, were well disposed to uproot these tender plants, or at least to freeze them out. At any rate the Mount Wollaston settlement was removed root and branch, and its owner sent a prisoner to England. Blackstone ere long found the rule of the "lord-brethren" to be uncongenial, and with not less politeness, it may be presumed, than, according to Winthrop, was manifested by those brethren in the departure of Sir Christopher Gardner, he was "dismissed in peace." The former found a situation to his liking in Rhode Island, and the latter within the Gorges patent in Maine. Walford, as Mr. Adams intimates, had no better treatment than any ordinary blacksmith who had "confronted the authorities" would have got in England in King Charles' day. He was banished to Portsmouth. Maverick was tolerated after a fashion, though in a crisis he was commanded to remove himself to the Boston side of the channel, where he could be better watched than at his island home. Those who lingered at Weymouth seem to have given no offence, but to have accepted the inevitable, and become merged in the Puritan community which grew up there.

But these things were not done in a corner. All England had opportunity to know about them by taking note of the proceedings in the high courts of the kingdom. What may be called the war of the royal charters was fought out there, and of this Mr. Adams gives a concise and luminous account. Had the judicial circumstances been favorable to Gorges the occupancy of the Massachusetts coast by his straggling bands of settlers might have proved to be a formidable fact; but in the end, as our author makes it clear, Gorges disappears, and the not less colossal figure of John Winthrop is beheld firmly seated in the chair of authority.

In the preface to his book Mr. Adams, though recognizing the fitness of its more comprehensive title, says that "in a narrow sense it is a history of the town of Quincy." Accordingly, however distant the situation to which the reader's attention is called, he will find that there is, at least, a thread of circumstance connecting it with that ancient municipality. Thus, a compendious history of the Plymouth colony, in its early period, is given in the book, and thereby the reader is reminded, among other things, that two of the victories of the redoubtable Capt. Miles Standish were achieved on Massachusetts soil, at Mount Wollaston and at Wessagusset; and that both Weston's party of adventurers and their successors of the Robert Gorges expedition might have perished on the then dismal shores of Boston Bay, had it not been for timely and generous aid supplied from Plymouth. Boston and Cambridge are the scenes of the fierce Antinomian controversy, but in the narration Mount Wollaston early comes into

view as the parish, or parochial vineyard, of Rev. Mr. Wheelwright, whence he set forth for Boston to preach what proved to be (doubtless without intention on his part) his incendiary discourse. And when all was over, and only the sentence of doom remained to be executed, Mount Wollaston again appears as the first resting place of Mrs. Hutchinson in her journey of banishment. On one of the last days of March, 1638, she took passage in a boat at Boston for the Mount, where her husband had a farm, and where, besides the minister, Wheelwright, two other men of distinction, who were of her adherents, William Coddington and Atherton Hough, were proprietors. Of Coddington there is at Quincy a continuous official record to date, concerning certain school lands which came to the municipality from him; and of Hough there is a perpetual memorial in "Hough's Neck," a favorite sea-side resort.

Of Capt. Wollaston, whose name the Mount preserves, the author relates all that can be told; and of the doings of Thomas Morton, "mine host," "lord of misrule," whose name history and romance, and also poetry, such as it is, have taken into their keeping, he gives a particular and lively description. In the "Antinomian" part of the book all, or nearly all, the great chiefs of the Puritan colony are brought into view and discoursed upon, either in their political or theological aspect or both. The author makes no disguise of his dislike of their theology and of their standards of conduct in the given case. It is easy to see, in the reading, that this "episode" might be written up in quite another vein; but the author is full and candid in his presentation of the facts, and of notes of reference to contemporary and other writings bearing upon the subject.

The book will be widely read and much enjoyed, and will find a place in every historian's library or other library organized with an historical department. It is not to be regarded as a finality, for in certain respects it is rather a beginning, and opens up new fields for investigation and narration; and it is everywhere valuable as a guide. The trend of things from the earliest days forward, through periods of various length, is clearly discerned and traced by the author. It is a suggestive book, and on some points may go farther than to suggest, and may provoke a taking up of the pen by another historian. Of the great multitude of interesting matters touched upon, dwelt upon, or alluded to, the index of fifty-six pages length bears witness.

Two or three matters, though not of special importance, have caught the reviewer's attention as seeming to demand a query point. For precision's sake they may be mentioned. Twice, at least, appears the phrase "under weigh," signifying a ship's starting upon her voyage. In it is a mingling of two distinct ideas, covering two events which stand in the relation of cause and effect. When the anchor has been weighed the ship instantly gets under way; but the "weigh" in the one case stands in no etymological relation whatever to the "way" in the other case.

The statement on page 233 as to the original Dorchester settlers is: "The locality where the whole company finally settled down was the historical Dorchester Heights, now better known as South Boston." The expression "finally settled down" will not serve; though "settled down for a day and a night" might do. The final settlement was around the log meeting-house and fortress just north of the less famous height of Jones' Hill, and numerous, on both sides of the line of the present Old Colony railroad at Savin Hill.

On page 237 is a reference to "George Alcock, deacon of the church at Dorchester." This is literally correct, but as thus stated might conceivably prove misleading. If, for instance, any of the deacon's descendants, thus prompted, were to visit Dorchester, thinking to find the scenes and situations where their ancestor lived, farmed, paid town taxes and voted in town meetings, they would be quite wrong. He was a Roxbury man in all these particulars, but was ordained and temporarily served at Dorchester. Pastor Eliot, in his record of the Roxbury church, is the sole authority in the case, and he says of Alcock: "When the people of Roxbury joined to the church at Dorchester (until such time as God should give them opportunity to be a church among themselves) he was, by the church, chosen to be deacon, especially to regard the brethren at Roxbury; and after he adjoined himself to this church, at Roxbury, he was ordained deacon of this church."

The author seems willing, per page 625, in case of "Hough's Neck" to tolerate the pronunciation of "How's Neck." By persistent endeavor our historians

have gained a restoration of the true name of another headland in the lower harbor, "Point Allerton," long generally called "Alderton," and it is to be hoped that no consent will be given that we shall again "lapse into barbarism" in the pronunciation of the name of the Quincy headland. Mr. Adams is partly on the right road when, in the same foot note, he says that there is a popular idea that the name derives "from some supposed resemblance of the locality to a horse's neck." The boatmen, fishermen, gunners, clam diggers, etc., of thirty or forty years ago, resident in the upper part of the bay, could have pointed towards the right solution. They called the headland "Hoss Neck." The name had suffered a sea change in being handed down to them, orally, through five or six generations, but they preserved the true sound of the vowel. Happily, all doubts are removed by the official recorder or secretary of the General Court when Mr. Hough was an Assistant. He spells the name in his record five or six times, phonetically, and as he must have heard it pronounced when the Assistant was recognized by the chair or responded to roll call—"Hoffe." It may be remarked gratuitously that in the corruption of "Alderton" we probably have the true pronunciation of the vowel, and that phonetically the Plymouth man's name would appear "Ollerton."

Were there two John Bursleys? Our author seems quite sure of one as an original settler at Weymouth. The History of Dorchester gives Dr. Harris as authority for the statement that John Bursley was an original settler of Dorchester, in 1630. The History adds that he was in the country before that date and was an early settler of Weymouth. Dr. Harris was a careful historian, but unfortunately does not always give the source of his information. But the town record of Dorchester is not open to any dispute, and it states that in June, 1634, John Bursley was chosen in town meeting, with six other prominent citizens, to the important office of assessor. If Bursley could be voted for, he could vote; if he could vote he must have been a Puritan in good standing. How, then to account for him posing as a Gorges man and an Episcopalian at Wessagusset?

The pamphlet containing the centennial oration of Mr. Adams is of course restricted to Quincy affairs. In the discussion of those affairs about equal attention is given to their historical and to their political aspect. Considerable of what is contained in the two volumes named above relating to Quincy appears in substance, with somewhat more of philosophizing as to how best to begin the new century in the particular of local government. In brief the problem of the coming century for Quincy, and other American cities, is defined to be, How to contrive so that the city administration shall be conducted on business principles; how to get the most competent and reliable men into positions of authority, as is done in a railroad, banking or manufacturing corporation?

By Daniel W. Baker, Esq., of Boston.

An Historical Account of the Old State House of Pennsylvania, now known as the Hall of Independence. By FRANK M. ETING. With numerous illustrations. Second edition, with continuation. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. 1891. Small 4to pp. ix.+222.

Mr. Frank M. Etting, the author of this deeply-interesting and well-written volume, has made a valuable addition to historical literature. Would that other skilful workers would also enter this useful field of labor before the many priceless manuscripts now available are lost or destroyed. The book is enriched by many rare reproductions of portraits and prints of Colonial times. There should be a copy of it in every public and private library.

It seems to me that no branch of learning can be more interesting and instructive to the seeker after knowledge, than that of history. Amid all the mere speculations and theories, the shifting hypotheses of our day, it is refreshing and helpful to turn to the ample page of history, "rich with the spoils of time." If it be objected that history is imperfect, scholars will generally admit that it is in the main correct and to be relied on. At any rate, the leading facts, the great epoch-making events of the past, with all their mighty influences, cannot be gainsaid. Certainly there is no better guide and source of knowledge (after Holy Scripture and tradition) than this. Perhaps earnest students of history may draw from it and apply to their thought and life widely different lessons. As the variation in the quality and calibre of minds, training and association is very great, so are the results deduced from the investigation of the same. But the man who does not, not only modify his thought by the experiences and conclusions arrived at by the wise men of the past, can have but a very narrow

conception of life and all its grand opportunities and possibilities. Not that any one should be slavishly bound to think and act in all ways as others have done, for this would be perilous to the intellectual life. In all matters not of the Christian faith (and even here in this sacred precinct, if the soul cannot honestly accept the eternal truths of religion) there should be wide liberty for freedom of thought and action. Noble ideals, nobly carried out, have ever ruled the world; have ever led the way in progress and growth, not only in the mental development of man, but in that far higher part of his nature, his spiritual life as well. And men will gladly follow where there are leaders full of enthusiasm and of stern devotion to duty to go before. So it has always been, and so it will always be. If there have been lapses in the history of nations, there have always been the strong flood tides of righteousness to succeed them. Hildebrand, Francis of Assisi, Martin Luther, have stirred the world to its very depths. And God will continue to raise up other holy and humble men of heart to carry forward the grand work of the salvation of men. Other branches of study prepare the way for, lead us to the path of learning, but the careful study of history takes us directly to the source, the fountain head of knowledge. And what more important and engaging division of the subject can there be (to Americans at least) than the study of our own history and institutions, the grand outgrowth from the great principles inherited from our British forefathers who (under the guidance of Almighty God) built up here in the new world a powerful nation? And what, I ask, can be of deeper interest to us—after devotion to religion—than the careful application and dissemination of the great political principles embodied in our Declaration of Independence? No loyal American can ever regard the principles contained therein save with the deepest regard and respect. Here is the political foundation of our national life. Liberty is ever the watchward of Old England and New England; liberty—under the law of the land—to act and speak as conscience dictates. Neither is this liberty to be ever allowed to degenerate into anarchism. The tenacity and staying qualities of our race, our love of order and justice inwrought through and through in that splendid code of the English common law—"the best," no less an authority than Montesquieu has said—"that the world has ever seen"—the principles of which are accepted and believed in by all English-speaking peoples, may be safely trusted to carry us through all insurrections from within and dangers from without. So shall we retain the position which our race has so proudly won in the van of civilization and true progress. So shall we be carriers and dispensers of the Christian religion to all nations.

By the Rev. Daniel Rollins, of Boston.

Bibliography of Dover, N. H. By JOHN R. HAM, M.D. Concord, N. H.: Ira C. Evans, Printer. 1892. 12mo. pp. 74.

Dover, N. H. in the U. S. Navy, 1861-1865. By JOHN R. HAM, M.D. Dover, N. H.: N. E. Stiles, Printer. 1892. 12mo. pp. 11.

The Necessity for a Hospital in Dover, N. H. Read by JOHN R. HAM, M.D., at the regular meeting of the Dover Medical Society, on Feb. 3, 1892. Dover, N. H.: N. E. Stiles's Job Printing House. 1892. 12mo. pp. 6.

Here are three works relating to Dover in New Hampshire by Dr. Ham of that city, who has done much to preserve materials for the history of that ancient town.

The Bibliography of Dover contains: 1, Works on Dover; 2, Works written by residents of Dover while residing there; 3, Works bearing the publication imprint of Dover. The compilation seems to be very thoroughly and accurately done. We are surprised at the number of titles Dr. Ham has been able to collect. It will prove a very useful work.

In the next work, *Dover in the United States Navy*, the author gives a list of one hundred citizens of Dover who served in the navy, with the names of the vessels in which they served, besides other interesting details.

The other pamphlet is an able plea for a hospital in that city.

The London and Middlesex Notebook. A Garner of Local History and Antiquities. Edited by W. P. W. PHILLIMORE. London: Elliot Stock, 62 Paternoster Row, E. C. 1892. 8vo. pp. 288. Price 10 shillings.

This book, by an antiquarian writer well known to our readers, is peculiarly interesting because of the great variety of its contents; every fact that is diffi-

cult of access or liable to total loss relating to London and Middlesex is deemed an appropriate part of it. Brief histories of societies and the work of their members, copies of monumental inscriptions, accounts of local customs, biographical notices, and geographical items. In some respects the most important part of the book is the frequent articles on the old buildings now destroyed, telling when and by whom they were erected and occupied, and sometimes accompanied by drawings. This study of the changes in appearance of localities is becoming most popular in New England, especially in Boston, and the columns of the *Saturday Evening Transcript* are highly valued for this kind of matter; but a pamphlet like Mr. Phillimore's admits fuller description and illustration, and this one feature of its work must make it of inestimable value in a few years of our changing times. The most amusing articles, which would interest everyone, are the descriptions of ancient customs, some of which still survive, as the use of the "rousing staff" at Fulham Palace, to wake the servants by rapping on their windows,—the easement of the right to walk and smoke on the roof of the church of St. Olave, Jewry,—and the inquisition of the manor of Sutton, going into such detail as to include "unus cattus senex, et duo juvenes catti." The N. E. Historical and Genealogical REGISTER is several times referred to, and abstracts are taken from the English probate papers which Mr. Waters has been publishing in this magazine the past ten years. *London and Middlesex Gentry in 1673* covers many pages, and may furnish a clue to many American genealogists; the names are arranged alphabetically, and some of them sound very familiar. The most elaborate contribution is *An Account of the Lord Mayors and Sheriffs temp. James I.* These are arranged chronologically, and give a short sketch of the origin and rise of each individual, the names of his wives, usually plural, and children with their marriages, all accompanied with dates and valuable notes. Bound together in this volume are several very interesting genealogical inquiries, and the answers thereto some months later. † † †

Contributions of the Old Residents' Historical Association, Lowell, Mass. Vol. V. No. I. Published by the Association, October, 1892. Lowell, Mass.: Morning Mail Print. 1892. 8vo. pp. 164.

Early Grants of Land in the Wilderness North of Merrimack. By GEORGE A. GORDON. Lowell, Mass: Press of the Morning Mail. 1892. 8vo. pp. 47. With an Index.

The Old Residents' Historical Association of Lowell, Massachusetts, was organized December 21, 1868, and has already completed four volumes of its "Contributions." The number before us is the first of a new volume, and contains: 1, Memoir of Hon. Josiah Gardner Abbott, LL.D., by Charles Cowley, LL.D.; 2, Early Settlers of that part of Chelmsford now Lowell, by Henry S. Perham; 3, Early Grants of Land North of the Merrimack, by George A. Gordon; 4, My Schools and Teachers in Lowell Sixty Years Ago, by Varnum Lincoln; 5, Annual Report, by Benjamin Walker, vice president; and 6, St. Luke's Church, Lowell, by James S. Russell. The annual report and the papers were all read before the Association at various dates, and they all contain valuable matter illustrating the history of Lowell and its vicinity.

Mr. Gordon's paper, which was read on the 2d of August last, has been reprinted as a separate pamphlet. The title is given at the head of this article. The *New York Nation*, Dec. 8, 1892, thus speaks of it:

"Few historic monographs are so instructive, and fewer are so readable, as Mr. George A. Gordon's account of land-grants in the wilderness north of Merrimack River in 1659 and onward.

"Lowell, second of Massachusetts cities in 1880, was a centre of these grants, and this paper was recently read there before the Old Residents' Historical Association, all of whom doubtless wished they were descendants of the original grantees. The grants were sometimes made to requite heroism in public service, or in return for money advanced in planting the colony, or in place of salaries, or, once, as an Indian reservation. It is remarkable how many names occur that are still notable, as Winthrop, Saltonstall, Higginson, Gardner, Tyng, Russell, etc. The boundaries were so indefinite as to need perambulations at least annually, thus: 'Laid out to Mr Edward Tyng 250 acres in the wilderness on the northern side of Merrimack River, being bounded and butted by a farm laid out to Mr Russell on the south end; the wilderness elsewhere surrounding according to marked trees. Jona Danforth, Surveyor.' The significance of

Indian names is given according to latest authorities. Racy anecdotes abound, so that no dish at dinner can have been more of a dainty than the discourse. One of the grantees was in 1669 a commissioner at Salem to see that no coin was exported, with authority to examine outgoing sailors and passengers, and, if found, to bring the coin to the court for confiscation. His career ought to be studied by our statesmen, who are now laboring so hard to keep gold from running out of the country."

Suffolk Deeds, Lib. VI. Boston: Rockwell & Churchill, City Printers. 1892. 8vo.

By an order approved by the Mayor, Dec. 23, 1890, the Board of Aldermen of the City of Boston authorized the Register of Deeds "to have printed, stereotyped, indexed and distributed the Sixth Volume of Suffolk Deeds." Acting under this authority Thomas F. Temple, Esq., Register of Deeds, has now published this sixth volume of the records in his office. Persons of skill and experience in reading ancient manuscript have been employed in transcribing the copy for the printer, and in comparing the proof sheets with the original. This volume includes the instruments, principally conveyances of real estate, which were recorded from February, 1668 to October, 1672, and is in the same excellent style and form as the five volumes previously printed. It is furnished with the descriptive index grantor and grantee, with index of other names and of places, which have been made under the supervision of John T. Hassam, Esq. The modern improvements in heating and lighting are believed by experts to be very destructive to the life of the paper on which our ancient records are written, and while with the exercise of constant care they may be preserved from sudden destruction as by fire, yet there seems to be no sure way of protecting them against this less rapid but nevertheless destructive action of these and perhaps other elements of modern convenience and necessity, but the important matter they contain can be perpetuated in print, and this work of printing the more ancient records has not been commenced any too soon. It is very fortunate that there are public-spirited men who are now earnest in their efforts for the preservation of the matter contained in these valuable old Books of Public Record, and it is fortunate also that the men who have had so much to do with the printing of these records have been men who have thoroughly understood the importance of care and strict accuracy in their reproduction, that the print may be a correct transcript and convey to the reader as nearly as possible the exact idea of the original record.

By Don Gleason Hill, Esq., of Dedham, Mass.

DEATHS.

JOHN DENISON CHAMPLIN died in New York City, Monday, Sept. 12, 1892, in the 82d year of his age. He was born in Westerly, R. I., Dec. 5, 1810, and was of the eighth generation in America from Geoffrey Champlin, one of the early settlers of Newport in 1639, through Captain William² and Mary Babcock; William³ and Mary Clark; William⁴ and Mary Thompson; William⁵ and Sarah Pendleton; William⁶ and Elizabeth Wells; and Major Isaac⁷ and Mary Denison. Mr. Champlin was married Sept. 12, 1831, to Sylvia Bostwick, daughter of Joel Bostwick, Esq., of New Milford, Conn., and eighth in descent from Arthur Bostock, the immigrant, who was originally of Tarporley, Cheshire, England, and later of Stratford, Conn. Mrs. Sylvia Champ-

lin died in Lexington, Kentucky, March 5, 1856, leaving the following children: John Denison, born in Stonington, Conn., Jan. 29, 1834; William Belden, Stonington, July 15, 1836; Caroline Brown, Wetumpka, Alabama, Feb. 4, 1839 (m. John Lang Macaulay, New Orleans, July 6, 1861, and d. New Orleans, Feb. 22, 1862); and Edward Elmore, Dorchester, Mass., June 13, 1841. Mr. Champlin was largely engaged in railway construction in the South and West before the Civil War, and built several important railroads, including a large part of the North Missouri and the Clarksville branch of the Louisville and Nashville. He was president of the Mississippi Valley Telegraph Company before its consolidation with the Western Union.

SYLVESTER HENRY HAINES died of paralysis, near Cumings, Traill Co., No. Dakota, on Friday, Sept. 23, 1892, aged 76 years, 2 months and 25 days. He was born in Loudon, Merrimack Co., N. H., June 29, 1816; the third son of Joseph and Martha Griffin (Dwinell) Haines, and the sixth in lineal descent from Deacon Samuel Haines of that part of Portsmouth, N. H., now Greenland, who came from Westbury, Wiltshire, England, in 1635. [See pedigree, REGISTER, vol. xxiii., pages 148-9.]

In 1832 he removed to Salem, Mass., where he served an apprenticeship with Mr. Joseph Edwards, a master carpenter of South Salem, after which he followed his trade in Lynn and Boston until the spring of 1836, when he migrated to Galena, Illinois, where he was engaged for fifteen years as a master builder.

In 1851 he removed to Lansing, Iowa, and operated a saw mill until 1856, when he changed his residence to Waterloo township, where he had purchased a tract of land with a mill site on Waterloo Creek, which he improved by the erection of a flouring mill, and laid out the present thriving village of Dorchester, which he named after Dorchester, Mass. Here he remained and carried on the milling business for eighteen years, until the 24th March, 1874, when he removed to Masonville, Iowa, where he had bought a farm and where he continued to reside until the 7th May, 1880, when he removed to Caledonia, Traill Co., North Dakota, where three of his children had located.

He married the 5th April, 1838, at Lynn, Mass., Miss Elcy Tucker Nourse, daughter of Edward Nourse of Lynn, who died at Caledonia, N. D., the 15th November, 1890, aged 76 years, 8 months and 14 days. She had borne her husband eight children, six of whom survive, viz.: Cecelia Frances Harrington and Frank Lindsey of Villard, Minn.; Georgia Alberta Robinson of New Albin, Iowa; Harriet Augusta Layman of Caledonia, N. D.; Ella Letetia Ward of Cumings, and Charles Nourse of Oberlin, Louisiana. His four daughters were present when his spirit took its flight. He was buried by the side of his faithful wife, with whom he had lived for over half a century. He and his wife were admitted to the Presbyterian church at Galena in 1841.

Mr. Haines was an enterprising man, and prominent in the several communities in which he lived, and always respected by his neighbors. His only surviving brother is Mr. Andrew M. Haines of Galena, Ills. * * *

CHARLES MORRIS HARRIS, a prominent citizen of Oakdale, Mass., and for twenty-one years superintendent of the West Boylston Manufacturing Company, died at his residence in Oakdale, Nov. 10, 1892, of typhoid fever, after three weeks illness, aged 41. He was the second son of the late Charles M. and Emily S. (Dean) Harris [See REGISTER, vol. 37, page 293], and was born in Richmond, R. I., Oct. 17, 1851. Two years later the family removed to Oakdale, Mass., and here he resided till his death, excepting a few short intervals. At an early age he began to learn the manufacturing business in his father's mill, and he was not long in mastering it in all its details. Before he was of age he left the mill and went into the manufacturing business with Charles L. Truchon at Unionville, Mass. In 1871 he went back to the mill at Oakdale as superintendent, and held the position till September last, when he resigned it. Mr. Harris was greatly interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the town. He was a director of the West Boylston Manufacturing Company, and of the L. M. Harris Co.'s cotton mills. He was past master of Boylston Lodge, a member of Eureka Royal Arch Chapter of Worcester, and held other offices in the masonic fraternity.

Mr. Harris's death is the fourth that has occurred in the family in three years, his father, Charles Morris Harris senior, having died April 24, 1890; his sister Emma, Feb. 27, 1892, and his mother, Mrs. Emily S. Harris, Aug. 16, 1892. There is but one member of the family left, a brother, Henry Francis Harris, who graduated at Tufts College in 1871, and is now a lawyer in Worcester, and who succeeded his father as treasurer of the West Boylston Manufacturing Company.

He was twice married, first to Miss Ella M. Lourie, and second to Miss Clara A. Mague, who survives him. He leaves four children by his first wife, and one by his second.—*Abstracted from the Worcester Telegraph, November 11, 1892, with additions.*

GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

By HENRY F. WATERS, A.M.

[Continued from Vol. 46, page 456.]

JACOB JESSON of London, merchant, 30 September 1682, proved 17 August 1686. Refers to marriage agreement with present wife Mary. I give, will and devise unto Mr. George Scot and Mr. Richard Lloyd, my executors all my lands, messuages &c at Yarmouth in New England in trust, they to sell my lands and tenements in Plymouth Colony in New England to such persons as John Walley of Boston in New England, whom I have authorized to sell the same, shall sell or agree to sell and the money that shall be raised by the sale thereof shall be reckoned as part of my personal estate and shall go to my children. I give and bequeath to my honored mother Dorothy Jesson twenty pounds to buy her a ring and five pounds to buy her mourning. To my father in law Richard Glover five pounds to buy him mourning. To my brother Nathaniel Jesson twenty pounds to buy him a ring and five pounds to buy him mourning. To my brothers in law William Grosvenor, John Glover, Gabriel Glover, Richard Thomas and James Cocks five pounds apiece to buy them mourning. To my sisters Rebecca Thomas, Elizabeth Cocks, Sarah Grosvenor and Elizabeth Jesson* five pounds apiece to buy them mourning. To the said Sarah Grosvenor five pounds to buy her a ring. To Madam Lydia Martin *als* Stevens at Westminster twenty pounds if she survives me or else to her heirs. To my loving brother in law Mr. Ju^o Walley of Boston five pounds of New England money. To my niece Elizabeth Walley, the daughter of my brother in law Thomas Walley deceased twenty pounds in New England money, to be paid to her upon the attaining to the age of twenty one years or day of marriage. To my loving friend Tho: Taylor, minister, now living on or near Gaslick Hill in London ten pounds and to my cousins William and Josiah Bird five pounds apiece. To my uncle Samuel Short and to my aunt Rebecca Cooper and unto my cousin Stephen Newton twenty shillings apiece to buy each of them a ring. To Thomas Jacomb Doctor in Divinity five pounds. To my executors fifteen pounds in trust to give the same unto such poor ministers as they shall think fit. To the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft where I now dwell five pounds for the churchwardens to distribute as they shall think fit. Forty pounds to be paid to such persons as my sister Rebecca Thomas shall direct and appoint, and the same amount to such as my sister Elizabeth Cocks shall appoint. The rest to my children.

My friends M^r George Scot, citizen and fishmonger of London and Mr. Richard Lloyd, citizen of London and by calling linendraper, to be executors.

Lloyd, 108.

[Of the above Jacob Jesson, Savage says that he was a merchant in Boston and agent of his brother Abraham, an ironmonger of London. He was a member of the Artillery Co. 1673. It is to be hoped that some of my Boston friends will show just who the testator's brothers in law, John and Thomas Walley, were.

HENRY F. WATERS.]

* This Elizabeth Jesson must be his niece, daughter of Abraham J.—w. H. W.

[These wills give us the following facts. Dorothy¹, widow of — Jesson, had children :

Nathaniel,² survived his brothers.

Jacob.

Abraham, who had three children.

Rebecca, wife of Richard Thomas.

Elizabeth, “ “ James Cox.

Sarah, “ “ William Grosvenor.

Of these, Jacob Jesson was in New England, and undoubtedly was twice married. His first wife, as will be shown, was Elizabeth, probably a daughter of Rev. Thomas Walley; his second wife, Mary, was evidently a daughter of Richard Glover. These marriages are clearly pointed out by his mention of brothers-in-law John and Thomas Walley, John and Gabriel Glover. I find on the Boston records that Jacob and Elizabeth Jesson had : Jacob, b. Dec. 18, 1670; Abraham, b. July 14, 1672; Jacob, b. Sept. 16, 1674. As neither of these children is mentioned in Mrs. Dorothy Jessop's will, it is fair to presume that they died young and that their mother also died here. I find by Suffolk Deeds, viii. 266, that 25 March, 1671, Abraham Jesson of London, ironmonger, made his brother Jacob J. of Boston his attorney. This power of attorney was witnessed by John Lawrence, Jr., Christopher Clarke and Isaac Addington; Clark verified it here 1 July, 1671, and Addington did so Dec. 4, 1673. In 1674 Jacob Jesson bought land on Rawson's lane from Edward and William Rawson. He sold the same Jan. 10, 1676, to William Hubbard (Suff. Deeds, xiii. 81) and as no wife joined therein, I have no doubt that she was dead, and that he was going home. I find that Feb. 16, 1685, Major John Walley and wife Sarah, of Bristol, Plymouth County, mortgaged a wharf and other property in Boston to Jacob and Nathaniel Jesson of London, for £246 (Suff. Deeds, xiii. 445). This mortgage he paid in full Aug. 17, 1694 (Suff. Deeds, xvi. 394) to William Stoughton, attorney for Nathaniel Jesson and John Petit, executor of Jacob Jesson.

I do not find the marriage of Jacob Jesson and Elizabeth Walley at Boston, presumably in 1669 or 1670, but it seems that her father, Rev. Thomas Walley, came to Boston in 1663. It is also possible, as Rev. Thomas had been rector of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, London, that Jesson had known the Walleys in London and had married there, coming to New England to join his wife's relatives.

I will now proceed to the Walley family, concerning which much confusion exists in printed accounts.

There were two contemporary John Walleys in Boston, both members of the Old South. One was John, son of Rev. Thomas, a major, judge, &c.; the other was a very reputable citizen. In regard to this latter John, I find that Boston town records show that John Walley m. Elizabeth, dau. of late Robert Wing, 3 April, 1661, and they undoubtedly were the parents of six children between 1662 and 1679; viz. John, b. Aug. 27, 1662; Elizabeth, b. May 8, 1665; Elizabeth, b. July 28, 1667; Samuel, b. Feb. 1, 1670; Thomas, b. Feb. 26, 1672; Samuel, b. Aug. 4, 1679.

Then we come to probably another John and Elizabeth four years later, and I presume the Old South Catalogue is correct in saying that this was John Jr., and his wife Elizabeth was dau. of the second John Alden, and that she remarried in 1702 Simon Willard. Their children were :

Sarah, b. Aug. 25, 1684; d. June 29, 1690.

Abiel, b. Aug. 30, 1686.

William, b. Dec. 23, 1687.

John, b. July 19, 1689.

Elizabeth, b. May 4, 1693.

Sarah, b. April 17, 1695.

So far this seems all clear and probable. There were also in Boston, John Walley and wife Sarah, who had John, b. 7 Nov. 1677, and Hannah, b. 23 July, 1680. I see every reason to suppose that this was our Major John Walley, who was of Art. Co. 1671, and removed to Barnstable about 1683, and thence to Bristol where he was in 1685. Nor do I see that he had any other wife than Sarah Walley, Old South, Dec. 1672. His wife Sarah, who was alive in 1685, d. Nov. 10, 1711, and was buried on the 15th, as Sewall says (ii. 326). He also says, “ Nov. 29. Mrs. Hannah Walley died last night aged better than 30 years.” This agrees with the above birth of the daughter in 1680; and under date of Dec. 1,

Sewall says, Mrs. *Sarah* Walley buried, evidently a slip of the pen, and possibly strengthening our surmise that Hannah was daughter of Sarah.

It seems highly probable that Major John Walley's first child, John, died early, and that at Bristol he had the four who survived him. His will of Feb. 4, 1712 (Suff. Wills 17, p. 402) mentions son John Walley, two daughters Elizabeth and Lydia Walley, dau. Sarah Chancy, widow [of Rev. Charles C.] and her four children, viz. Charles, Mary, Isaac and Walley. He also mentions his late brother Thomas, and late sisters Hannah Alleyne and Mary Crocker.

I do not trace the documents of Major John, because a very good account is given in Freeman's Cape Cod, i. 291. But the will enables us to correct Savage's account. Rev. Thomas¹ Walley of London is *supposed* to have been the son of Robert of London, whose will is dated 1651, and grandson of John Walley, printer, of London, recorded at Whitechapel. He had sons John² and Thomas,² and daughters Sarah wife of Samuel Alleyne, and Mary wife of Job Crocker.

Thomas² Walley, Jr., m. Hannah Baker and had Thomas,³ who d. s. p.; Hannah,³ who m. William Stone, and secondly James Leonard; and Elizabeth, wife of Edward Adams, cordwainer. Thomas,² d. in 1672, and his widow m. Rev. George Shove of Taunton.

I am surprised that the maiden name of Major John² Walley's wife is unknown, but it is not improbable that he married in England.—W. H. WHITMORE.]

DOROTHY JESSON of Bethnall Green in the parish of Stepney *als* Stebonheath, Middlesex, widow, 20 December 1690, proved 6 October 1693. To my son Nathaniel Jesson twenty pounds. To my daughter Rebecca Thomas twenty pounds. To my daughter Elizabeth Cox twenty pounds. To my grandchildren Abraham, Elizabeth and Rebecca Jesson, son and daughters of my late son Abraham Jesson deceased, five pounds apiece. To my grandson Glover Jesson and to my grand-daughters Mary and Elizabeth Jesson, the children of my late son Jacob Jesson deceased, five pounds apiece. To Messrs Robert Braggs, Senior, Matthew Meade and Richard Lawrence fifty shillings apiece. To my friends Mr. John Pettit, citizen and merchant tailor of London, and James Pettit, citizen and mercer of London, ten pounds apiece. To the widows Butler, Wells and Moone twenty shillings apiece. To poor widows of Bethnall Green and Dog Row forty shillings. To poor widows of St. Mary Matfellow *als* Whitechapel three pounds. To my grandchildren Dorothy Cox and Rebecca Thomas all my linen which is locked up in the trunk marked with W. T. To Anne and her sister, daughters of William Biddle of Dallinson, in Co. Stafford, my third part of a parcel of land called Daywork in Dallison. Whereas I, the said Dorothy Jesson, do stand possessed of and in one messuage or tenement with the appurtenances situate in Lombard Street in the parish of St. Nicholas Acons in London, called or known lately by the sign of Rose and rebuilt by Henry Pinson, citizen and merchant tailor of London upon the Toft, soil and ground whereon a messuage which was burnt down in the late dreadful fire which happened in London stood, and now in the occupation of John Price, Barber &c. I bequeath the same to the said John and James Pettit upon trust to pay one half the clear rents and profits to my daughter Rebecca Thomas and the other half to my daughter Elizabeth Cox. The residue of my goods &c. to my son Nathaniel and my said daughters equally.

Coker, 159.

JOHN COKE of Dorchester, in the County of Dorset, mercer, 23 April 1641, proved 26 October 1641. To the poor of the parish of Holy Trinity in Dorchester ten shillings. I give unto John Coke my son the moneys and goods that are in Mr. Smithe's hands in New England and ten pounds more. The ten pounds given unto him by his late grandfather Mr. Vawter shall be paid out of a debt due unto the said Mr. Vawter by William Sav-

age Esq. and Francis Matthews Esq. To my son Samuel Coke ten pounds over and above the sum given unto him by Mrs. Elizabeth Strode deceased, late daughter of Sir Richard Strode knight. Son Thomas Coke shall be placed apprentice &c. My daughters Elizabeth and Debora Coke. My wife Elizabeth. My friends Thomas Gollopp the elder Esq., Gilbert Ironside clerk, Bachelor in Divinity, James Gould of Dorchester, merchant, Edward Bragg of the same place, woollen draper, and Richard Scovile of the same place gen^t. Evelyn, 127.

COMFORT STARR of the town of Lewis in the County of Sussex, clerk, 21 June 1709, proved 20 December 1711. I give unto my son Josiah Starr (who is now beyond Sea at Bermudas) my silver tobacco box which hath a coat of arms upon it and all my five silver spoons marked with these letters thus placed $c \begin{smallmatrix} s \\ ; \end{smallmatrix} g$; also a silver salt and a little silver cup marked with the same letters, in manner as before expressed. I give unto my two sons Josiah and John Starr all my pewter and linen that is marked with the same letters, to be equally divided between them. I give all my Latin, Greek and Hebrew books to my son Josiah Starr and all my English books and manuscripts to my son George Starr, excepting the bible which I ordinarily use and nine pieces of Mr Cary upon Job, which I give to my son John Starr. I give my son Josiah (besides all he had of me when I set him up at London) one hundred pounds. To my son John twenty five pounds, which with the three score and fifteen pounds he hath had of me since I came to Lewis makes up the full sum of one hundred pounds, and to his children Elizabeth, Comfort, Thomas and Sarah five pounds apiece. Moreover my mind and will is that my sons Josiah and John lay no claim to any moneys put out in my name upon mortgage or bond which belong to their brother George, if there be any sum or sums abroad that may be made appear to be given to him or his mother for his use by his grandfather or grandmother Finch of Dover or by his Aunt Hartman of Lewis or any other. I give to my said son George one hundred pounds and also twenty pounds which my aunt Hartman desired me to pay him at my decease. I give unto my three sons Josiah, John and George Starr my messuage (now made two tenements) with the shops, yards, backsides, gardens and appurtenances, lying and being in Ashford in Kent, for ever, after their mother's (my present wife's) decease, and not before. I give also to my said three sons those two pieces or parcels of Land containing by estimation ten acres, more or less, called Yondersfields in Shadoxhurst near Ashford. I make my dear and loving wife Anne Starr sole executrix. Young, 267.

[Comfort Starr was a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1647. He was born at Ashford in Kent, in the year 1624, and came to New England with his father in 1635. In 1650 he returned to England, and was minister at Carlisle in Cumberland, but was ejected in 1662. He died Oct. 30, 1711, in his 87th year, at Lewes, in Sussex, where he was pastor of a church. He was the son of Comfort Starr of Cambridge, Duxbury and Boston, who died Jan. 2, 1658-9, and whose will is printed in the REGISTER, vol. 9, pp. 223-4. Sketches of the life of the testator will can be found in Sibley's Harvard Graduates, vol. 1, p. 162, and Palmer's Nonconformists Memorial, ed. 1802, vol. 1, p. 378.—EDITOR.]

THOMAS BANCKES citizen and barber surgeon of London, 15 October 1595, proved 17 May 1598. My body to be buried in the parish church of St. Michael in the Querne. Forasmuch as my eldest son Richard Banckes hath unnaturally and undutifully forsaken his native country and natural parents and in the course of his life hath brought great grief and sorrow to me and to his mother and in regard of his want of compassion towards us

hath justly deserved to be holden and reputed as a lost son I do therefore will and devise all my lands, tenements and hereditaments to my son John Banckes. My movable goods and chattels &c. shall be divided, according to the custom of the City of London, into three equal parts, whereof one part I give and bequeath to Joan my loving wife and an other third part I will to be divided amongst my children, whereof as many of my said children as are already advanced shall every one of them have, out of the same third part, so much for their full and further advancement as shall make up their portions, according to the custom of the City, equal with the residue of my said children not yet advanced, saving that my said son Richard shall be utterly secluded out of this my last will and testament and hold himself to his advancement already received, without partaking with the residue of my children in any of my estate, either of inheritance, goods or chattels. The other third part, being by the custom of the said City in my free and voluntary disposition, I do ordain &c. to bear, perform and pay the charges of my funerals and other the ordinances, legacies and payments hereafter limited, bequeathed or devised. Then follow certain bequests of mourning gowns &c. to individual friends, servants &c: To my godson Richard Deane son to my daughter Mary Deane twenty pounds, to my daughter Katherine Some twenty pounds, to my daughter Mary Deane twenty pounds, to my daughter Elizabeth twenty pounds, to my daughter Susan twenty pounds, to my daughter Joan twenty pounds, to my daughter Sarah twenty pounds, over and above their said portions rising unto them by the custom of the said City of London. I do also forgive unto my brother William Banckes all such sums of money as he doth owe me, and five pounds to be equally divided amongst his children. A similar bequest to brother Christopher Banckes and his children, and to brothers Snowe and Seybrooke, and four pounds to be divided amongst their children, all of them. To my brother Thomas Pettit three pounds. To eight poor scholars of the University of Cambridge, whereof two of them to be of Trinity College, eight decent suites of black apparel, viz. doublets, hose and stockings, to be delivered them at or against their proceeding and going forth Bachelors of Art. To the relief of the poor children harbored in Christ's Hospital, to sundry companies and the poor of sundry parishes. My wife Joan and son John to see to the due execution of this my last will and my two sons in law Bartholomew Some and Richard Deane to be the overseers. Then follows a list of such as were to receive rings &c. A codicil was made 25 March 1598, providing for additional bequests, among which to loving friend Master Robert Cogan, Treasurer of Christ's Hospital, a gown of black cloth, to nephew William Banckes a cloak of black cloth, to Susau wife of Gregory Hargrave a gown of black cloth &c.

Lewyn, 48.

JOHN BANCKS citizen and mercer of London, 20 May 1630, proved 30 October 1630. My body to be buried in the Chancel of St. Michael's the Querne in the Ward of Farrington within, in the same grave wherein my dear and loving parents, with my two most dear beloved wives, lie buried. One half of my personal estate I give and bequeath to Anne, my dear and only daughter, to be paid unto her at her age of twenty and one years or her day of marriage. Eight thousand pounds allotted for her portion. Bequests to various city companies, to the children of my sister Mary Deane deceased, the children of my sister Susan Draper and of my sister Joane Titchborne. My sister Dame Catherine Barnardiston. To William Banckes, Richard Banckes, Thomas Banckes, George Banckes and Mary

Banckes the children of my uncle William Banckes deceased, Christopher Banckes, Mary Banckes (a maid) Anne Banckes which married John Bigges, and Alice Banckes, all the children of my uncle Christopher Banckes deceased. To my daughter Anne a great chest with gilded leather which hath nineteen iron bars over the cover, with all things in it, as plate, linen, chains, jewels, rings, with all things in it of what nature or condition so ever, to her own use forever, as my gift, without any accompt to be made &c. For the more decent and comely performance of my funeral, according to my degree and place, I do allot and allow to be spent thereon the sum of two thousand marks. (To sundry poor, among which) the poor of the parish of St. Michael Bassingshaw where I am a parishioner. To the parson, churchwardens and parishioners of St. Michael's the Querne, where I was born, a fair great flagon pot of silver, with the mercers' arms on it, of the value of twenty five pounds sterling; and another like it to the parish of St. Michael Bassingshaw. To thirty of my kindred and dear friends rings of gold of three pounds each ring, likewise one hundred rings of gold, to kindred and friends, of forty shillings each, and further one hundred rings of gold, to familiar loving friends, of twenty shillings each. William Banckes a minister, the eldest son of my uncle William Banckes deceased. To Mary Banckes, my uncle William's daughter, and to her five children. To the four children of Alice Banckes deceased (she was the wife of one Holman) viz^t. John her son and Alice, Anne and Elizabeth her daughters. My uncle Christopher's daughter Mary, an ancient maid. My aunt, Anne Banckes, late wife of my uncle Christopher. The four children of my aunt Seabrooke, viz^t Thomas her son, her daughter Frances and her six children, another daughter Margaret and her five children, and another daughter Martha and her three children. Joane Snowe daughter of my aunt Snowe deceased. The three children of my brother in law Charles Evans deceased, viz^t Thomas, Elizabeth and Jane. John and Anne Evans the children of my brother in law William Evans deceased. My two sons in law Richard and John Hassells. Richard and Anne Pountyes the children of my brother in law John Pountyes. Samuel and Mary Husbandes the children of my sister in law Mary Husbandes deceased. The children of my sister Mary Deane viz^t Joane Mildemaye, wife of Mr. Robert Milemaye, Mary Deane wife of ——— Goodwin, my god daughter, Sarah Deane wife of William Rolfe, and Catherine Deane, my sister Mary's youngest daughter. My sister Joane, wife of Robert Titchborne, and her daughter Catherine Titchborne, my god daughter, wife of Edmond Monioye, and her other children, Johanna, Elizabeth and Robert Titchborne. At this present my god-daughter Katherine Titchborne is great with child and looketh every day, by the blessing of God, to be delivered. To Susan ffoge the wife of Raffe ffoge, the daughter of my sister Susan Draper, the sum of fifty pounds and also to John ffoge her son fifty pounds more. My sister Susan Draper the wife of Edward Draper, girdler, and her two daughters Susan ffoge and Mary Draper. Sundry friends and servants named. My brother in law Robert Titchborne of London, skinner, I make sole and absolute executor, and my brother in law Sir Richard Deane, knight, Sir Robert Densie, Baronet, Anthony Withers, mercer, Clement Mosse, under chamberlain of the City of London, and Hamblett Clerke, free of the Fishmongers and one of the ancient clerks in the Mayor's Court, overseers. Then follows a list of names of kindred and friends who are to have the thirty gold rings (among them Sergeant Towse, my brother in law, Edward Monioye my cousin, Robert Goodwine my cousin, Richard Glide my cousin, Luke Jack-

son my cousin). Then the names of several preaching ministers in London which have no livings the which my will and mind is shall have five pounds each (among them Mr Elliott, under Mr Worme, Soperlane, Mr Dampart, under Mr. Walton, Canninge (Cannon) Street). Then the names of those who were to have rings of forty shillings each (among them Dr Johnson Mrs Wightman's father, Robert Johnson her brother, John Hasell my brother in law, Ralfe ffoge, my cousin, and uxor, Thomas Thomas, my cousin, and uxor, John Banckes of Gray's Inn counsellor). Then a list of friends who were to have rings of twenty shillings each (among them Thomas Stampe, my sister Alkin's man, Anthony Stoddard, beadle (and others) parishioners of St. Michael the Querne). Scroope, 84.

[Raffe ffoge named in this will may have been the Salem man.—H. F. WATERS.

Sir Richard Deane, the brother-in-law of the testator, having married Mary, daughter of Thomas Banckes whose will precedes this, was, according to Fuller's Worthies of England, vol. 1, page 524, the son of George Deane of Much Dunmow in Essex. He was a freeman of the Skinners Company, and was Lord Mayor of London in 1628. He was knighted at Greenwich, May 31, 1629. See Book of Knights, by Walter C. Metcalfe, page 190.—EDITOR.]

JOHN GACE of Stortford in Herts. tanner, 29 August 44th Eliz., proved 20 September 1602. My body to be buried in the parish church of Stortford. To the use of the poor there fifteen pounds, to the intent and purpose only that continually afterwards there may be relief provided to and for them according to the quantity thereof. It shall be paid in one year after my decease to James Morley, gen^t, Thomas Perye, gent., John Miller the elder and "maister" Thomas Miller, all now inhabitants of the same town etc. If it happen that they and every of them be dead or removed from the town before that time then the said fifteen pounds to be paid to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the poor &c., to buy and purchase a piece of ground in fee simple, in or near this town, to be let to farm and the rents and profits bestowed upon the poor. Before such purchase is made to give to the poor fifteen shillings yearly, which is after the rate of twenty years purchase of the land. I give to Agnes my wife the house wherein I dwell and the messuage &c. which I bought of Edward Hurlykin of Sabridgeworth, lying and being in Thorley Street within the parish of Thorley for eight years; also the one half and moiety of all my householdstuff, utensils and implements of household, to be equally divided between her and mine executor. I give her also one hundred marks, with all her apparel, and four silver spoons which were hers before I married her. And she shall have the meadow which I hired of Widow Bowyer of Stortford &c. and my beasts and swine and all the hay which I have lying within the Castle yard or house therein, in Stortford. To the daughter of my sister Agnes called Judith, twenty marks at one and twenty. To Elizabeth Wheelwright my sister in law ten pounds, in six months after my decease.

Item, I do give and bequeath to George Dennyson, in consideration of the discharge of a legacy given to him by his father, forty pounds, in six months &c. To Edward Dennyson, one of my wife's sons, brother to the said George, ten pounds. To William Dennyson, one other of my wife's sons, forty shillings. To Elizabeth Crouch, my wife's daughter, five pounds. To Robert Smith of Mallendyne, Essex, butcher, twenty pounds. To Richard Paine of Stortford, shoemaker, twenty tanned hides. Nathaniel Gary of Stortford, shoemaker, shall be discharged of all such debts &c. which are due and owing unto me, amounting to four pounds or thereabouts. John Marden of Stortford, shoemaker, shall be discharged of eight shillings

eight pence. To Edward Hurlekyn of Sabridgeworth, shoemaker, thirty shillings yearly during his natural life, payable quarterly. To Elizabeth Cocket my servant six pounds thirteen shillings four pence. To Francis Gates of Pelham, Herts., yeoman, twenty marks. If the widow Northage and George Ilgare of Stansted Mountfitchet, Essex, or either of them, do take order to pay to mine executors sixteen pounds in full discharge of a greater debt which the said George Ilgare doth stand bound to pay to me, for the discharge whereof the said George hath certain copyhold land to him surrendered, then the said widow Northage shall be discharged of all such debts which she oweth unto me. The residue of my goods &c. I give and bequeath to my brother Miles Gace of Hempsted, Herts., whom I make executor, and I entreat James Morley and Thomas Perry to be overseers.

Wit: James Morley, Thomas Perry, Edward Well, George Abbot.

Montague, 61.

[John Gace, the testator, was the step-father of William Denison of Roxbury, Mass., whose mother Agnes, widow of John (?) Denison was married to Mr. Gace, May 1, 1584. See J. L. Glascock's Pedigree of Denison in the REGISTER, vol. 46, pp. 352. For the Denison pedigree, see also REGISTER, vol. 46, pp. 127-33 and 275-6.—EDITOR.]

ROGER RAYNER of Burnham Abbey, Bucks., farmer, 12 July 1682, proved 14 October 1682. My body to be interred in the parish church of Burnham and thirty pounds to be spent in and upon my funeral. To my loving sister Anne Rayner three score pounds. To my loving brother John Rayner three score pounds. To my kinsman Jacob Rayner twenty pounds. To my kinswoman Rachel Rayner ten pounds. To my kinsman Thomas Rayner five pounds. To my kinswoman Anne Spooner five pounds. To my kinsman John Rayner of New England five pounds, to be paid at any time within a year and a day after my decease if he shall within the said time make his personal appearance to my executor, otherwise the said five pounds shall be paid unto my said kinsman Jacob Rayner. To my four servants now dwelling with me twenty shillings, to be divided equally among them. The rest to my uncle Thomas Rayner whom I make sole executor. Abra. Spooner one of witnesses.

Cottle, 121.

[John, Thomas, Jacob and Rachel Rayner were well known names in my boyhood, belonging to the family of Rayner of North Reading, Mass., descended out of Charlestown.—H. F. WATERS.]

The John Rayner of New England named in this will cannot be Rev. John Rayner of Plymouth and Dover, who d. in 1669; nor his son John. It may be John of Charlestown, Captain of the ketch Dolphin, who m. in 1681. See Wyman's Genealogies.—W. H. H.]

WILLIAM CROSSE of St. Clement Danes, Middlesex, tailor, 31 May 1621, proved 26 July 1621. My body to be burried in the church of St. Clement Danes near my mother. To the poor of said parish ten dozen of bread to be distributed among them at the day of my funeral. To my son in law Robert Simpson, at one and twenty, the hundred pounds I stand bound to Doctor Poe. If he die before that then forty pounds of it to my wife and the other threescore pounds to my two children, Thomas Crosse and Elnor Crosse, at their several ages of one and twenty. To Thomas all that tenement and malt house which I purchased of Thomas Jarrett, situate &c. in Dartford, Kent. To Elnor a messuage in Dartford purchased of Mr. Swarland, minister. If either of said children die before coming of age, then I devise, give and bequeath unto the children of Robert Okes, my brother in

law, had by a former wife, and also his children by my sister Agathie, ten pounds, part and portion alike. To daughter Elnor twenty pounds, one of my silver beakers and six silver spoons. The rest to wife Alice whom I make sole executrix; and I appoint my friends John Glasse and Robert Chippe overseers.

Dale, 65.

RICHARD BALDWIN, citizen and girdler of London, 9 June 1634, proved 23 July 1634. To my dear father and mother one hundred and twenty pounds; to my mother a ring with a death's head, worth twenty shillings. To my brother in law Thomas Dudson twenty five pounds. To my brother John Baldwin thirty pounds. To my brother in law Thomas Ward twenty pounds. To my brother in law Thomas Butcher twenty five pounds. To Mrs. Wood, widow, lying at Mrs. Lynnes, four pounds. To Mrs. Savill, at Mr. Benbowe's four pounds. To Mrs. Ward, widow, at a smith's house in Coleman St., forty shillings. To Mr. Cadman, a setter, three pounds. To Dr. Layton forty shillings. To the poor of Chesham, where I was borne, forty shillings. To the minister that shall preach at my funeral twenty shillings. To Urian Oakes and Anne, servants in the house where I lodge, ten shillings apiece. To Mrs. Hawes, widow, in Iremonger Lane, twenty shillings. To Mr. John Vicaris, a minister, late prisoner, twenty shillings. To poor distressed ministers, at my executor's discretion, three pounds. To my uncle Richard Baldwin twenty shillings to buy him a ring with a death's head. Towards the maintenance of a Lecture at Tooke on the Hill, for four years, four pounds, by twenty shillings a year. (Others mentioned.) My friend Henry Shawe, merchant tailor, and Henry Poole girdler, to be executors. Reference to a partner in trade, named George Thwaites. My stock dispersed in debts beyond seas and in other places. Wit: Thomas Benbowe, Vryan Okes, Rich: Preice and Henry Colbron, ser.

Seager, 70.

[Richard Baldwin, the testator, was the son of John Baldwin of Chesham, Bucks. See REGISTER, vol. 38, p. 168, in Col. Chester's Family of Baldwin.—EDITOR.]

JOANE LENNYNS of St. Antholin, London, widow, 25 April 1643, proved 22 January 1644. There is due and owing unto me by the King's Majesty three hundred pounds, for which I have spent much money in endeavoring to obtain. I give to my cousin Richard Evans, citizen and cutler of London, three pounds thereout, and to his son Richard Evans, my godson, forty shillings, and to his daughters Jane Evans and Anne Evans forty shillings apiece. I give thereout to my daughter in law Elizabeth Collinwood in Ireland twelve pence and unto such child or children as she had by my son Raphe Collenwood twelve pence apiece. The residue and remainder of the same moneys and all other my goods &c. I wholly give and bequeath unto my grand children Urian Okes and Jone his wife and Israell Collinwood and Mary Stonier his intended wife, viz^t the half part thereof unto the said Urian Okes and Jone his wife and the other half part to the said Israel Collenwood and the said Mary. And whereas the said Urian Okes hath received of Mr. Jacobson, brewer, for my use, three score and ten pounds, in case the same shall be recovered back again my grandchild Israel Collenwood shall bear an equal part of the loss or damage that the said Urian shall sustain. The sum of twenty pounds to be expended about my funeral charges. The said Urian Okes and Israel Collenwood to be executors, and my cousin Richard Evans overseer.

Rivers, 28.

[The foregoing wills of Crosse, Baldwin and Lennys show the existence of a family named Okes, or Oakes, in London, among whom the baptismal name of Urian is to be found.

From the Registers of St. Antholin (published by the Harleian Society) I extract the following:—

Raphe son of Israell Collingwood chr. Mar. 28, 1597.

Israyell Collingewood bur. Oct. 2, 1603.

William Collingwood & Bridget Collingwood marr. Jan. 16, 1616.

Jone dau. to William Collingwood chr. Nov. 2, 1617.

Israel son to William Collingwood chr. Feb. 7, 1618.

Urian Oakes & Joan Collingwood marr. Nov. 14, 1637.

Urian Oake bur. Nov. 6, 1661.

The Registers of St. Michael Cornhill also contain references to the Lennis family and to the Oakes family. Baptisms of children of an Edward Oakes are there given.

I should look therefore among the London records for the family of our Urian Oakes of Harvard College.

HENRY F. WATERS.]

EDWARD OAKES, Doctor of Physicke in the parish of St. Peter ad Vincula, 6 October 1665, proved 13 October 1665. All my worldly goods &c. whatsoever I give unto my well beloved wife Elizabeth Oakes, whom I constitute and appoint sole executrix.

Wit: Mary Linis, Nathanee White.

Hyde, 120.

EDWARD PECK, Sergeant at Law, 11 July 1675, proved 1 June 1676. My body to be buried near my wife and children. Two hundred pounds to my brother Stannard, to be by him disposed of to such one or more of his children as he shall think fit. To my brother Thexton three hundred pounds (for a similar disposition among his children). To brother Thexton the further sum of two hundred pounds, for disposition among my sister Maltward's daughters. To my brother Osbert's eldest daughter two hundred pounds and to his youngest daughter fifty pounds. All these legacies to be paid, without interest, within three years after my death. To Francis Agar of London, gen^t, and to my servant Richard Webster five hundred pounds upon trust to be expressed in a writing to bear even date with these presents.

Item, I give to Mr. — Oakes of Cambridge in New England one hundred pounds per annum for so long time as my son Edward shall continue to live with him and be governed by him, and no longer, whereout he is first to reimburse himself whatsoever shall be coming or due to him any wise relating to my said son. And he is to take care that the residue thereof be not disposed of in vicious courses. I give to the said Richard Webster fifty pounds. (To sundry servants.) I make William Peck, my eldest son, my sole executor. To my dear daughter I give two hundred guineas.

A codicil made 11 July 1675 refers to the trust &c.

Bence, 116.

SIR THOMAS MOWLSON, knight and alderman of London, 6 July 1636, proved 8 December 1638. For so much as I have no child, after my debts be paid, all the residue of my goods &c shall be divided into two equal parts, according to the laudable use and custom of the City of London; whereof one half I do give and bequeath unto Dame Anne my loving wife for her customary and widow's part, to her due and appertaining by the custom of the said City. Bequests to the children of Doctor Barker, which he had by my sister Kendricke's daughter. The children of William Pitchford. Thomas Pitchford my god son. Cousin John Robotham of St.

Alban's, his wife* and two sons. Cousin Arthur Turner, his wife and three children. The poor of St. Christopher where I dwell. Mr. Samuel Rogers, minister or curate. The Company of Grocers. My brother John Mowlson and his wife. My cousin John Stevens and his wife. My cousin Robert Gurdon and his wife. My cousin Elizabeth Barnes. My cousin Elizabeth Higham, daughter to Sir Richard Higham. My Lady Thornton and her husband. My cousin Pickrell and her husband. My cousin Keightley and her husband. My cousin Smith and her husband. John Harvy and his wife. My cousin Samuel Harvy and his son that is my God son. Sir Gilbert Gerard and his lady and his son Thomas that is my God son. My cousin William Gerard and his wife. My cousin John Gerard and his wife. My cousin Meavis and her husband. My cousin Misemoye and her husband and his son my godson. My cousin Isabel Gerard. The Right Hon. the Lord Keeper and his Lady. My old Aunt Aldersey. My cousin John Aldersey, her son. The Lady Capel. Sir Norton Knotchbold and his Lady. My cousin Crane and his wife. My cousin Margaret Aldersey, widow. My cousin John Kendricke, his wife and children. My cousin Chapman and his wife and my cousin Massam, widow. My cousin Mekin, widow. Sir Nicholas Raynton and his Lady. Sir Robert Parkhurst and his Lady. My cousin Smith of Haggerston, widow, and my cousin Palmer, her sister. Mrs. Wackefeild, widow of Edward Wackefeild. My cousin John Aldersey of Spurstowe and his wife, and his son Thomas, my godson. My cousin Edwardes and his wife and his son Thomas, my godson. My cousin Tilston of Huxley and his wife. My cousin Raph Egerton. My cousin Anthony Radcliffe and his wife, and his son Thomas, my god son. My cousin Parsons of Milton and his wife. The company of Merchant Adventurers of England. Twenty poor ministers. Bowles my beadle and Peter Ives. The schoolmaster who is, or shall be, appointed to teach scholars in the chapel at Hargrave (which I caused to be built at my own charge), and the minister there. My nephew Thomas Mowlson, son of brother John. Houses and lands in Broxson in the County Palatine of Chester, which I bought of John Dod.

In a codicil made 16 November 1638 he mentions cousins Stretton and wife, Mr Wilson our curate, and others. Another codicil was added 5 December 1638. Lee, 180.

DAME ANNE MOULSON of St. Christopher's, London, late wife of Sir Thomas Moulson, Knight and Alderman of London, 11 August 1657, proved 2 November 1661. My body to be buried in the vault within the parish church of St. Christopher's wherein my late husband was buried. My nephew Sir Gilbert Gerrard of Harrow on the Hill, Middlesex, Baronet, and his Lady, and my cousin Mr Francis Gerrard, his eldest son. My godson Gilbert Gerrard eldest son of my said cousin Francis. Gilbert Gerrard, second son, Thomas Gerrard, third son, and John Gerrard, the other son of my nephew Sir Gilbert Gerrard. My cousins Mrs Kempe, Mrs. Mary Gerrard and Mrs Katherine Gerrard. My cousin Mr. Tristram Conyers and my cousin Mrs. Winifred Conyers, his wife. My nephew Mr Anthony Radcliffe of Buckinghamshire, eldest son of my brother Mr. Edward Radcliffe deceased. Thomas Radcliffe, eldest son of my said nephew. My niece Mrs Katherine Parsons, widow, sister to my said nephew Anthony Radcliffe. Her three sons and four daughters which she had by her

* She was Penelope, daughter of William Pichford. Her dau. Elizabeth was married to Thomas Aldersey.

late husband Mr. Parsons. Anne Broome and Anne Peacocke grandchildren of my said niece Katherine Parsons. Mr. Peacocke, woollen draper, late of Watling Street, and his wife. My niece Meux widow, late wife of Bartholomew Meux &c. Mr. Cary Mildmay otherwise Harvey of Marks in Essex, and my niece Dorothy, his wife. His son M^r Francis Mildmay. Mrs. Harvey, late wife of Mr. John Harvey deceased. James Harvey son of Samuel Harvey deceased. My niece Mrs. Kightly of Aldboroughhatch, widow. Her son Edward Kightly and her daughter Mrs. Barners. Mr. John Stephens and his wife, another of my niece Kightly's daughters. Mr. Thomas Stephens, eldest son of Mr. John Stephens by Anne his late wife, daughter of my late husband's brother. Arthur Barnardiston son of Mr. Barnardiston which he had by my niece the Lady Thornton. The eldest daughter of my said niece the Lady Thornton, by the said Mr. Barnardiston, who is lately married to one M^r Fowler, a minister. Roger Thornton, son of my said niece, and his wife. My nephew Mr. William Gerrard of Ashton Clinton, minister, and his wife. My niece Mrs. Joyce Gurdon, widow, and her two sons Mr. James and Mr. John Gurdon. Mr. Leeds and my cousin Elizabeth his wife. Mr. Philip Smith, who formerly married my niece Mrs. Mary Harvey, and his daughter Mary who is married to one M^r Knight. My sister Moulson, widow of Mr. John Moulson of Cheshire. Mr. Holcroft of Ham in Essex, eldest son to Sir Henry Holcroft deceased, and to my kinswoman his wife. Mrs. Anne Turner, widow of Sergeant Turner deceased, and her son Mr. Edward Turner, Counsellor at Law, and her son in law Mr. Colthrop and his wife. My kinswoman Mrs. Reynalds, widow, and her brother Rocker, a minister, whom she lives with. Mrs. Sawne my kinswoman, daughter to my cousin Mrs. Massam deceased. Mrs. Sawne's eldest daughter, lately married to one M^r Madison.

A codicil was added 27 September 1661. Another was written 8 October 1661. In the latter she mentions, among others, cousin Mr. Holland, minister.
May, 185.

[Those who were sufficiently interested in the article on the Exhibitions of Harvard College in the REGISTER, July, 1892, to read the note to the Lady Mowlson gift, page 234, will remember that in that note it was suggested that Lady Ann Mowlson, the founder of the Scholarship, might prove to be the widow of Sir Thomas Mowlson, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1634. All that was known of her was her name and that she was a widow in 1643. It will be observed that in the above abstract of the will of Sir Thomas, we have a codicil dated December 5, 1638, while the will was probated December 8, 1638. The bequest to "Dame Anne, my loving wife," furnishes the name of his widow. That Lady Ann, the relict of Sir Thomas Mowlson, was alive in 1643, is shown by the execution on her part in 1657 of a will and in 1661 of two codicils, which were probated November 2, 1661. For the bequest to Anthony Radcliffe, eldest son of her brother Edward Radcliffe, it may be inferred that her maiden name was Radcliffe.

The questions which it was hoped that an examination of the wills of Sir Thomas and Lady Mowlson would answer, were three. Was her name Ann? Was she alive in 1643? Was she a widow at that time? The researches of Mr. Waters enable us to say that the Lady Ann Mowlson, who in 1643 founded the first Scholarship at Harvard College, was probably the widow of Sir Thomas Mowlson, at one time Lord Mayor of London.

ANDREW MCFARLAND DAVIS,
of Cambridge, Mass.]

JOHN DODDRIDGE of Bremeridge, Devon, Esq. 20 January 1658, proved 20 June 1659. If I happen to die within thirty miles of Cheshunt, Herts, my body may be carried thither and there interred in the Vault of my

honored father in law Sir Thomas Dacres of Cheshunt, knight, as near the body of my very dear virtuous and truly loving wife Martha, the youngest daughter of the said Sir Thomas Dacres, as conveniently may be, who hath promised me a burying place there according to my great desire. But if I happen to die within thirty miles of the town of Barnstaple, Devon, then I very much desire that my body may be carried to Barnstaple and buried as near the body of my dear virtuous and loving wife Jane as may be. Bequests to the town of Barnstaple, for the poor there, to the aldermen of Bristol (forty pounds) for a piece of plate with my coat of arms engraven upon it and this inscription *Ex Dono Johanni Doddridge Recordatoris Civitatis Bristoll*. To the poor of Ilfarcombe, Fremington and Southmorton. My most dear wife Judith. My dear sisters Mistress Elizabeth Crossing, Mistress Dorothy Lowring and my nephew Master John Martin. My father in law John Gurdon Esq. and my loving brothers John Hele Esq., Thomas Dacres Esq., Robert Gurdon Esq., Master John Martin, Master Richard Crossing, Master John Lowring, Master Joseph Jackson and my friends Master Robert Aldworth, Master Edward Watts and Master Richard Sherbrook.

I give and bequeath unto the College in New England towards the maintenance of scholars there the yearly sum of ten pounds forever, issuing and going forth out of my Rectory of Fremington in the County of Devon. Also I give and bequeath unto the Trustees for the maintenance of select scholars at the University, according to the model drawn up by Master Poole and other godly ministers, the like yearly sum of ten pounds &c.

My cousin Dorothy Watts wife of Master Edward Watts, Sarah Walker daughter of Thomas Walker minister of Assington, Suffolk. Cousin Roger Hill one of the Barons of the Exchequer. My manor of Abbots bury in Porbury, in the County of Somerset. My niece Jane Martin.

Pell, 380.

[The bequest of John Doddridge to Harvard College is noticed in the REGISTER, vol. 46, page 235, by A. McFarland Davis, A.M., in his Exhibitions of Harvard College.—EDITOR.]

THEOPHILUS GALE of Stoke Newington, Middlesex, Gen^t, 25 February 1677, proved 25 June 1679. To my sister Mrs. Katherine Northcott fifty pounds. To my kinswoman Sarah Rows, daughter of John Rows deceased, fifty pounds, to be paid at day of marriage or age of twenty one. To my cousins Thomas and John Rows, sons of John Rows deceased, also to my cousins John Goddard the younger, Thomas Goddard, Edward Goddard, Ann, Mary and Susanna Goddard, to each twenty shillings. To my friends Dr. Thomas Goodwin, Dr. John Owen, Henry Dorney of London, John Collins, James Baron, John Berry of Barnstaple, Bartholomew Ashwood of Axminster, Joseph Swaffield of Sarum, Henry Coue of Southampton, Joseph Hallett of Exon, Giles Say of Southampton, Mr. Conway at Malsbury, Mr. Dent by Hungerford, John Troughton at Bicester, Mr. Rowswell by Calne, Mr. James of Stanes, Mr. James of Wapping, Mr. Catsness of Wapping, Stephen Lobbe of London, Mr. Reinolds on Bunhill fields, Dr. Samuel Annesley of London, Thomas Dauson in Spittle fields, Mr. Veale of Stepney, Samuel Lee of Newington Green, Edward Terry of Stoke Newington, Mr. Crowch in Little Morefields, Mr. Gilson, Mr. Hayworth of Ware, Mr. Baker of London, Mr. Henry Berry late of Crediton, Thomas Jollie at Pendleton in Lancashire, George Larkham at Tassantire in Cumberland, Col. Kelsey of London, brewer, Major Reynes of London,

Mr. Bens of Islington, brewer, to each of these five pounds. To Isaac Eures Esq. of London a piece of plate to the value of two pounds. To Nathaniel Overton and Robert Pauceforth, to each three pounds.

All the rest and residue of my estate, both real and personal &c., as also all my books and manuscripts I give and bequeath unto the above mentioned Dr. John Owen, Samuel Lee, John Collins, John Troughton, Edward Terry, Mr. Crowch, Col. Kelsey, Henry Dorney, Robert Pauceforth and Nathaniel Overton, to be disposed and employed by them, or any three of them, joyntly, for the maintenance, education and benefit of such poor scholars or other charitable uses as they in their discretion shall judge fit and most agreeable to my mind and will; and they shall have the sole and free disposition of the said residue &c., without being accountable or called in question &c.; and if any person or persons shall sue, call in question or to account the said Dr. John Owen (and the others) my will is that neither such person or persons nor any in whose behalf he or they shall so call in question these said persons, Sam: Lee and the rest, or either of them, shall have any part of my estate or benefit by this my will. And I make and ordain the said Dr. John Owen (and the others) my executors.

Memorandum, whereas my sister Northcott owes me about one hundred pounds upon Bond and about forty pounds that I lent her to carry on the house above withall I received for my scholars diet over and above what I have given her in my will I desire the interest of what she owes me may be foreborne until she be in a capacity to pay it. Also my desire is that she have all my gold and rings, excepting those pieces of gold and rings that shall be disposed of by me. Mem^{dum} if Mr. Moreland be not mentioned in my will I desire he should have five pounds. Also Mr. Giles Say of Southampton six pounds to make up what is mentioned in my will so much. My will and desire also is that Mr. Henry Dorney may have twenty pounds more added to what I have given him in my will. And that my library be also given and disposed to the Colledge of or in New England where Mr. Oakes is head, except those philosophical books which are needful for students here. Robert Paunceforte of Gray's Inn, in the Co. of Midd., Gen^t made oath to the above.

King, 70.

[The library of Theophilus Gale was received by Harvard College, and for many years constituted more than half of the college library. It was burned with the rest of the college library January 24, 1764. See Quincy's History of Harvard University, vol. 1, pp. 184, 185 and 543, and vol. 2, p. 481.—EDITOR.]

WILLIAM BOLTON of Harrow on the Hill, Middlesex, clerk, 8 April 1691, proved 22 February 1691. To my cousin Susanna Fisher ten pounds. All the residue and remainder of my estate whatsoever, my debts and funeral charges being first paid and discharged, I give unto my son and heir, Archibald Bolton, for his education in the time of his minority and afterwards to such uses as he shall think fit, but in case my said son Archibald shall depart this life during the time of his minority then I give and bequeath what shall remain after his decease unto my brother Henry Bolton in Virginia and to his heirs and assigns forever. I make my trusty and well beloved friends Robert Payn of the Charter House, London, Esq. and Thomas Robinson of Harrow on the Hill, gentleman, sole executors.

Fane, 22.

NATHANIEL BRADDOCK, citizen and mercer of London, 10 July, 1635, proved 31 May 1636. Bound on a voyage to Virginia in the parts beyond the seas, in the good ship called the Marchant Hope of London. My

brother in law John Rooke standeth bound unto me for payment of three score pounds the First of January next ensuing the death of my father John Braddocke. Out of this sum I give to John Rooke, son of said John, twenty pounds, which his father shall put out and employ for the most use and benefit of the said John Rooke his son, until he attain to the full age of one and twenty years; then the twenty pounds, with the benefit and increase, to be paid unto the said son. To John More son of my brother Valentine More other twenty pounds out of the said three score, at one and twenty years. In the meantime my executor to pay to my sister Susann Moore, mother of the said John Moore, thirty and two shillings per annum towards the maintenance of the said John. To my brother John Braddocke five pounds out of the said three score pounds, and five pounds more thereof I give to my sister Rebecca Braddocke. The residue of the said three score pounds to my brother in law John Rooke if he take upon himself the execution of this my will. All my other goods I give to my brother John Braddocke and my sisters Sarah Rooke, Rebecca Braddocke and Susan Moore. Pile, 51.

EDWARD BRADLEY of the City of Philadelphia in the Province of Pensylv^a, glazier, 22 March 1743-4, proved 8 November 1746. I do nominate and appoint my dear and loving wife Esther and my trusty friends Ebenezer Kinnersley and Thomas Leach, both of the said city, shopkeepers, to be the executrix and executors of this my last will and testament for and concerning my estate in Pensylv^a and elsewhere (Great Britain excepted). Whereas the said Ebenezer Kinnersley is indebted unto me in the sum of thirty pounds, this Currency, or thereabouts now I do release him of the aforesaid upon this condition only, that he undertake the burthen of executorship without any further consideration or reward for his trouble therein; and I do give unto the said Thomas Leach thirty pounds Pensylv^a Currency for his trouble as an executor; and I do give and bequeath unto my said dear and loving wife Esther particularly all my negroe slaves, namely, York, Daphne, and the child Gin, with all my plate, household furniture and the sum of seven hundred pounds currency aforesaid in cash, or such bonds or securities to the amount thereof as she shall choose; also the moneys that become due unto me for the land I lately sold unto William Haw, and also my mare, chase and harness thereto belonging, and all my right to the stable which I took of Thomas Howard. Moreover I give and devise unto her, my said wife, Esther, my messuage or tenement, and lot of ground thereto belonging situate in Front Street in the said City, between the messuages and lots of Robert Strettle to the North and George Shed to the Southward, together with the appurtenances and all those yearly rent charges in or near Elbow Lane which I purchased of Joshua Carpenter, amounting to the yearly sum of twelve pounds, eight shillings and four pence or thereabouts. As for and concerning the rest and residue of all and singular my lands, tenements, rents and hereditaments I do hereby direct and authorize my executors for my estate in Pensylv^a, or such of them as shall undertake the executorship there, or the survivors or survivor of them to make sale thereof for the best price that can reasonably be gotten and out of the moneys thence proceeding, with what more can be recovered or made of my goods and chattels, it is my will that by and out of the same and out of my effects in Great Britain there shall first be raised and paid the sum of one hundred pounds sterling apiece to my brothers, Thomas Bradley and Joseph Bradley and my sister Ann Shepherd, and, in the next place, the

sum of thirty pounds sterling apiece to my two nephews, namely, Edward Shepherd (my said sister's son) and William Bradley (the son of my brother Joseph) which two nephews I do nominate to be my executors for my estate and effects in Great Britain. And lastly as concerning the surplusage, if any, I do hereby give and devise the same unto her my said wife Esther, her executors, administrators and assigns for ever.

Wit: Pr Turner, C. Brocden, Rob^t Strettle.

The will was proved by the oath of Edward Shepherd, to whom administration was granted, power reserved of making the like grant to William Bradley, the other executor, when he should apply for the same.

Edmunds, 318.

WILLIAM WADE late of Westham, Sussex, yeoman, bound to Pennsylvania in America, 24 August 1682, proved 28 October 1682. I do order and appoint Philip Ford living in London, in Bow Lane, merchant, to be my executor and do give him ten pounds and do allow him reasonable charges. I do give unto my brother Edmund Wade five pounds. To my brother Thomas Wade five pounds. To my brother Edmund's eldest son Edmund Wade one hundred pounds. To his younger son Thomas Wade all my estate in goods in Pennsylvania, paying every servant both men and maids five pounds apiece when they have served their times out. To the meeting at Asen five pounds, at Mascall Picknols and Moses French and Samuel Web's disposing, and what remains over in England to be equally divided between my two brothers Edmund and Thomas Wade, except the hundred pounds I have in Societs (*sic*) stock, my will is that it should be divided between my brother Edmund Wade's two sons, Edmund and Thomas.

Cottle, 124.

SARAH SEWARD of Bristol, widow, well stricken in years, 12 July 1681, proved 2 December 1682. My body I commit to the earth to be decently interred in St. Thomas Churchyard within this city, as near as may be to the corpse of my late deceased mother there. To my elder son John Seward and to his wife Hester ten pounds, so as they buy them mourning apparel and wear it at my funeral. To the said John one hundred pounds in money, in one year after my decease, if he be then living, but not else. My executors shall in twelve months pay into the chamber of Bristol two hundred and fifty pounds, to remain at the usual interest by them given, for the benefit of my five grandchildren, Sarah, Hester, John, James and Thomas Seward, children of my said son John by his said wife Hester, to be paid, fifty (with its interest) to each at one and twenty. To my eldest daughter Bridget Williams five pounds, to be paid into her own hands within ten days after my decease, my intent being that it shall not be liable to satisfy any debt due by her husband nor that he shall have any thing to do therewith. I give her five pounds more to buy her mourning apparel to be worn at my funeral. My executors also to settle on her an annuity of twenty pounds, clear of all taxes, charges, deductions and reprises, to be paid into her own hands (in quarterly payments); and her husband shall have nothing to do with it &c. Another annuity or yearly sum of ten pounds to be settled on my grandson James Williams, son of my said daughter Bridget; but if my said grandson shall either be beyond sea or cannot come to receive his said annuity in person my executors shall detain the same till he doth return from sea or can come to receive it in person, it being my intent that his father nor wife shall have any benefit by this my bequest and that if my said grandson dies in the life time of my executor all arrears of this his

annuity shall accrue and be paid to him my said executor. Certain wearing apparel and household effects to said daughter. To said grandson James Williams ten pounds within ten days after my decease. To my daughter Sarah Hasell five pounds, for mourning to wear at my funeral, and five pounds more as a token of my love. And I forgive her the fifty pounds which I lent her late husband William Hasell. To her son William Hasell twenty shillings, and the reason why I give him no more is because I intend to give fifty pounds towards the placing of him apprentice; but to her son John Hasell I give nothing because he is beyond sea, never likely to return for England. To her other five children, Richard, James, Sarah, Mary and Katherine Hasell fifty pounds apiece, to be paid at their respective ages of one and twenty years. To my daughter Mary Seward five pounds (for mourning) and five pounds as a token of my love; and the reason why I give her no more is because I have promised to give her three hundred pounds for an increase of her portion on her intermarriage with Robert Dowding, and if said marriage takes place in my life time I give the said Robert Dowding five pounds for mourning. To my son James Seword my lodge and garden on St. Michael's Hill, Bristol, in or near the Royal Fort, being city land, and all my term &c. to come therein. To my daughter Rebecca Seword two hundred pounds and five pounds more (for mourning). Ten pounds to ten poor householders of Bristol, and forty shillings in bread to other poor. To Mr. Nicholas Penwasme, minister of St. Stephens, forty shillings, and to M^r Thomas Palmer, minister of St. Walburge twenty shillings. All the rest to my said younger son James Seword, whom I constitute sole executor.

Francis Yeamans, Richard Hollester and Richard Yeamans among the witnesses. Cottle, 150.

JONATHAN CAY, Rector of Christ Church parish in Calvert County in the Province of Maryland 24 June 1718, proved at London 19 October 1738. I give my body to the ground to be decently interred by my executrix, with as little charge as possible. To my loving brother, John Cay, all my books, those only excepted which shall be chosen by my executrix, as hereafter mentioned. I give to my wife Dorothy any twenty books which she shall choose out of mine; the remainder to my brother as already mentioned. All the rest &c. of my goods, chattels &c. I give to my wife whom I constitute sole executrix.

Wit: Phillis Clodius, Frederick Clodius, Owen Ellis.

Under the above was written "*Copia Vera* p Gabriel Parker, Dep^{ty} Com^{ry}, Calv't County." Then follows a statement showing that this will had been proved in Maryland 6 June 1737. Brodrepp, 229.

EDMONDE YORKE of Cotton End in the County of Northampton, yeoman, 18 November 1614, proved 17 April 1614[?]. My body to be buried in the churchyard of Hardingston. I give to Nathaniel, my eldest son, a certain bowl called the "mazzar," to be delivered unto him after the decease of Katharyne my wife, over and above the goods heretofore given unto him, as by certain writings thereof made betwixt me and the said Nathaniel may appear. I do give to Barthêw (Bartholomew) my second son twenty pounds to be employed as a stock for the keeping of him. And when he shall be able to employ the same, in the judgment of my overseers, the same money shall be delivered unto his own hands (some bedding also to him). "I doe geue and bequeathe unto my daughter Dudley one guilt

bole." To my daughter Greene one silver bowl. These to be delivered unto them after the decease of Katherine my wife.

"Itm. I doe geue to my three grandchildren, that is to say to Samuell Dudley and Abygaill Greene forty shillings apeec and one silver spoon a peec and to Anne Dudley twentie shillings and one siluer spone to be deliuered unto them at their seu'all ages of one and twentye yeares or before if my wif shall thinke fytt." To Abigail Hills my servant three shillings and four pence and to every of my servants that shall dwell with me at my decease two shillings apiece. To Mr. Flud, Mr. Foster and Mr. Rushbrook ten shillings apiece. To the poor in West Cotton six shillings eight pence and to the poor in East Cotton six shillings eight pence. I do also give six shillings and eight pence towards the repair of the Cawsye leading from my house to Northampton. To Samuel Osmonde and to Joseph Boyes five shillings. All other my goods and chattels, whatsoever and wheresoever they be, I give unto Katherine my wife and Joseph my son, whom I do make full executors. And I do constitute and appoint Robert Tanfield, Thomas Dudley, William Sharpe and Lewes Thomas my overseers. Wit: by Stephen Henchman and others. Northampton Wills. Book 8, 137.

The will nuncupative of Katherine Yorke late of Northampton, widow, was declared about the 21 day of June, A.D. 1633, in the presence of Mr. Thomas Ball, vicar of All Saints in Northampton, Mr. Bullivant, parson of Abbington, and William Turland, and proved 24 August, 1633. She gave all her goods whatsoever to John Marston of Northampton, baker, in consideration of what she owed unto him and for the discharge of ten shillings which she owed to Mr. John Lawe of Northampton, and eight shillings to Thomas Houghton of the same.

The inventory, returned by Mr. Marston, amounted to £6, 3s, 3d.

Northampton Wills, Book F., 117-118.

[It looks as if I had found the will of the father of Gov. Thomas Dudley's wife. From the parish registers of All Saint, Northampton, I gleaned the following:

"Nov. 1608, Samuell filius Thome Dudley baptizat. fuit xxx^o die.—H. F. WATERS.

Dorothy, the first wife of Gov. Thomas Dudley, died at Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 27, 1643, aged 61 years. See REGISTER, vol. 10, page 130, and History of the Dudley Family, by Dean Dudley, Part I., page 79.—EDITOR.]

SARAH BINDING of Chertsey, Surrey, widow, 17 July 1687, proved 3 September 1687. My six acres of copyhold land, in Chertsey Eastmead, late the lands of Robert Wye of Chobham and now in the occupation of Peter Preist, I give and devise unto my daughter Abigail Dyke now the wife of Jeremiah Dyke of London; and also my copyhold messuages and the brook land thereunto belonging at Andrew News in the same parish of Chertsey, now in the occupation of Richard Goodenough, John Janeway and John Bristow; and my messuage of freehold, with the gate room or yard and one garden plot, with two closes of arable land, at Andrew News, now in the occupation of Elizabeth Starke widow, I give and devise unto my said daughter.

And whereas the Co. of Vintners in London stand bound to me in a bill obligatory in the penal sum of two hundred pounds, for the payment of one hundred pounds principal, with interest, as by the said bill, dated 27 February 1685, doth and may appear, I will and bequeath the said hundred pounds, with what interest shall be due for the same from the time of my decease until the said hundred pounds shall be paid unto my daughter:

Sarah Buckley, the wife of Mr. Richard Buckley of Boston in New England. And whereas John Warner of Adlesdon in Chertsey doth owe unto me one hundred and fifty pounds upon a surrender of his house and lands in Aldesdon, the surrender being in the hands of Richard Jordan and Maurice Crockford, two of the customary tenants of the manor of Chertsey Beomond, I give and bequeath one hundred pounds thereof unto my grand daughter Sarah Ireland the wife of Mr. Richard Ireland, chirurgion. And whereas my son in law Mr. Jeremiah Dyke doth owe unto me three hundred pounds, upon a Bond dated 8 June 1682, I do give and bequeath two hundred and fifty pounds thereof to be equally divided between five of my said son Dyke's children, Peter, Dorothy, Sarah, Lucy and Eleanor Dyke, to each of them fifty pounds apiece. Out of my other estate I give and bequeath to my niece Mrs. Bird Blackwell ten pounds, to my son Ireland and his wife twenty pounds for mourning, to my son Collier and his wife twenty pounds for mourning, to my great grandchild Sarah Ireland five pounds, to my great grandchildren Daniel Collier and Sarah Collier five pounds apiece, to my loving friends Mr. Thomas Clowes and his wife, each of them, a ring of twenty shillings, to Elizabeth Slarke twenty shillings, to Joice Rimell the elder twenty shillings, to the poor of Chertsey foure pounds. I give to my daughter Abigail Dyke my jewell of Diamonds, to my grand daughter Sarah Ireland my ring set with three stones and my best carpet in my parlor and Gerrard's Herbal. I give to my grandson Jeremiah Dyke my crystal watch and one shilling in money. The residue to my son in law Mr. Jeremiah Dyke and Abigail his wife, whom I make and ordain executors &c.

Foot, 112.

[Richard Buckley, of Boston, was perhaps a relative of Joseph Buckley who had a son Richard (see Savage).—EDITOR.]

JOHN BURNAPP of Aston, Herts., clerk, 30 March 1653, proved 10 March 1653. My body to be buried in Aston Chancel as near unto my deceased wife as conveniently may be. To the poor of Aston three pounds, to be distributed amongst them within one month after my decease. I will and give unto my son Thomas two hundred and fifty pounds which, my will is, shall be laid out by my executor, with the advice and approbation of the overseers of this my Will, in merchantable commodities and wares and so sent into New England to my said son Thomas at three several times, when it may be done most safely within four years. But if through the troubles of these times my said overseers shall conceive that the said commodities and wares, so willed to be sent to my said son Thomas, or any part thereof, may not be safely conveyed to him then my will is that so much of the said two hundred and fifty pounds as shall not be laid out and sent to my said son Thomas, as is aforesaid, shall be laid out in land or otherwise by my said executors for the use of my said son Thomas and his heirs according as my said overseers or the survivor of them, or the heir of the survivor of them, shall direct and think fitting. I give to my old "sarvant" Margaret Hunt five pounds of currant money, and I will my son John to be helpful and kind unto her. I give unto my sarvant Thomas Thorpe twenty shillings and to my sarvant James Humfrey ten shillings and to my sarvant Mary Cann ten shillings of like currant money. I give unto all the children of my brother Thomas Burnapp and of my deceased brother Abraham Burnapp and of my sister Perry twenty shillings apiece. I do nominate and desire my loving friends Nathaniel Dodd of Bemington in the said County of Hartford, Clerk, and Henry Chauncy of Yardly, in

the County of Hartford aforesaid, Esquire, to be overseers of this my last will and to do their endeavors for the performance of my will herein, as is aforesaid; and for their love and pains therein I give and bequeath to each of them forty shillings to buy them rings. My said son John to be the executor.

Wit: Henry Chauncey, John Humberston, the mark of Thomas Thorpe.
Alchin, 193.

[For an account of the Burnaps of New England, see Savage's *Genealogical Dictionary*, vol. I, pp. 303-4.—EDITOR.]

JOHN TOWSEY, 10 March 1698-9, proved 19 September 1709. I do give and bequeath unto Mrs. Abigail Henchman, widow, dwelling at this present in Boston in New England the sum of three hundred pounds current money of New England, provided she be remaining in the state of widowhood at the time when this my last will and testament shall be in force and of good effect. The rest of my estate and goods of what kind soever I give unto my brother Thomas Towsey and his heirs forever, whom I constitute and appoint to be the whole and sole executor of this my last Will and Testament.

Wit: Abraham Adams, Abigail Adams, John Soames. Lane, 229.

[Abigail Henchman named in this will was the widow of Hezekiah Henchman of Boston, who died May, 1694 (Savage).—EDITOR.]

WILLIAM BURNET, Governor of New York and New Jersey, subscribed and sealed at New York 6 December 1727, proved 9 July 1730. As to my body I will that it be buried at the Chapel of the Fort at New York, near to my dearest wife Mary and one of my children, in a vault prepared for them, in case I die in the Province of New York, but if I die elsewhere, in the nearest church or burying ground, or in the sea, if I should die there, well knowing that all places are alike to God's allseeing eye; and I hereby direct that I be buried in the most private manner and with the least expence that may be, and after the manner of any Protestant Church that may happen to be nearest to the place of my decease. Whereas I have some estate in Holland and some estate and effects in England I require my executors hereafter mentioned, or one of them, to give full powers to my brother in law David Mitchel and to my sister Mary his wife, or to the survivor of them, to sell and dispose of all my share and interest in any estate and effects which I shall die possessed of in England and Holland and of my share in the produce of my father's History yet to come, and to apply the whole to the satisfying all that remains due to the estate of my late brother Gilbert from me, and when that is done my executors are likewise to send over all my books and pamphlets to my said brother and sister in England, to be sold by them and the produce applied in the same manner till the said debt and the interest thereof be fully paid, and if that is not sufficient then to desire an account from my said brother and sister of what remains due thereon and to send that over as soon as may be to them out of the sale of my effects or estate, real or personal, in America till the said debt be fully discharged, my brother Gilbert having with the utmost generosity and affection supplied me with all that I wanted to discharge my other incumbrances when I left England, as my brother Mitchel had in like manner done, with the same generous friendship; but I have had the satisfaction to pay him already.

Item, I order that my son Gilbert Burnett be taken care of by my execu-

tors and sent over, provided with all conveniences within six months after my decease, to the care and guardianship of my said brother and sister Mitchell, or the survivor of them, who are to take care of his education out of the estate in England which shall belong to him after my decease; and they are likewise to take care that all my estate or effects in England or Holland, after my said debt to my brother Gilbert is paid, be applied, if any remainder there be, to the use of my said son Gilbert, to whom therefore, because already well provided in England, I leave no part of my estate or effects in America, except the gold and silver medals bearing the images of King (George?) the first, of the Princess Sophia and of King George the Second and the gilt tea table plate, both which were given to my father by the said Princess Sophia, late Electoress Dowager of Brunswick, which medals and plate I leave to my said son, and after him to my male heirs forever, who are hereby charged to keep the same as a perpetual memorial that my father's faithful services to the Protestant Succession in that Illustrious House were well accepted before their accession to the Throne of Great Britain, as they have been since amply rewarded by King George the First to my father's children. As to mourning to my servants I leave that to the discretion of my executors. My debts and legacies beforementioned being first paid I do hereby give full power and authority to my executors hereinafter mentioned, and to the survivor of them, and to the executors or administrators of the survivor of them, to grant, bargain, sell, convey and assure every or any part or parts of all my estate, real and personal, in fee or for life or for years, as to them shall seem most expedient, and to make, execute and acknowledge all such deeds, writings and acts as shall be necessary for that purpose, but, nevertheless, upon this special Trust and confidence that the moneys or profits arising by sale or otherwise of the premises be applied and given to and for the use of my children, William, Mary and Thomas, by my late dearest wife Mary Vanhorn, in the proportions following, to witt, in three equal shares among them while they all three continue alive and under the age of twenty one years, but in case of the death of any of my said children then the share of the dead child to be shared equally by the surviving children aforesaid. My will is that all such parts of my estate that shall happen not to be sold shall, when my eldest son of my aforesaid three children by my last wife comes of age, be valued, each part thereof particularly by the persons empowered to sell them and if all my said children be then alive then my will is that my said executors or the survivor of them &c., do give, grant and convey to the said William such part and parts of my real and personal estate as will amount in value to a full third part of my said estate, and that the profits of the shares of my other two children be applied to their use till they respectively arrive at the age of twenty one years, and then their shares respectively to be given to them in the same manner as William's share is hereby directed to be given to him &c. &c. I do hereby appoint Abraham Vanhorn and Mary his wife, and the survivor of them, and the executors or administrators of them, executors of this my last will and testament and guardians of my said three youngest children.

(signed) W. Burnett

Wit: I^e Bovin, John Haskott, Stephen Deblois.

Auber, 183.

[Gov. William Burnet, the testator, was a son of Gilbert Burnet (the historian), bishop of Salisbury, and was born at the Hague, March, 1688, and died at Boston, Mass., Sept. 7, 1729, being at that time governor of Massachusetts. He had previously been governor of New York and New Jersey. His daughter

Mary married Hon. William Browne of Salem, Mass., where she died August 1, 1745. Her husband in his will (extracts from which have been furnished us by George R. Curwin, Esq.), directs that his body be buried in "the tomb of my ancestors in Salem," and that it "be laid nearest to the body of my dear, my beloved, my affectionate, and my constant wife, friend and companion, Mary the daughter of Governor Burnet, deceased." Notices of the Browne family of Salem, including the son-in-law of Gov. Burnet, are printed in the REGISTER, vol. 20, page 243.—EDITOR.]

JAMES TOOPE of Ratcliffe, Midd^x., mariner, bound out to sea in that good ship called the Turkey Merchant whereof Cap^t John Kempthorne is Commander, for Smyrna, 6 September 1675, proved 5 October 1682. To my kinsman Nathaniel Toope, son of Robert Toope of the parish of Stonehouse, Devon, ropemaker, twenty shillings, within six months after my decease. To Elizabeth Toope, daughter of the said Robert, five pounds (in six months &c.). All the rest of my estate, whether real or personal, I do wholly give and bequeath unto my loving wife Eleanor, whom I make &c. sole executrix. And I desire my loving brothers Edward Carter of London, merchant, and Richard Burley of Ratcliffe, mariner, to be the supervisors or overseers of this my last will &c. Cottle, 124.

EDWARD CARTER of Edmonton, Midd^x, Esquire, 18 October 1682, proved 29 November 1682. My body to be interred in the parish church of St. Dunstan's in the East in London, in the middle aisle under the stone laid for my daughter Anne Place, and as near to the grave of my former wife Mrs. Anne Carter, buried there, as conveniently may be. I give all my messuages, land and tenements in Edmonton and my third part (the whole in three parts to be divided) of and in all those messuages, tenements, lands and hereditaments in Chalfont S^t Peters, Bucks, and all other my messuages, lands, tenements &c. whatever within the Kingdom of England and all that my Plantation in Virginia called Brice's Plantation, lying on the North side of Rappahannock River, now in the possession of my Agents, assigns or overseers there, with all the stock, servants, negroes, housing, buildings, edifices, materials, implements, utensils, goods and chattels whatsoever belonging to or used with, in or upon the said Plantation, and my other Plantation in Virginia, called Monasco Plantation, lying also on the North side of the said river &c., to my son Edward Carter, and the heirs of his body; remainder thereof to my eldest daughter Elizabeth Carter, and the heirs of her body; remainder to my daughter Anne Carter and the heirs of her body; and for want of such heirs to my wife Elizabeth Carter and her heirs for ever. (Provision made in case wife should sell these plantations.) And I do here make it my desire to my said dear wife that she will not sell or dispose of the said plantations, stock or goods unless she finds urgent occasion for so doing. And I make my said wife guardian to all my said children, Edward, Elizabeth and Anne Carter, until they severally attain their respective ages of twenty and one years, she to maintain, bring up, educate and instruct my said children in the fear of God and in a decent, suitable manner agreeable to their respective fortunes. As to my other lands in Virginia and my land in Maryland I give and bequeath the same as follows; my tract or dividend of land in the County of Upper Norfolk in Virginia, in Bennett's Creek, in Nansemond River, where I formerly lived, and my other tract in the said County, at or near the head of the said Creek, containing about five hundred acres, and my other tract, near the mouth of the Nansemond River, formerly in the occupation of Coll. Thomas Busbidge, together with another tract or dividend in the Province of Mary-

land, called Werton, part whereof was lately in the occupation of W^m Salisbury deceased, be sold by my executrix for the payment of my debts and the better maintenance and education of my said children. All the residue of my estate shall be put out at interest and improved for the benefit and advantage of my said two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne Carter. My wife to be executrix. Cottle, 128.

JOHN OLYVER of the City of Bristol "marchant." My body to be buried in the parish church of St. Stephens within the City of Bristol. I give and bequeath to my son Robert Olyver all my lands and tenements within the County of Gloucester and in the parishes of Wickwarr, Cromholde and Yate, the which I lately purchased of Alexander Neale of Yate, to have and to hold to him and his heirs male forever upon condition that the said Robert and his heirs do pay unto my youngest son, Henry Olyver, during his natural life, out of the said lands &c., the sum of twenty pounds currant money yearly. In default of such issue male of my son Robert I will that the said lands &c. do come and descend to Thomas my son, and to his heirs male, upon the like condition; and for want of issue male of Thomas, then to John my son &c. and so from one to another to the last. All the lands and tenements within the City of Bristol that were sometimes the lands and tenements of my father Thomas Olyver and all that I myself purchased within the said City I give and bequeath in manner and form following. First my Capital messuage in Corn Street that lately I purchased of Richard Kalke gen^t and the tenement that Robert Fryer dwelleth in I give to Thomas my son and to his heirs forever. I give to John my son my tenement on the back wherein lately William Colston dwelt. I give and bequeath my three tenements in Reckliffe (Redcliff?) Street, wherein Richard Wodson dwelleth, John Dolphin and Thomas Holbin, baker, dwelleth, unto James my son and to his heirs forever. I give my tenement in St. Thomas Street, called the White Lion, and three little other tenements and a garden and two stables to Thoby my son. I give to Henry my son the garden and lodge in Marsh Street that I lately purchased of Mr. Kelke. I give to James my son my tenement that I dwell in, situate in Balland Street, paying to the company of Taylors within the City of Bristol forty shillings per annum, as by their writing appeareth. I give to Mary my daughter the profits and commodities that shall grow and increase upon my part of the lease of "presage" for three years. The rest of the years unexpired, after three years, I will that Thomas and John my sons shall equally have and enjoy. I give to James one hundred pounds and to Thoby one other hundred pounds. My land in long Ashton, in the County of Somerset, I give to my well beloved wife Elizabeth Olyver and to her heirs forever. I give to the Church Wardens of St. Stephens forever one little tenement in Fisher Lane wherein Manfield lately dwelt, to the use of the said parish &c. All the rest of my goods &c. I give to Elizabeth my wife, whom I make and appoint executrix, whom I do desire that she will give to my mother Margaret Coxe, widow, during her natural life, five pounds per annum sterling. And I do intreat my good friends Mr. John Webbe, now mayor, Thomas Coventrye Esq. and Mr. John Barker to be overseers of this my last will; and I give to every of them a gown apiece, to solemnize my funeral.

This will was proved at London 6 February 1597 by the oath of Thomas Lovell, Not. Pub., attorney for Elizabeth the relict and executrix named in the will. Lewyn, 21.

[John Oliver, the testator, was a son of Thomas and Margaret (Alkyn) Oliver

of Bristol. He married Aug. 28, 1577, Elizabeth Rowland. He died in January, 1597-8, and his widow, whose will is given below, married Feb. 18, 1599-1600, Jerome Ham. Their son James, born 1588, died 1629, married Frances Cary. They were the parents of John Oliver, born in Bristol, Eng., in 1615, came to New England in 1639, settled in Newbury, and died about 1642. See *Ancestry of Mary Oliver*, by William S. Appleton, Cambridge, 1867, where much information about this family of Oliver will be found with wills, extracts from parish registers and tabular pedigrees.—EDITOR.]

RICHARD COLE of the City of Bristol, alderman, 16 June 1599, proved 17 July 1599. My body to be buried in the church of All Saints, Bristol, where my first wife lieth, in the North Aisle. My manor, lands, tenements &c. in Nailsey, Somerset, and in Connisbury (Congresbury?) and Weeke St. Lawrence, Somerset, I give to my wife, and also my house in which I now dwell in Bristol, and my grounds, orchard and gardens in Lewens mead in the parish of St. James in the suburbs of Bristol, known and called by the name of the Friars or Gray Friars &c., and my two store houses on the Key in Bristol, one in the tenure of Mr. John Hopkins, merchant, and the other in the late tenure of Elizabeth Ham late wife of John Olyver, merchant, in the parish of St. Stephens; all during her natural life. And after her decease I give them to Richard Cole, son of William Cole, son of Thomas Cole my brother, which son Richard he had by his first wife, the daughter of John Ashe merchant. For lack of issue of the body of the said Richard Cole I give them to his father William Cole and his lawful issue, failing which, I give the house wherein I now dwell in the High Street and the Friars aforesaid to Richard Boulton, son of John Boulton of Bristol, merchant; and my house and land in Nailsey to Alexander Bainham son of Henry Baynham of Yeate, Gloucester; and my manor of Saniford in Somerset to Richard Cam, son of Arthur Cam, which he hath by my brother Thomas Cole's daughter Fortune; and I give to Nicholas Murford, son of Thomas Murford of Bath, which he had by my sister's daughter Mary, my tenement called Dandris, now in the tenure of William Yonge (and two other tenements, both which are in Connysbury, Somerset); and I give to all the sons of John Sarney of Wickwar, Gloucester, which he had by my sister's daughter Yedith, all the rest of my lands undisposed in Connysbury; and to Thomas White, son of Thomas White of Bristol, merchant, my house in Marsh Street, Bristol. A ring which hath a Sapphire Stone, which Mr Chester gave me, I give to Anne Cole, William Cole's wife. A conditional bequest to Thomas Knight, son of Edward Knight, which he had by my sister's daughter Alice. William Spratt my first wife's brother. Joice Fisher, wife of William Fisher, my sister's daughter (John Fisher his father). Brother Thomas Cole. To Anne, wife of William Cole, a gold ring with a sapphire stone, which ring her grandmother Mrs. Chester gave me. To George Goughe, son of Henry Goughe, a ring of gold which his grandfather Robert Smith gave me. To Alice Hopkins, daughter of Thomas Hopkins, a ring which her grandfather Robert Rowlande gave me. To my cousins Gyles Dymery and Nicholas Dymerie twenty shillings each and a black cloak. My cousin Morris Cole's children. The rest of Thomas White's children. My cousin Mr. George Snigg, Recorder of Bristol. My brother Edward Carre of Woodspring, gentleman. Andrew Patche sexton of All Saints. My cousin Arthur Cam. Arthur Hibbens. Kidd, 64.

ELIZABETH HAM, wife of Hierom Ham of the City of Bristol gen^t, late wife and executrix of John Olyver of the said city merchant, 24 December

1619, proved 30 October 1628. I give unto my daughter Mary Gryffith one sixteenth part of the "prysadge" lease and unto my son Henry Olyver the other sixteenth part of the same prysadge lease I now hold, which prysadge lease I did put my husband Hierom Ham in trust to buy for me and to be disposed of at my pleasure. If my said daughter Mary Griffithe shall decease and depart this life before the end of the said lease then the profit and benefit of the time then remaining shall come to her children, to be divided by equal portions, that child only excepted which shall then be "interested" in the living in Redland. More I give unto her one feather bed one bolster and two pillows, marked with two letters for her name, and my best Arras coverlet, the great Cypres chest, a neddle work chair, with the two stools, one of the gilt chairs and all my wearing apparel &c. To my grand child William Griffith the great spruce chest in the higher gallery and my green carpet. To Mary Griffith my grandchild my dozen of Apostle spoons. My will is that my son Henry do pay, out of his said sixteenth part of the prysadge lease, unto my husband Jerom Ham ten pounds yearly during the lease (if he so long shall live), only the last two years excepted to him the said Henry. More, he shall pay unto my son Thomas Rowland (only the last two years excepted) ten pounds yearly (if the said Thomas so long shall live); and if the said Thomas shall happen to depart this life before the end of these years given him then my will is that what years shall be then to come shall remain to his children that hath no portions left them by their grandmother Redwood. More, my will is that the first ten pounds payable out of his sixteenth part of prysadge lease unto my son Thomas Rowland shall be given unto Mary Oliver, the daughter of my son James Oliver, as my gift. And my will is that my son Henry Olyver shall leave in my executor's hands the said sixteenth part of the prysadge lease so given him, for the assurance of the payment of the said ten pounds yearly to the said Hierom Ham and the ten pounds yearly to the said Thomas Royland: and if the said sixteenth part, so given the said Henry, shall at any time not amount to the sum of forty pounds by the year then each of them shall stand to their part of the loss accordingly. And if it happen my son Henry Olyver depart this life before the end of the years given him then whatsoever is given him by this my will shall remain to his children, John, Thomas and Hierom Oliver, to be divided them by equal portions. The rest of my plate and household stuff not given I give unto my husband Hierom Ham, and my will is that until my funeral and the hundred pounds due to the chamber for Robert Rowland and what else I shall owe be paid none shall receive or demand any portion out of the prysadge. And I do ordain for my executors my husband Hierom Ham and my son in law John Griffith. Agreed unto by me Hier^m Ham.

Administration, according to the tenor of the will was granted to William Griffith, grandson of the deceased, for the reason that John Griffith, one of the executors named in the will, had died before accepting the duties of executorship.

Barrington, 92.

[See notes on will of her first husband, John Oliver, which will be found on page 126.—EDITOR.]

THOMAS COOKE the elder of Pebmershe, Essex, yeoman, 30 August 1621, proved 26 November 1621. To the poor of that parish five pounds. To the poor of Alphamston and Lamarshe in Essex twenty shillings (i.e. ten shillings each). Those bequests to be distributed by the discretion of the minister and the most chiefest inhabitants of either parish. Five pounds

more to the poor of Pebmershe as an increase of the stock of twenty pounds given to them by Mr. Hugh Clapham, sometime the minister of the same parish, to purchase a house or lands &c. To Thomas Cooke my grandchild my messuage &c. called Goddard's & all my lands &c. which I late purchased of John Hilton gen^t and Mary his wife, situate &c. in Gestingthorpe and Little Mapelsted, Essex, now in the occupation of John Clark or his assigns. To my brother Lawrence Cook and Robert Cook, during their natural lives, to either of them forty shillings apiece yearly. To Thomas Wiscowe the younger, my sister's son five pounds. To every of the children of my brother John Cooke deceased, my sister Wiskowe and my sister Sawen deceased and my brother Lawrence, not before nominated and bequeathed unto, twenty shillings apiece. To George Cook my grandchild all such my estate, interest and term of years which I have yet to come in lands &c. in Lamarshe, Essex, which I late had by demise and grant of one Robert Becle of Lamarshe. I do forgive unto Edmund Reade my son in law the three score pounds due unto me by his bill of 1 December 1606. To my daughter Elizabeth, now his wife, three score pounds in one year after my decease. To my said daughter Elizabeth and to Margaret her daughter, now wife of John Lake, and to Susan now wife of my son Thomas, to every of them one spur Riall of gold apiece. To Samuel Reade my grandchild forty pounds and every of the residue of my daughter Reed's children unmarried, ten pounds apiece, to be paid within one year after my decease unto them or their father for them. To every of the children of Thomas Cook, my son, twenty pounds apiece. The residue &c. to Thomas Cooke, the younger, my son, whom I make sole executor. If he refuse then I make Edmund Reade my son in law sole executor. I give to Martha Reade, now wife of — Epps of London, my grandchild, ten pounds, in one month after my decease. To Johane Gilott, my late servant, twenty shillings. To Maryon Edwards, Clement Chaundler and Elizabeth Hayward five shillings apiece, and to William Scott George Smith and Samuel Medcalf three shillings four pence apiece, and to Thomas Maninge, Thomas French and Richard Goodwyn two shillings six pence apiece.

Wit: George Coe, Robert Willms and Thomas Smithe. Dale, 94.

[This will, which I communicated very briefly to the Mass. Historical Society in January, 1890, was a welcome find as confirming my supposition that Elizabeth, wife of Edmund Reade of Wickford, was daughter of Thomas Cooke of Pebmarsh. (See *Ancestry of Priscilla Baker*, p. 105.) Her descendants in this country are many. The Cooke pedigree may be seen in *Visitation of Essex*, Harleian Society, vol. xiii., p. 383.—WILLIAM S. APPLETON.]

THOMAS COKE of Pebmersh, Essex, Esquire, — January 1679, proved 24 November 1682. My desire is that my body may be decently buried without pomp or ceremonies in the churchyard of Pebmersh, between the graves of my dearly beloved and entirely loving wives, Elizabeth and Judith; and, being so buried, my will is, and I do hereby require mine executors to cause three graves (together with my son John's on the North side of his mother's) to be raised with good brick, and a large stone to be laid upon them. I do give and bequeath (as an addition to the provision for the aged poor people of the parish of Pebmersh) ten pounds, to be paid when the house and croft in Little Henny shall be sold, and the money thereof arising shall be laid out on a purchase of some house or houses near the Church, or some piece of land in or near the parish, to be employed for the more comfortable relief of the aged poor according to the intention of the first donors, at which time and for the effecting whereof I do appoint

mine executors to pay the said ten pounds. And I do also give five pounds more to be distributed among the poorer sort of well disposed people of the said parish. I do give to John Scot and Abigail his wife three pounds apiece, to Edward Abraham three pounds and to Mary his wife six pounds, and to my servants which shall be with me at my death ten shillings apiece. To every of my brothers' and sisters' children twenty pounds apiece, Thomas Bennett taking reasonably for the mare my son had of him or else I do give unto him but ten pounds. To Mr. Brinley Mr. Ely and Mr. Crow three pounds apiece, and eleven pounds more to be distributed among such other poor ministers as are turned out of their living because they conform not, such as known to my nephew Grandorge. I do give unto Joseph Coke my brother seven pounds and all my wearing clothes, which are fit for his condition, and to his wife three pounds. To Mrs. Arrowsmith, Mrs. Parsons and Mrs. Horton all such linen as was Mr. Percivall's, their father, in his life time and are now remaining. To my daughter Elizabeth her mother's bible, that she may improve it as she did, and also all things in my best parlor chamber. To Joseph Coke, my brother, fifteen hundred pounds, to be paid out of my whole estate, for the redeeming of Huntshall &c, upon this condition, that if my son and daughter Parsons and their trustees shall release unto him and his heirs all the right, title and interest which they have in my said farm called Huntshall in Pebmershe &c., then this bequest of fifteen hundred pounds to be void and of none effect. And I do then give Huntshall &c. unto my said brother Joseph for life, and after his decease to his son Thomas and his heirs for ever, paying unto his sisters here in England twenty pounds apiece and to his brother and sister in New England also twenty pounds apiece, to be paid unto them within one year after he shall be twenty and one years old. And if my son Parsons or my daughter, or their trustees, shall refuse to release unto them the said Huntshall then my will and meaning is, and I do hereby give and bequeath unto my said brother and his son and heirs the houses and lands bought of Turner and Wistow and other freehold which I purchased, together with all my leasehold lands and copyhold lands to him and his heirs for ever, hoping they will not endeavor to cross what I know was my dear father's desire and is here accordingly declared to be my will. To Mr. Trussell thirty shillings and to his son Thomas ten shillings. For the payment of my debts and legacies and my son's just debts I do give to be sold by mine executors all my pieces of meadow in Lumer Road Meadow, my farm in Gestingthorpe, called Goddards, and the farm wherein George Radleigh now dwelleth, in Pebmersh, both free and copyhold, with all my stock, goods and chattels without the house &c. And, my debts and legacies being all so paid and Huntshall well and surely settled upon my brother Joseph and his son Thomas and his heirs as above is provided, I do give and bequeath all the residue of my real and personal estate unto Elizabeth my daughter during the term of her natural life, and after her decease the goods and personal estate to her children as she shall please, and all the land and real estate &c. to her son John Parsons, my grandchild, his mother allowing him good maintenance for his liberal education, and he (when he shall enjoy the lands) paying to his sister Anthonia three hundred pounds and to the rest of his mother's children which she may hereafter have one hundred pounds apiece. To Anthony Parsons my son (if he will accept of it) my best fur coat and what book he pleases. My other fur coat I do give unto Joseph my brother, if living at my decease; if not, then to John Scott. I do give my Polyglott Bible to my nephew Grandrige, and my

watch and half a dozen of my books to my cousin Samuel Read, and my law books unto my nephew John Bennett.

Lastly, I do hereby ordain, make, constitute and appoint my well beloved daughter Elizabeth Parsons, my cousin Samuel Read, my nephew John Bennett and my nephew Isaac Grandridge to be executors &c., requiring them to pay all my debts and legacies and also all my son's just debts, that a blessing may be upon what I shall give and leave unto them.

The will was proved by John Bennett, of the other executors Samuel Read and Isaac Grandorge renouncing and Elizabeth Parsons being dead.

Cottle, 128.

THOMAS THATCHER of Beckington, Somerset, 8 January 1610, proved 13 June 1611. To certain poor persons in the parish of Beckington whom I particularly named to my executrix twenty shillings, to be divided to the said poor persons by the discretion of my overseers. For the better relieving of my uncle John Thatcher my executrix shall deliver into the hands of my brother Clement Thatcher a cow which now is in the custody of my brother in law Robert Keenell that, by the discretion of my brother Clement, she may be employed to the use of my said uncle during his natural life, and after his decease the said cow to remain to the use of his children. My executrix shall, in like manner, deliver into the hands of my brother Clement one other cow, color black, for the better relieving of my aunt Elizabeth Thatcher, the use of it to her for life, and then to remain to the use of my said uncle John's children. To William Hillman twenty shillings. To Thomas Griffin ten shillings. To Thomas Bembury ten shillings. To my maidservant Mary Wattes twenty shillings. To Hester Thatcher, my brother William's daughter, one flock bed and one bolster, and one sheep. To Ezra Thatcher, my brother William's son, one sheep. A conditional bequest to John Gallington son of brother in law John Gallington.

Item, my will is that if my brother Anthony Thatcher (who now is in the "seperation") do join in the profession of true religion with any true church, that then my executrix within one whole year after he shall so have joined himself, either with the reformed Dutch church, in which country he now liveth, or shall return into England and join with us, shall pay unto my said brother five pounds, which in token of brotherly affection, I give unto him. The rest of my goods I give to Anne my wife whom I make executrix, and make my friend Toby Walkwood and brother Clement Thatcher overseers.

Wood, 60.

CLEMENT THATCHER of Merston Bigot, Somerset, yeoman, 13 January 1629, proved 4 May 1639. I give to the Church of Froome and Merston six shillings eight pence, to be equally divided, and to the poor of Froome five shillings and to the poor of Merston five shillings. To my son Clement forty pounds, to be in the custody of Bridget my wife until he comes of the age of one and twenty, she, the said Bridget continuing in my name, and not otherwise, it then to be ordered and disposed by my overseers. I give unto Thomas my son twenty pounds and to Hannah my daughter twenty pounds and to Mary and Joane my daughters twenty pounds apiece. To William Thatcher my kinsman five pounds and to his sisters Alice and Jane forty shillings apiece. To Thomas Thatcher my kinsman Hatton twenty shillings. To all my God children an ewe and a lamb, or six shillings eight pence in money, at the discretion of my executor. To my brother Gallington's children an ewe and a lamb apiece and to my brother William Thatcher's children an ewe and a lamb apiece, and to my brother

Anthony, which is beyond sea, forty shillings, and to his two children ten shillings apiece. To Thomas my son my chattel lease of the house in the field and five acres of ground thereunto belonging. Two other chattel leases in Filton and Mr Cable's land, that which was lately in the tenure of Elizabeth Hipstoun, shall remain to Clement my son &c. Wife Bridget to be executrix and brother William Thatcher and brother John Gallington overseers. Harvey, 92.

PETER THATCHER of the City of New Sarum, Wilts, clerk, 1 February 1640, proved 5 August 1641. I give and bequeath to Peter Thatcher and Thomas Thatcher, two of my sons, the sum of thirty five pounds in money, which was sent over to New England to buy goats, and is in the hands of my brother Anthony Thatcher. Also I give and bequeath to my said two sons twenty pounds which is due to me from my said brother for keeping his child. Also I give to my said two sons the several sums of thirty and one pounds and fourteen pounds, being in the hands of my brother in law Christopher Batt. All which said several sums of money to be equally divided between my said two sons. And my will is that my said son Thomas shall have his legacy paid as conveniently as may be after my decease, and my said son Peter to have his legacy paid when he shall have served out his apprenticeship, and not before. And in the meantime to be managed by my overseers. To my son Peter my great brass pot and Mr. Henry Aynsworthe's works and Mr. Rogers his seven Treatises. To Anne Thatcher, my daughter, fifty pounds and all her mother's childbed linen. To Martha and Elizabeth Thatcher, my daughters, to each of them fifty pounds. The said legacies given to my said three daughters shall be paid unto them when they shall respectively attain to their several ages of twenty and one years or be married, which of them shall first happen. To John Thatcher, my son, fifty pounds, to be paid to him when he shall have served out his apprenticeship or shall have attained to his age of twenty and three years. All these four last mentioned legacies of fifty pounds shall be paid out of the moneys specified in a writing now in the hands of Mr. Francis Dove. I give to my last nominated four children, Anne, Martha, Elizabeth and John, ten pounds each, to be paid at the times limited for the payment of their other legacies; and if my said daughters, or either of them, shall marry before they shall respectively attain to their several ages of twenty and one years without the consent of my overseers, or one of them, then such of them as shall so marry shall have only this last legacy of ten pounds, and their other legacies of fifty pounds to be divided among the survivors of them, at the discretion of my overseers. I give and bequeath to Samuel, Paul and Barnabas Thatcher, my three youngest sons, to each of them fifty pounds, to be paid to them when they shall respectively attain to their several ages of twenty and three years. And it is my will that the benefit and commodity to be made of all the said legacies given to my said children shall be bestowed and employed by my overseers for and towards the education and maintenance of my said children until their legacies shall respectively grow due and payable in such sort as my said overseers shall think best and fittest for them. (Provision made in case of the death of any child.) I give to my two brothers John and Anthony, to my wife's four sisters, Elizabeth, Margery, Mary and Dorothy, and to my sister Anne Batt, to each of them five shillings, to make them rings, as a remembrance of my love to them. To my servant Edith Davis forty shillings, to be paid within one month after my decease. All the rest of my goods, debts, chat-

tels, plate, implements of household, household stuff and books (except such of my books as I shall give and dispose of by a note or schedule hereof to be annexed to this my will, and reserving to my children the plate which was severally given to them at their births or since). I give and bequeath to Alice Thatcher, my loving wife, whom I also ordain and make sole executrix &c, and I desire my very loving friend, the said Francis Dove, and my loving brother in law Richard Alwood to be the overseers of this my last will and testament, to whom I give five shillings apiece in token of my love.

Wit: Nathaniel Conduit, John Ivie jun^r.

Then follows a long list of books (chiefly theological) "Giuen to my sonn Thomas Thatcher theis books following." Evelyn, 112.

[In the collections of Licenses to pass beyond the sea, Eliz. to Car I. in the Public Record office, I have found the following entry :

"Primo die Octobris 1631. Anthony Thatcher of age 65 years dwelling in Leyden, et uxor Clarey Thatcher, 38."

A pen has been drawn through this entry, but on the margin is written, "Wm Cooke dwelling in Bermondsey street test" against it; and there is also written against it in the margin the word "*Stet.*"—H. F. WATERS.

A word as to the record spelling of Peter Thacher's surname. There can be no doubt that the signature of the original will was spelled as he invariably spelled it, so far as is known, without the middle "t." The writer has in his possession photographs of original signatures of his, so spelled, and the records of his parish are full of his signatures, so spelled. He was settled in 1616 over the Parish Church of Milton, Clevedon, Somersetshire, and an inscription upon a stone in the wall of that church to the memory of his deceased child, *John*, contains the name THACHER. Why, then, it may be asked, did the scrivener who wrote the will, or the clerk who recorded it, spell it otherwise. Unquestionably from carelessness in one or both. A distinguished historian and antiquary, in Winsor's "*Memorial History of Boston*," has spelled the name both ways, in the same article, on the same page. Anthony, brother of Peter, always spelled his name, also, with one "t."

The leaders of St. Edmunds Parish in Salisbury were Puritans, and a disagreement having arisen, in consequence, with their minister, Hugh Williams, he resigned in 1621 or 1622. These leaders having fixed upon Mr. Thacher as Mr. Williams's successor, he was invited to that parish by repeated, urgent votes of the vestry. He finally resigned the vicarage of Milton Clevedon, and Feb. 23, 1622-3, he was instituted rector of St. Edmunds, Salisbury, by the then Bishop of Sarum, JOHN DAVENANT, who favored the Puritans. He continued rector, to the great acceptance of his parishioners, until his death, Feb. 19, 1640-1. He was harassed, more or less, during this period, by Archbishop Laud, because of his Puritanism.

It has been generally supposed that the Anthony named in the wills of Thomas and Clement as their brother, and as being out of the realm, was the same Anthony, brother of Rev. Peter, who is mentioned in his will. The writer, however, for various reasons, doubts the correctness of this hypothesis, notwithstanding a pedigree of the Thacher family, furnished many years since by officials of the College at Arms in London, to the late Hon. J. S. B. Thacher of Natchez, Miss., assumes Thomas, Clement, Peter, and the Anthony of Peter's will, to have been brothers. The extract from the Public Record Office in London, which Mr. Waters appends to his abstracts of the three wills, places the matter, it seems, beyond controversy. We there find, Oct. 31, 1631, an Anthony Thacher, 65 years of age, dwelling at Leyden, with his wife *Clarey*. Now Anthony Thacher, brother of Rev. Peter, so celebrated for his graphic and pathetic description of the awful shipwreck on Thacher's Island, Aug. 15, 1635, when he and his wife were the sole survivors of the vessel's crew and passengers, numbering twenty-three, and who was afterwards one of the three founders of Yarmouth, Mass., never had a wife "*Clarey*." His first wife, Mary, died at Salisbury, July 26, 1634, while he was serving his brother Peter as curate at St. Edmunds, which office he held several years. (In the record of his wife's death, in the parish register, he has the title of "*Clerk*" or clergyman.) *Eliza-*

beth Jones became his second wife only six weeks before she embarked for New England, on or about April 6, 1635, with her husband and four of his children, one (Benjamin) having been left behind in the care of his brother Peter, because of his tender age. They were accompanied by Thomas, then 15 years of age, son of Peter, afterwards first pastor of the Old South Church of Boston, and who preferred a tramp through the woods from Ipswich, the place of embarkation, to the water trip, having, says *Cotton Mather*, "such a strong and sad impression upon his mind about the issue of the voyage, that he, with another, would needs go the journey by land." (See 1 Mag. 442. Hartford ed. of 1820.) Anthony died Aug. 22, 1667, aged about 80 (see Freeman's History of Cape Cod), which would require his birth to have occurred in 1587. He could hardly have attained that age, however, as Peter, for good reasons, believed to have been the elder, was born in 1588. If we assume that Anthony was eighty in 1667, he would have been forty-four in 1631, when the Anthony of the Public Record Office was sixty-five. Anthony, the brother of Peter, had received a good education, wrote a very handsome hand, and expressed himself with ease, correctly, with force and perspicuity, and sometimes, eloquently. Yet the most persevering researches have failed to discover the place of his education. It has been surmised that he may have received his education from his brother Peter.

It will be observed that in neither of the wills of Thomas and Clement is there any reference to a brother Peter, or a sister Anne, which can hardly be accounted for if the two latter, indeed, bore such relation to the two former.

The *John Thacher*, son of Peter, named in his will, being the second son of that name, was interred Sept. 1, 1673. Administration was granted on his estate Nov. 10, 1673. He was a *chirurgion*. All the children named in the will, except *Samuel*, *Paul* and *Barnabas*, of whom the testator speaks as his "three youngest sons," were the children of his first wife, Anne, whose burial is recorded March 26, 1634. In those days baptism usually succeeded the birth within a day or two, and sometimes took place on the day of birth. Martha was baptized Nov. 30, 1623; Elizabeth, Jan. 29, 1625-6; John, Feb. 3, 1627-8. Mr. Thacher was married to his second wife, *Alice Batt*, a sister of Christopher Batt, named in his will as his "*brother in law*," about April 14, 1635. The record of this marriage has not been discovered, but the *marriage allegation*, recorded in the Diocesan Register at Salisbury, is as follows:

"April 14, 1635. Personally appeared Richard White of St. Thomas, in Sarum, Grocer, and he craves License for marriage between Peter Thacher, Clarke, Master of Arts, Parson of St. Edmunds, in Sarum, and a widower, and Alice Batt of St. Edmunds, in Sarum, Spinster, aged 30 years, or thereabouts, and alleged that, to his knowledge, there is noe impediment, either in respect to consanguinity, affinity, former contract, or otherwise, but that they may lawfully marry together, and that her parents are both dead, and of the truth thereof he offereth to make faith."

Francis Dove, the author of the inscription on Peter Thacher's tomb, signed "F. D.," was one of his principal parishioners, and a Churchwarden of St. Edmunds during the greater part of his incumbency. Francis Dove was of the order of the *gentry*. He was held in the highest esteem in Salisbury, and was a man of pure morals and of sterling integrity. He was twice mayor of that metropolitan city. His brothers, John and Henry, also in turn held that responsible office. Francis was the "very loving friend" of his minister, and married his widow, Alice (Batt) Thacher, Oct. 19, 1641. The "loving brother in law," Richard Alwood, appointed with Francis Dove "overseers" of the will, married Elizabeth Batt, a sister of Alice, Jan. 29, 1640-1. Mr. Thacher deceased Feb. 19, 1640-1.

Alice and Elizabeth Batt were sisters of Christopher Batt, above mentioned. The testator also speaks of his "sister Anne Batt," to whom, with his "wife's four sisters, Elizabeth, Margery, Mary and Dorothy," he gives five shillings each, "to make them rings as a remembrance of my (his) love to them." The fact that he calls Anne, wife of Christopher Batt, his sister—said Christopher being his brother-in-law—has led to the belief that she was his own sister. But as Christopher was the brother of Mr. Thacher's wife, and thus the former became the latter's brother-in-law, and as there is no evidence, outside of this will, that Mr. Thacher ever had a sister Anne, and as it appears by the record at St. Edmunds that Christopher Batt married another person, it has been inferred that the testator called Anne Batt his *sister* out of courtesy merely. In the Bishop of Sarum's Books, under date of Oct. 10, 1629, there is recorded an

"allegation of marriage" between Christopher Batt, tanner, aged 26 years, and Anne Baynton, Spinster, aged 26 years. October 12, 1629, there is found in the Parish Register of St. Edmunds a record of their marriage. There is no evidence that said Christopher was married a second time. The record of the births of his children tends to show that their mother was Anne (Baynton) Batt. He emigrated to New England with his family in 1638. His wife Anne survived him.

The will of *Paul*, one of the three youngest sons of Peter Thacher, baptized July 22, 1638, interred Sept. 16, 1678, and that of the son of Paul, *Anthony Hillary Thacher*, baptized Nov. 4, 1671, interred Nov. 25, 1692, allowed and recorded in the court of the Sub Dean of Sarum, are now to be found in Somerset House, London. Paul inherited from his mother a large real estate.

PETER THACHER, of *West Newton, Mass.*

See also the article on the Thacher Family, by Samuel Pearce May, Esq., in the REGISTER for April, 1889, page 171.—EDITOR.]

RICHARD ALLWOOD of New Sarum, Wilts, haberdasher, 20 May 1644, proved 22 March 1644. After my debts have been paid and the charges of my burial defrayed the remainder of my estate I give &c as follows. To the four children of my late sister Alice Turner forty shillings apiece, to be paid unto the men children when they shall be bound apprentices and to the daughters when they shall attain to their several ages of twenty and one years or days of marriage, which shall first happen. To my brother Gabriel Currans forty shillings. To the poor knitters of the Parish of Christ church in the County of Southampton twenty shillings, to be distributed in bread amongst them according to the discretion of my overseers. I give ten pounds to be distributed yearly for ten years together next after my decease unto such Godly ministers as they shall get to preach in the said parish church upon Ascension Day in every year. To the poor of the parish of Ringwood, in Southampton, twenty shillings, to be distributed amongst them in bread. To my loving friend Mr. William Pape forty shillings. To my daughter Dorcas one hundred pounds, and also all the goods and chattels which are belonging unto me and that are in the hands of my brother Mr. Edmond Batter in New England, to be conveyed over according to the discretion of my said overseers, and half my trunk of linen and one silver bowl and a silver cup. I give and bequeath unto my brother Mr. Christopher Batt the sum of five pounds. And whereas I do conceive that Elizabeth my wife is now with child my will and meaning is and I do hereby give and bequeathe unto such child, if it shall be born alive, the sum of one hundred pounds and two silver bowls, to be paid and delivered unto him or her when they shall attain to the full age of twenty and one years, or sooner if to my said wife it shall seem meet. And in case the said child shall happen do die before it shall attain to the full age of twenty and one years then my will and meaning is that some part of the said sum of one hundred pounds shall be disposed for the use, benefit and behoof of my said daughter Dorcas according to the discretion of my said executrix. The residue of my goods &c. I give and bequeath unto the said Elizabeth my wife, desiring her, out of that estate that I have herein bequeathed unto her, to allow unto my mother in law ten pounds a year so long as she shall live, to be paid quarterly unto her &c. And I make, ordain &c. the said Elizabeth my wife the sole and only executrix and my loving friend Mr. Humfrey Ditton the elder and my brother Mr. Francis Dove overseers of this my last will &c., and for their pains therein to be taken I do hereby give and bequeath unto them ten shillings apiece to buy them rings.

Rivers, 54.

[The testator Richard Allwood, the brother-in-law of Peter Thacher and of Christopher Batt, had it seems another brother-in-law in New England, namely, Edmund Batter, who was a man of some account in Salem. He owned and occupied a narrow strip of land on the north side of Essex Street running from Washington Street (where his house stood) back to North Street.—H. F. WATERS.]

BENNETT SWAYNE the elder of the City of New Sarum, in the County of Wilts, gent, 3 December 1630, proved 27 January 1630. My body to be interred in the parish church of S^t Edmond's, within the said city. To the same church ten shillings and to the poor within that parish forty shillings. To the poor within S^t Martin's parish forty shillings, viz^t twenty shillings to the poor of that parish within the precincts of the city and the other twenty shillings to the poor of Milford that are within the same parish and without the liberty of the city. To the poor of Laverstocke parish ten shillings. To my old servant Greenway ten shillings and to my servant Graye and his fellow five shillings apiece. To my maid servant Emms Brachem and man servant Thomas Battyn twenty shillings apiece and to my servant William Knowlton five shillings. To my sister Sibbell Mitchell five pounds, to be paid unto her within six months next after my death. To my daughter Jane Swayne one hundred and fifty pounds in money and her mother's drinking bowl tipped with silver, to be paid and delivered unto her at her age of one and twenty years or day of her marriage, which of them shall first and next happen. To my daughter Jone Swayne one hundred and fifty pounds and one silver bowl, to be paid and delivered (as to her sister Jane). To my son Richard Swayne one hundred and fifty pounds and one silver bowl, to be paid and delivered at his age of one and twenty. To my daughter Rebecca Swayne one hundred and fifty pounds and one silver bowl, to be paid and delivered (as to her sisters). To John Swayne my eldest son ten quarters of good seed barley at or before the five and twentieth day of March now next coming. To my daughter in law Anne Swayne, my son John's wife, my double gilded salt having a top and a bottom. To my said son John my signet ring. To my daughter Christian Pewde, the wife of William Pewde, ten pounds in money and my gilded stone cup, and unto William, Martha and Andrew Pewde, her children, to each of them three pounds six shillings and eight pence apiece, which I appoint shall be paid unto their father for their uses within twelve months next after my decease. To my daughter Margaret Batt, the wife of Thomas Batt, twenty pounds in twelve months &c. To the said Margaret Batt my silver teen. To my said son Richard Swayne & the heirs of his body lawfully to be begotten the lease of my house in Gilderland Street which I bought of Robert Holmes gen^t and all the term and estate which I have thereof and therein yet to come and unexpired; but if he die without lawful issue before his said age of one and twenty I give the said lease unto my said daughter Jane Swayne &c., remainder to my right heirs forever. I give the lease of the messuage in Winchester Street, wherein I now dwell, and all the term of years therein yet to come, with all the glass, wainscot and benches in and about the same, unto the said John Swayne my son and his lawfully begotten heirs, remainder to my son Bennett Swayne, next to my son Richard Swayne. But my wife Bridget shall hold and enjoy the said messuage &c,—during the term of her life, if she shall so long remain a widow, paying the rent thereof to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Sarum and keeping the same in reparations and in tenantable manner. The residue of my goods &c. I give to Bridgett my wife and

Bennett Swayne my son, and I make them sole executors. And I do nominate my loving brother in law Andrew Pewde gen^t Thomas Harwood gen^t, John Vyninge, John Barrowe the elder and William Bowles gen^t overseers, and I do give to each of them in token of my love twenty shillings apiece to make each of them a ring.

Wit: Thomas Kynton *als* Matthew, William Bowles, William Widnoll and Richard Tuck. S^t John, 8.

[Rebecca, daughter of Bennet Swayne the testator, came to New England and died at Ipswich, Mass., July 21, 1695. She married 1st, Henry Byley; 2d, John Hall; 3d, Rev. William Worcester; and 4th, Deputy Gov. Samuel Symonds. For a pedigree and other facts concerning the Swayne family, see Appletons' *Ancestry of Priscilla Baker*, pp. 132-7.—EDITOR.]

HENRY BILEY the elder, of the City of New Sarum in the County of Wilts gen^t, 18 October 1633, proved 23 June 1634. To the parish church of S^t. Edmond's twenty shillings, and twenty shillings more to the poor of the same parish. To the Mayor and Commonalty of the City three pounds six shilling eight pence, to be employed in the working house within the said city towards the setting of the poor there at work. To my grandson Henry Biley ten pounds in money and my bedstead and one of my great chests and my square table board and my cupboard which are in my great chamber, and my cupboard in my hall, and the cupboard and tableboard in my kitchen, and one of my silver beakers, and my biggest brass pot, save one which is to the Lymbeeke, and my biggest brass kettle, and my second tyled house or standing in the Row by the Corn-market, next to the "pillowry," and all my vats &c. &c. in and about my tan-house &c. To my grandson John Biley twenty pounds, to my grand daughter Mary Biley ten pounds and a silver beaker, to my grandchildren Edward, Elizabeth and William Biley ten pounds apiece, to my grandson Christopher Batt, son of Thomas Batt, gen^t deceased, twenty pounds in money and my uppermost tyled house or standing in the Market-place near to M^r Thomas Elliott's house there, to my grandson Thomas Batt, son of said Thomas deceased, twenty pounds, to my grand daughters Mary and Dorothy Batt, daughters of said Thomas deceased, fifty pounds each, to my great grandchildren Christopher, Anne and Jane Batt, children of said grandson Christopher Batt, forty shillings each, and forty shillings to my great grand daughter Elizabeth Batt, daughter of said grandson Thomas Batt. Forty shillings to my servant John Hulett. To my grand daughter Alice Batt, daughter of said Thomas deceased, one hundred pounds in money and my bowl of silver and gilt having a "Poesy" about it and my biggest brass pot and lymbecke thereto used &c. To my granddaughters Elizabeth and Margery Batt fifty pounds each. My grandsons Christopher Batt, and Henry Biley and grand daughter Alice Batt shall have, hold, use, occupy and enjoy all my lands and tenements in Wellowe and my dwelling house, tan house, orchards and gardens in New Sarum and on the West side of the river Avon and all my stock of money, bark, hides, leather &c., and shall receive and take the rents and profits towards the maintenance and keeping of my wife and family &c. My son Henry Biley to be executor and friends Thomas Hill and Michael Mackerell and grandson Christopher Batt overseers.

Seager, 60.

[See REGISTER, Vol. 42, p. 308; and annotations on wills of Thomas, Clement and Peter Thacher, *ante* pp. 133-5, and Richard Alwood, p. 136.—EDITOR.]

GRACE HEATH of London, widow, 16 December 1654, proved 16 February 1654. My body to be buried in the parish church of St Stephen's, Coleman Street, where I do now dwell. To my loving cousin Bennett Swaine and his children one hundred pounds, each one of them to have an equal and ratable part thereof. To my cousin Rebecca Worster and her two children (videlicet) John Hall and Rebecca Byly one hundred pounds, to be parted and divided as aforesaid. To my cousin Henry Byly one hundred and fifty pounds, to my cousin Elizabeth Cousins ten pounds, to my cousin Elizabeth Barrett twenty pounds, to Master William Taylor, preacher, ten pounds and to his wife twenty shillings to make her a ring to wear in remembrance of me, and to his four children ten shillings apiece to make them rings. To Master George Griffeth of London, merchant, ten pounds and to his wife twenty shillings and to his son and daughter ten shillings. To Master Osburt Fowler and his wife twenty shillings apiece, to make them rings. To the poor of St. Stephen's Coleman Street ten pounds. To my son in law Thomas Heath twenty pounds and to his wife twenty shillings to make her a ring. To my son in law John Heath twenty pounds and to my son in law Jeffery Heath the lease of my now dwelling house in Coleman Street, upon condition that he do and shall yearly, during the term of my said lease pay unto mine executrix the clear yearly payment and sum of ten pounds. I give to the wife of the said Jeffery Heath twenty shillings to make her a ring. The residue of my estate I give and bequeath unto my loving sister Bridget Swayne, widow, and I do make and ordain my said sister Bridget Swayne full and sole executrix and my loving friends Master William Taylor and Master George Griffeth overseers.

The testatrix made a codicil to the above will, Thursday 18 January 1654. Among other things she appointed her cousin Bennett Swaine to be co-executor with her sister Bridgett Swayne. The will (with its codicil) was proved by Bennett Swayne, power being reserved to make the like probate and grant the like administration unto Bridgett Swayne, the other executor, when she should come and in legal manner desire the same.

Aylett, 40.

JOHN HALL of London, goldsmith, 13 April 1691, proved 6 May 1691. I will and bequeath all my household goods, household plate and my wearing jewells and my wearing rings to my most dear and entirely beloved wife, Elizabeth Hall, excepting such things which by me or my said wife have been given to my dear daughter Elizabeth Hall to furnish her closet. To my said wife fifty pieces of gold of the value of fifty pounds sterling, all my messuages &c. in St. Nicholas Lane and Abchurch Lane in the parishes of St. Nicholas Acon and St. Mary Abchurch, London, and the lease thereof granted by the Master and Wardens and Brethren and Sisters of the Guild or Fraternity of the blessed Mary the Virgin of the Mistery of the Drapers, London, unto my late uncle James Hall deceased, of whose last Will and testament I am executor, &c. To my wife all my messuages &c. which are held by lease of the Governors of St. Thomas Hospital in Southwark, which late belonged to Mr. Samuel Lynne deceased, late father of my said wife; and I do hereby ratify and confirm the settlement by me formerly made on my said wife Elizabeth Hall, of the copyhold or customary messuages &c. in Islington, Middlesex, and another settlement made by Indenture dated 12 October 1686, by Fine and Recovery, wherein contained two messuages in St Nicholas Lane and Lumbard Street, in the parish of St Nicholas Acon, are limited to the use of me and my said wife and after our deaths to the use of my daughter Elizabeth. To my said daughter my messuages

&c. in Candlewick *als* Cannon Street, in the parish of St. Clement's Eastcheap, London, now or late in the tenure of John Fryer, which was heretofore bought of Mr. Joseph Curtis and others by my uncle James Hall deceased and since his death is descended on me and my heirs. To the said Elizabeth my message &c. in St Olave's Southwark, held by lease of the Co. of Drapers. To my said daughter my Poole's two volumes of English Annotations, Littleton's Dictionary, my Quarto Bible of the old translation, fine paper, printed 1582, all D^r Manton's, D^r Goughes, Bishop Hall's and Mr. Charnock's works and "Foxes Martriologie" in three volumes, which are in my Library. I give to my cousin Robert Hale, my sister Rebecca Hale's son deceased, my five volumes of Poole's Synopsis Criticorum, Ainsworth's Annotations and Mellificium Theologicum. All the rest of my library I give to my said wife Elizabeth. I give to my ever honored mother Rebecca Hall *als* Symonds twenty pounds, in full of all demands, and to my maid servant Ruth Creswell five pounds. I give to my uncle Mr. Bennett Swayne and to my aunt Swayne, his wife, and to my cousin Anne Slaughter, my said cousin Robert Hale, my aunt Rotherforth, my aunt Mary Oliver, my cousin Sarah Evans, my cousin Mary Akerod, Mr. Samuel Layfield, my cousins Humphrey Hall of Hertfordshire, Daniel Hall of Gravesend, Dorothy Leadford and Sarah Soutton ten shillings apiece to buy them rings. I give forty shillings to the poor of the parish of Islington, where I now live, to be distributed as the Vestry shall think fit. The Residue of my goods &c. I give to be equally divided and parted between my said most dear and beloved wife Elizabeth Hall and my said daughter Elizabeth Hall. Reference to a deed of Settlement of a message in St Nicholas Lane on the East side thereof, in the parish of St. Martin Orgars &c. Wife Elizabeth to be sole executrix and my cousin Mr. Bennett Swayne and Mr. Samuel Read of London, merchant, to be guardians to my said daughter until she shall attain her age of one and twenty or be married, she not to marry without the consent of her mother. I give to my said cousin Bennett Swayne six pounds and to the said Samuel Read three pounds.

Among the witnesses was a Robert Hall.

Vere, 81.

[The records of old Norfolk County, Massachusetts, which are now lodged in Salem Court Houses, contain considerable information about the Byleys and Halls. I find that Mrs. Rebecca Hall, widow, was making a conveyance to Henry Ambrose, carpenter, as early as 18 Nov. 1647. By the death of her former husband, Mr. Henry Byley, she had become possessed of certain lands in Salisbury (Mass.). These she made over to her two children Henry and Rebecca Byley, as part of their portion, at the time of her marriage with Mr. John Hall.

Mr. John Hall was married to M^{rs} Rebecca Bylie by y^e Worship. M^r Symon Bradstreet the 3^d day of April 1641.

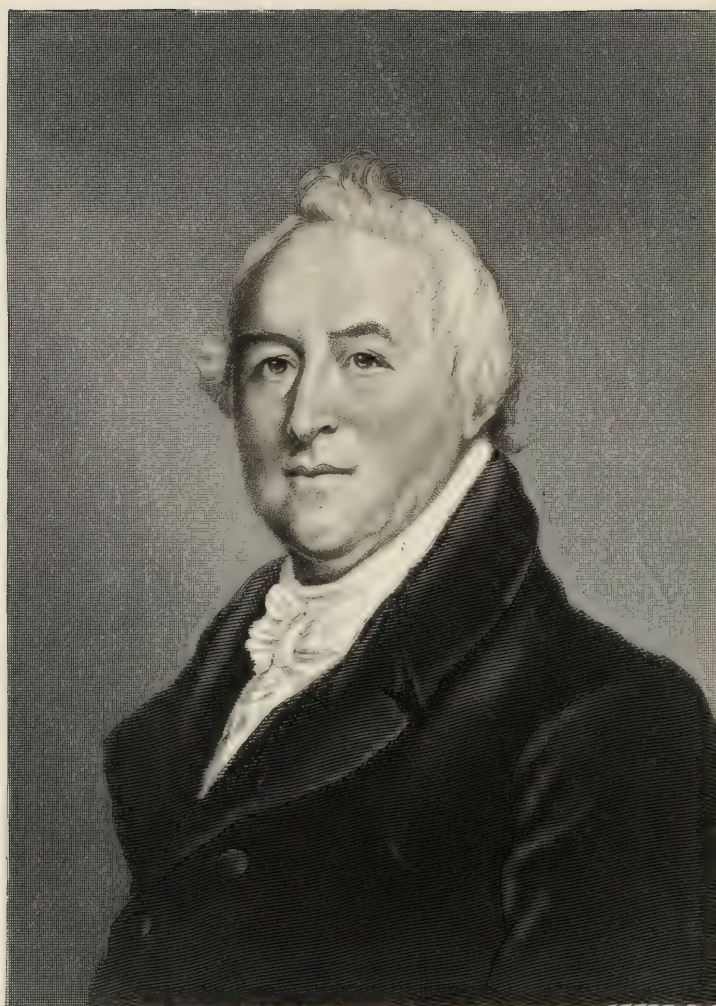
John Hall the sonne of Mr John Hall and Rebecka his wife was borne the 18th of the 1st mo. 1641-2.

M^r William Worcester was married to M^{rs} Rebecka Hall the 22^d of the 5th mo. 1650.

John Hale married Rebecca, daughter of Henry Byley of Salisbury, 15 December 1664. Their daughter Rebecca was born 28 April 1666, and their son Robert was born 3 November 1668. The latter was graduated at Harvard College 1686, and lived and died in Beverly. He took a high position in the affairs of his town and county, and also of the Province. Years ago I saw in the rooms of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, Massachusetts, among the papers probably received from the executor of the Will of the Rev^d William Bentley, D.D., some interesting memoranda and letters which had evidently belonged to Robert Hale, Esq., and which threw additional light upon his family connections in old England.

The reference made by John Hall of Islington to the will of his late uncle James Hall, deceased, led me to hunt for that will, with the following result:]

JAMES HALL of St Clement East Cheap, citizen and draper of London, 16 November 1665, proved 19 November 1686. My body to be decently buried in the chancel of the parish church of St. Clement's East Cheap, and my executors shall lay out and expend two hundred pounds upon my funeral and shall give thereat to five and thirty poor men, to appear with black gowns, twenty shillings apiece, and two hundred rings, of ten shillings price each ring, to so many persons to be invited to my funeral. I give my three messuages &c. in Lumbard Street and in St Nicholas Lane, in the parish of St Nicholas Acon, commonly called or known by the several names or signs of the Flying Horse, the Hen and Chickens and the Golden Lion, now or late in the several tenures &c. of Henry Bourne, David King and of one Dodsworth, unto my loving mother Sarah Wraxall of London, widow, for and during the term of her natural life only, and after her decease then unto my nephew John Hall of London, merchant, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully to be forgotten, remainder to my cousin Humphrey Hall, eldest son of my uncle Thomas Hall &c., then to my cousin Daniel Hall, youngest son of my said uncle Thomas, and to his heirs forever. I give my messuage &c. in St. Nicholas Lane in the parish of St. Martins Orgars, commonly called or known by the name or sign of the Red Lion, now in the tenure &c. of William Clarke, to my said nephew John Hall and his heirs forever (conditioned on payment of certain legacies). I give my three messuages &c. in Lamb Alley without Bishopsgate, in the parish of St. Buttolph Bishopsgate, unto Aldermen William Hooker, grocer, John Jefferies, baker, Thomas Ward, apothecary, William Richards, clothworker, Benoni Honywood, merchant taylor, Thomas Trayton, draper, Thomas Grave, innholder, Thomas Meadow, draper, Harvey Seale, butcher, and John Lee, goldsmith, citizens of London and inhabitants within the said parish of St. Clements, East Cheap, forever, upon Trust that they shall, by and with the yearly rents and profits of the said three messuages &c. maintain and kept a Lecture, to be preached upon every Wednesday in the afternoon in every week from the Feast day of St. Michael the Archangel to the Feast day of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, in every year successively forever, in the parish church of St. Clement East Cheap aforesaid by some godly and learned minister of God's word, to be from time to time chosen and appointed thereunto by the inhabitants of the said parish, to be assembled at their Vestry for that purpose &c. Provision made for the succession of the Feoffees. I give and bequeath unto my said mother Sarah Wraxall one hundred pounds of lawful money and twenty pieces of old gold, ten of them being two and twenty shillings each piece and the other ten being twenty shillings each piece, and all my plate (except two silver and gilt spoons hereafter mentioned). To my cousin Sarah Bewley, daughter of my sister Sarah Berry, fifty pounds. To my friend Mrs Anne Williams at the sign of the Ship in St. Clement's Lane, widow, ten pounds to buy her a tankard. To the poor of certain parishes. To St Bartholomew's Hospital forty pounds, to be disposed at the discretion of my cousin Mills, treasurer there. To Christ's Hospital fifty pounds. To the three prisons viz^t Ludgate and the two Compters, towards the relief of poor debtors, ten pounds to each prison. To my two executors eight yards and a half of fine black cloth, of twenty shillings the yard, for mourning, and unto my said mother Sarah Wraxall fifty pounds for mourning for her self and her servant, and unto my said sister Sarah Berry twelve pounds for mourning for herself and servant &c. The residue I give to my said nephew John Hall and I make my said nephew John Hall and my friend Robert Mordant executors.



Amr Hull

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

APRIL, 1893.

WILLIAM HULL.

By SAMUEL C. CLARKE, Esq., of Marietta, Georgia.

FIVE persons of this name are to be found in the early history of New England, who are supposed to have been brothers: John, George, Richard, Joseph and Robert Hull. John Hull was admitted a freeman by the General Court of Massachusetts, Aug. 7th, 1632. He was a member of the artillery company, admitted in 1638. George Hull of Dorchester was admitted a freeman March 4th, 1633. He was a Representative to the General Court in 1634, and afterwards removed to Connecticut. Richard Hull was made a freeman in April, 1634. He removed to New Haven, Conn. in 1639. His son John was baptized in 1640, and removed to Derby, which town he represented in the General Assembly. Afterwards removed to Wallingford, where he was known as Dr. John Hull, and owned a mile square of land. Two of his sons, John and Joseph, remained in Derby, and from Joseph descended General William Hull and Commodore Isaac Hull.

Joseph Hull of Hingham was admitted a freeman in 1635. He was a Representative to the General Court of Massachusetts in 1638 and 1639.*

Robert Hull, blacksmith, of Boston, was admitted a freeman in 1637. He died in 1666. His son John, or perhaps as Sewall's diary has it, his grandson, was made a freeman in 1649, and was a goldsmith, and a highly respected citizen of Boston. His children all died young except Hannah, who married Chief Justice Samuel

* The name Hull, or Hulls, as it was often written in early times, seems to have been the same as Hill or Hills. See *Piers Plowman*, Ox. Ed. 1869, first printed in 1550:

"As on a May morning on Malverne hulls."

In the early Archives of the City of London, Cornhill is written "Cornhulle." One of the earliest of the name in English history is "John de Hulls" or John of the Hills, A.D. 1393. (See Dugdale.) Sir Hugo Hulls Justice of King's Bench, A.D. 1395. (See King's History of Chester.) Master Andrews Hulls, keeper of the Kings Privy Seal, A.D. 1450. Arnold Hulls of London was one of the patentees of the Virginia charter, 1606.

Sewall in 1676. John Hull became treasurer and master of the Mint in 1652, and left a large estate.

William Hull, the subject of our memoir, was born in Derby in 1753, being the fourth son of Joseph Hull, 3d, and Eliza Clark, who traced her descent from Thomas Clarke of Plymouth, said to have been the mate of the *Mayflower*.

Joseph Hull was a substantial farmer, who sent William to Yale College, where he was graduated with the English oration in 1773. He first taught a school, then studied law at Litchfield, and was admitted to the bar in 1775. In April of that year he was chosen captain of the first company raised in Derby, and marched with Colonel Webb's regiment to Cambridge, where he took part in the siege of Boston, his regiment being one of those which seized and fortified Dorchester heights, compelling the British to evacuate Boston.

The next service for Captain Hull's regiment was the defence of New York, for which purpose Washington occupied Brooklyn heights, and was attacked by a greatly superior British force and defeated, but succeeded in crossing the East river to New York in a fog the next morning, with his whole force of 9000 men, and posted himself at Fort Washington. To ascertain the object of the enemy was important; this was made known to Col. Knowlton, of the Connecticut line, and his officers. Captain Nathan Hale had recently been transferred from Webb's regiment to that of Knowlton. There existed a warm friendship between him and Captain Hull, who were of the same age and had been classmates at Yale. After his interview with Col. Knowlton, Captain Hale visited Captain Hull, and told him what had passed, and said he thought he owed to his country the accomplishment of an object so important, and he knew of no other mode of obtaining the information than by assuming a disguise and passing into the enemy's camp. Captain Hull tried to dissuade him from the undertaking, arguing that it was not in the line of his duty; and that he was of too frank and open a temper to act successfully the part of a spy, or to face its dangers, which would probably lead to a disgraceful death. Captain Hale replied that he considered no death disgraceful when incurred in the service of his country. After considerable discussion, in which Captain Hale's views seemed to be unshaken, he took his friend by the hand and said "I will reflect, and do nothing but what duty demands." He disappeared from our army, and in a few days an officer came to our camp, under a flag of truce, with the information that Captain Hale had been arrested within the British lines, condemned as a spy, and executed that morning.

When apprehended, he was taken before Sir William Howe, with papers on his person which showed his business, and he at once declared his name, his rank, and his object in coming within the British lines. Sir William Howe, without the form of a trial, gave orders for Captain Hale's execution on the next morning. Captain

Hale asked for a clergyman to attend him, and for a Bible, both of which requests were refused by the brutal Provost Marshal, who was an American tory. "On the morning of the execution," said the officer, "my station being near the fatal spot, I requested the Provost Marshal to permit the prisoner to sit in my marquée while he was making the necessary preparations. Captain Hale entered, he bore himself with gentle dignity, in the consciousness of rectitude and high intentions. He asked for writing materials, which I furnished him, he wrote two letters, one to his mother and one to a brother officer. He was shortly after suspended to the gallows. Few persons were around him, yet his characteristic dying words were remembered. He said, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." The Provost Marshal destroyed the letters of his prisoner, and assigned as a reason "that the rebels should not know that they had a man in their army who could die with so much firmness."

Captain Hull's next service was at White Plains. A brigade of 1500 men, to which Colonel Webb's regiment belonged, under the command of Gen. McDougall, was ordered to occupy Chatterton's Hill to oppose the advance of the British army under Gen. Howe, which it did for two or three hours, and at last retired in good order, Webb's regiment being the last to quit the field, for which it received the thanks of Gen. Washington. The brigade lost 250 men in killed and wounded, and inflicted an equal loss on the enemy. In this engagement Captain Hull was detached by Colonel Brooks his commander to oppose a superior force of the enemy which was seeking to turn the left flank of the American force. After a sharp conflict, in which Captain Hull was wounded, the enemy was driven back.

On the 25th of December, 1776, Gen. Washington marched with 2400 men to attack the British post at Trenton, garrisoned by 1500 Hessians. Webb's regiment was in the right column commanded by Gen. Greene. The Lt. Colonel and Major being absent, Captain Hull acted as field officer by direction of Colonel Webb. The crossing of the Delaware, amid floating ice, was due to the skill of a regiment composed chiefly of Marblehead sailors, and the march of ten miles through a heavy snow storm resulted in the killing or capture of most of the garrison, with the loss of two men killed and two frozen to death. For his conduct in this affair Captain Hull was promoted by Washington (there being no vacancy in the Connecticut line) to be a Major in the 8th Massachusetts regiment. About the 1st of January, 1777, Major Hull was ordered with a small body of troops to impede if possible the advance of Lord Cornwallis, who with greatly superior numbers was coming to attack Washington. Major Hull met the British advance about three miles from Trenton, and skirmished with it during the afternoon, so retarding the British forces that Washington was able to retire to a strong position

behind the Asaupink Creek with about 5000 men. Cornwallis with double that number was on the other side of the creek, and the two armies exchanged cannonades until dark. Cornwallis confidently expected to destroy the American army on the morrow and put an end to the war. But Washington, leaving his camp fires burning, withdrew silently in the night, marched upon Princeton, and defeated the British force there, inflicting a loss of four hundred men, killed, wounded and prisoners.

General Hull left with one of his daughters some manuscript notes describing his services during the war of the Revolution, from which we make some extracts :

“ When we left the Highlands, my company consisted of about fifty, rank and file, I found that there was not more than one poor blanket to two men; many of them had neither shoes nor stockings; and those who had, found them nearly worn out. All the clothing was of the same wretched description.

These troops had been about a year in service, and their pay was still due them, yet their privations and trials were only equalled by their patience. In a noble spirit of patriotism, they served their country in her greatest need, without compensation, and almost without the hope of more prosperous days.—In the attacks at Trenton and Princeton we were in this destitute situation, and continued to sleep on the frozen ground without covering, until the 7th of January when we arrived at Morristown, N. J., where we went into winter quarters. The patient endurance of the army at this period, is perhaps unexampled in this or any other country.”

When the army was established in winter quarters in January, 1777, Major Hull was ordered to Boston to recruit the Eighth Massachusetts regiment, of which Michael Jackson was colonel and John Brooks lieutenant colonel. Colonel Jackson was still disabled by wounds, and Col. Brooks had been recruiting that regiment, and had sent several companies to Springfield. Major Hull was ordered to that place to take command and attend to their discipline. In April he was ordered to march them, three hundred in number, to Ticonderoga to reinforce Gen. St. Clair. Here St. Clair was besieged by land and water by greatly superior numbers under Gen. Burgoyne, and found himself on the 6th of July obliged to evacuate the fort and retreat; pursuit by the British was immediate, and St. Clair's rear guard was attacked the next day, and defeated, with considerable loss, but St. Clair brought the bulk of his army to Fort Edward on the Hudson, where he found the force of Gen. Schuyler.

A popular clamor immediately arose against St. Clair. Even the army which he had saved from destruction joined in the cry. Major Hull did everything in his power to convince his brother officers of the necessity of the retreat, and wrote a letter to a Connecticut paper, justifying the measure. A public inquiry was made, and St. Clair was honorably acquitted.

When Burgoyne advanced upon Fort Edward, Schuyler retreated across the Hudson. Major Hull commanded the rear guard of

three hundred men, and was to remain two miles in the rear and retard the approach of the enemy. This he successfully did, and received the thanks of Gen. Schuyler for his conduct.

Major Hull was next ordered to march with his detachment to Albany, and join Gen. Arnold, who was about to go with fifteen hundred men to relieve Fort Stanwix, which was besieged by a large force under Gen. St. Leger. On Arnold's approach the British retreated in haste, leaving their camp equipage and military stores, and went to join Gen. Burgoyne.

It the battles of the nineteenth of September and the seventh of October, which led to the surrender of Burgoyne, Major Hull took part, although not with his regiment, the Eighth Massachusetts, then commanded by Col. John Brooks. In the first battle Major Hull commanded a picket guard of two hundred and fifty men in front of the camp, and when the action commenced two regiments were sent to strengthen the position. Soon after the action began General Arnold rode to Major Hull's position, called the officers around him and told them that three hundred volunteers, to be commanded by a field officer, must immediately reinforce the troops which were engaged. As no other officer offered his services, Major Hull remarked that if he could be excused from his duty of commanding the guard, he would be happy to command the detachment. Gen. Arnold replied that he would excuse him, and directed the colonels of the two regiments to call for three hundred volunteers, and officers to command them. In a few minutes the number required was paraded, and in four companies was marched by Major Hull to the relief of Gen. Poor, who was hotly engaged. The fighting was very obstinate during the whole afternoon. Towards night Major Hull led a bayonet charge, which resulted in the repulse of the enemy and the capture of two guns, with some prisoners. Of the three hundred volunteers, one half were killed or wounded, which showed the severity of the engagement.

We have described this action particularly, because some historians have denied the presence of Gen. Arnold on that day.

No important operations took place until the seventh of October, when Burgoyne undertook to force his way through the American lines. On this day Major Hull again commanded the advanced guard of two hundred and fifty men. When Burgoyne advanced he was furiously attacked by Arnold's three regiments, Morgan's riflemen, and the guard of Major Hull. Burgoyne was driven back to his camp hotly pursued, leaving most of his artillery, arms, and some provisions.

As soon as the retreat commenced, Major Hull with his guard was ordered to assist in removing the prisoners, the wounded, and the captured artillery, while Arnold and Morgan pursued the British to their camp, which was stormed, and the Eighth Massachusetts regiment, under Col. Brooks, established themselves in the enemy's

works. Although Major Hull had a separate command on this momentous day, and acted his part in the battle, yet he remarks, "I always regretted that as I was the major and second in command of the Eighth Massachusetts regiment, that by the routine of duty I was absent from it at the time when it stormed the British intrenchments." Major Hull was present at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga a few days after this battle.

After the close of this campaign, the Eighth Massachusetts regiment was ordered to Pennsylvania to reinforce Gen. Washington at Whitemarsh. The troops were disappointed, feeling that they had done enough for the campaign. They had marched from Boston to Ticonderoga; had retreated through a wilderness from that place to the Hudson; had marched to the relief of Fort Stanwix on the Mohawk; had returned, and been engaged in all the battles with General Burgoyne. They wished to go into winter quarters. But with cheerful submission to orders, they marched to afford aid to their countrymen. A few days after the junction of the two armies, Gen. Howe came from Philadelphia with his principal force, with the evident intention of bringing on a general engagement. But he was unable to force Washington from his strong position, and after some skirmishing he returned to Philadelphia, and on the twelfth of December the American army went into winter quarters at Valley Forge, about twenty miles from Philadelphia. The camp was bounded on one side by the Schuylkill, on the other by wooded hills; the camp was entrenched, and a bridge built across the river, and the soldiers built log cabins for shelter. Major Hull writes that Col. Brooks and himself occupied a hut together; it had but one room, but their shelves contained a few books and a row of cheeses, sent from Derby to him by his mother; a luxury of which the camp could rarely boast, and with which visitors were regaled. Famine, and its natural consequence, mutiny, were threatening the army with dissolution. During the whole winter provisions were scarce, sometimes no meat for a week. The small-pox broke out in the camp, and one quarter of the well men were unfit for duty, being naked and bare-foot. Had Howe been an energetic commander he might have captured or destroyed the American army at this time, but fortunately he preferred to take his ease in Philadelphia.

Soon after the army was quartered at Valley Forge, Baron Steuben, a veteran soldier of the Prussian army, was made a major general, and the inspector general of Washington's army. The Baron introduced the military tactics of the Great Frederick, as far as they would apply to the American service. They were simple and uniform. He considered no part of the manual exercise essential, except to handle the firelock in such a manner as to have entire control of it—to load, take aim, and fire as fast as possible. He likewise taught one uniform mode of forming columns, and drawing up in a line in any necessary direction the situation of the enemy rendered

expedient. The advantages of this system soon became apparent; under these simple and beautiful exercises, the army moved like a great machine whose various parts unite to form a perfect whole. Major Hull, with other field officers, was appointed to assist the Baron in these duties.

May 19, 1778, the Marquis Lafayette was sent with a force of two thousand five hundred men to observe the enemy and cut off his communications, but being attacked by a superior force was obliged to retreat, closely followed by the British. A detachment was sent by Washington to reinforce the Marquis, including the Eighth Massachusetts regiment under Major Hull. Some skirmishing took place, but the British retired to Philadelphia.

In the battle near Monmouth Court House, N. J., on an intensely hot day in June, 1778, Major Hull was in command of the 8th Massachusetts regiment, Col. Brooks being detailed for other duty. The discipline introduced by Baron Steuben here bore fruit, and it would probably have been a victory for the Americans but for the misconduct of Gen. Lee, who made an unnecessary retreat early in the day. He was sent to the rear by Gen. Washington, who rallied the troops and drove back the enemy. The forces were nearly equal and the fight was obstinate, both sides claiming the victory, but the British departed silently in the night. Major Hull went over the field the next morning, and found a large number of dead bodies without any wounds, who probably died from the heat of the weather. He buried four officers and two hundred and forty-five privates of the enemy; and more must have been killed, for there were a number of newly made graves. In his indignation at the retreat of Lee, Washington lost his usual command of temper, and Major Hull, who was present, used to describe the anger of the chief as so terrific that Lee, who was a bold and arrogant man, was completely cowed by it.

In the autumn of 1779, Lt. Col. Brooks being absent on leave, Major Hull was left in command of the regiment, which in November he was ordered to march to White Plains and take the station on the lines near Kingsbridge. Here Major Hull remained during the winter, eighteen miles in advance of the American army. Being in the face of the whole British army, without fortifications, their safety depended on unceasing vigilance, and although many attempts were made to destroy the detachment, they were invariably defeated. The region was that described in Cooper's romance, "The Spy," lying between the North and East rivers in the neighborhood of Dobbs Ferry, and was ravaged alternately by "skinners" and "cowboys," whose depredations Major Hull was sent to prevent. In May, Major Hull was ordered to West Point, where he built a fort on a hill which commanded the other works at that place.

In July he was ordered to unite his corps to Gen. Wayne's forces for the attack on Stony Point, which took place on the night of the

15th of July. In this assault Major Hull commanded about four hundred men in the column led by Wayne himself. The works were taken with the bayonet, and the garrison of six hundred men were killed or made prisoners. For his conduct on this occasion Major Hull was made a Lt. Colonel. He had two narrow escapes, one bullet piercing his hat, another his boot.

During the campaign of 1780, Lt. Col. Hull was employed on the discipline of the division commanded by Gen. Howe, of which he was appointed Deputy Inspector under Baron Steuben. About this time Lt. Col. Hull was honored by Gen. Washington by an invitation to enter his military family as one of his aids. On consultation with Baron Steuben, however, he was convinced by the Baron that he could be more useful as Assistant Inspector, than in any position, he having become familiar with the course of instruction in discipline then going on so successfully. The Baron undertook to explain to the Chief, Hull's reasons for declining so honorable an appointment. Lt. Col. Hull not only declined the appointment on these grounds, but he ventured to recommend his friend Col. Humphreys for the position, and successfully, for Humphreys was appointed, and retained until the end of the war.

In the fall of 1780 Lt. Col. Hull was again sent with a force of four hundred men to the lines on the Croton river to protect that region, where civil law was yet silent.

The condition of the army was distressing. The continental bills of credit, with which the army was paid, had so depreciated as to be almost worthless, and a month's pay would hardly buy a breakfast.* Great discontent naturally prevailed among the troops, and the British commander sent his secret emissaries to induce them to desert. But a contrary effect was produced among those patriotic Americans, for they siezed the spies and delivered them up for punishment. Washington was anxious to employ these disaffected troops, and Lt. Col. Hull suggested that an attack might be successfully made upon the British post at Morrisania, garrisoned by four to five hundred men under Colonel De Lancey. This post being four miles in the rear of a large part of the British army, no enterprise against it had ever succeeded; but to break it up was an object of importance, it being held by a partizan corps which was constantly committing depredations on the people between the two armies. General Washington expressed doubts as to the success of the enterprise, but considering the advantages to be gained, he gave Lt. Col. Hull permission to undertake it with a force of six hundred men, while Gen. Howe should march against a body of mutineers in New Jersey. Both expeditions were successful.

Lt. Col. Hull started at sunrise of the 22d of January, expecting

* Copy of a receipt found among Gen. Hull's papers: "Boston, March 16, 1781. Received of Lt. Col. Wm. Hull Eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars for a chaise and harness. Jonathan Fowle."

to arrive at Morrisania, distant thirty miles, before daylight the next morning, but owing to bad roads and swollen streams the place was not reached till after daybreak. A sharp contest ensued for fifteen minutes, when the loyalists broke and scattered. Fifty-two prisoners were taken, with sixty horses and a number of cattle. The barracks were burned, with a great quantity of forage, and a retreat was commenced. But the British posts were thoroughly alarmed all along the lines, and a large force was sent out from forts Washington and Independence to intercept Col. Hull's detachment, which was then four miles in the rear of the British army, had marched thirty miles, and had not slept for 24 hours. They had yet eight or ten miles to march under fire before they could reach the covering party under Gen. Parsons, and their situation was critical.

The attacks on the flanks and rear became so severe that Col. Hull selected about two hundred of his best men for a rear guard, of which he himself took command, while he sent forward Major Maxwell, his second in command, with the main body and the prisoners, horses and cattle. In this way the wearied troops fought their way against constantly increasing enemies, until they reached the troops under Gen. Parsons, about 1500 strong, when the enemy retired. The situation, however, was still so dangerous that Gen. Parsons continued his march till midnight, under a heavy storm of snow and rain, to the border of Connecticut. For his conduct in this affair, Lt. Col. Hull and his troops received the thanks of Gen. Washington in general orders, and Col. Hull also received the thanks of Congress. Col. Hull having now served six years, obtained leave of absence, his troops being now in winter quarters. In February, 1781, he was permitted to pass the rest of the winter in Boston, and was married to the daughter of the Hon. Abraham Fuller of Newton.

In July, 1781, the French army, under the Count de Rochambeau, arrived in the western part of Connecticut, on its way to join Washington at Peekskill, and Col. Hull was sent by the Commander-in-chief to the Count at Bedford to arrange for a joint attack on the British in New York. A demonstration was made by Gen. Lincoln on the one side, and the Duke de Lauzun, with a body of French troops, on the other; Col. Hull acting as aid to the Duke by request of the Count de Rochambeau. It was unsuccessful, and the theatre of the war was changed from the North to the South, by the determination of the Count de Grasse to sail for the Chesapeake instead of Sandy Hook. Gen. Washington, with the main army, went south, and Gen. Heath was left in the Highlands with twenty regiments, to one of which Col. Hull was attached, and was appointed Adjutant and Inspector General of the Army in the Highlands, and these duties he performed until the summer of 1783, when the return of Washington from the capture of Cornwallis and the cessation of hostilities took place. He was then ordered to West

Chester, in command of a regiment of light infantry, to protect the people of that region from the refugees and tories, and here he remained until the evacuation of New York by Sir Guy Carleton, Nov. 25th, when by orders of Gen. Washington he took possession with his regiment of the forts about New York, and afterwards commanded the corps of light infantry which escorted Washington into the city. When the corps was paraded the General rode up to their front and expressed his satisfaction at the excellent appearance and high state of discipline of the troops appointed to attend him at the last interesting moments of his military command. "To render this service," writes Colonel Hull, "to their beloved commander, to hear his approving words; to gather, for the last time, around his beloved person, was a full reward for our long severe toil."

Before Washington retired from command, he was authorized by Congress to disband the army, excepting one regiment, and a corps of artillery. Gen. Heath was appointed to command the regiment, with Lieut. Col. Hull as second officer.

Previous to disbanding the army, the Society of the Cincinnati was formed by the officers, with Gen. Washington as President. Col. Hull was one of its founders.

A year had passed since the peace, and the frontier posts of Niagara, Detroit, Macinac, etc., were still held by the British in violation of the treaty. Col. Hull was ordered to go to Quebec and make a formal demand for the surrender of these posts. He was politely received by Haldimand, the Governor General, who, however, declined to accede to the demand, having had no instructions to that effect. Nor were these posts surrendered until after Jay's treaty in 1794.

Col. Hull's regiment being disbanded in 1786, he retired from the army, and commenced the practice of the law in Newton, Massachusetts. He lived for some years in a house at Angier's Corner, since occupied by the Coffin family, and afterwards he built a large brick house in that village, which now forms part of the Nonantum House. A family of one son and seven daughters grew up around him; the latter being married to husbands in various parts of the country, from Georgia to Maine.

Col. Hull belonged to the Republican or Jeffersonian party, opposed to which was the Hamiltonians or Federalists. But he was no partizan; knowing nothing of the doctrine that "to the victor belong the spoils," he gave his influence and authority wherever he found merit and talent to deserve them. His friends were as numerous among the Federalists as among the Republicans; hence he was never a great favorite with Jefferson or Madison, who preferred absolute partizans like Dearborn and Eustis.

When the disaffection of the people in Massachusetts resulted in what is called "Shays' Rebellion," and Governor Bowdoin called

out a force of 4,000 men to suppress it, Gen. Lincoln was placed in command, with Colonels Rufus Putnam and William Hull commanding the right and left wings of the army. By a forced march through a violent snow storm by night, Gen. Lincoln surprised the insurgents in their camp at Pelham, and dispersed them, taking one hundred prisoners, but with no loss of life. Fourteen of the leaders were convicted of high treason, but afterwards pardoned by the Governor.

The poverty and distress following the war produced many schemes for relief, among them a demand for more money ; and there being no silver mines in operation, the call was for a large emission of paper. The farmers of Newton, where Col. Hull lived, were induced to elect to the Legislature one of these paper money schemers, but the wiser people of the town secured a vote instructing the delegate, and Col. Hull was appointed to draw up the instructions. They show that his views of finance were sound ; viz. "Long experience has established the truth of this position, that money cannot long, in any place, be too plenty or too scarce, but in commercial countries must bear the same proportion to the property at market. To such relief in paper money would be political empiricism, founded in fraud, which would involve individuals in ruin, and eventually beggar our country. A paper bill can be of no value, but as it represents specie,—gold and silver being general in their credit,—would only forsake us." All of which is as true in 1892 as it was in 1792. The instructions closed by directing the delegate "to use his endeavors that a sacred regard should be had for public faith, and the right of both debtor and creditor ; and that agriculture and manufacturing be encouraged." It is creditable to the good sense of the people of Newton that they were willing to reverse their policy and accept their instructions by a large majority.

When the officers and soldiers of Massachusetts in 1792 petitioned Congress for their arrears of pay, Col. Hull went to Philadelphia to explain and enforce the petition ; but it was neglected by Congress.

In January, 1793, Col. Hull was sent to Quebec as a Commissioner to arrange a treaty with the North-western Indians, through the Canadian Government, but the British policy was always to keep the Indians in a state of hostility to the United States, and Col. Hull could get nothing but fair words. Wayne's complete victory, however, about this time broke the power of the Indians, and they were glad to make peace.

About the year 1787 Col. Hull received into his family his nephew Isaac Hull, son of his brother Joseph, then a boy of twelve years old. He sent him to school and wished to send him to college, but the inclination of the boy for a sailor's life was so strong, that a place was found for him as cabin boy, on board a ship commanded by a friend of his uncle. Isaac worked his way up to the command of a ship at the age of 21, and in 1798 he entered the navy as a

lieutenant. His great nautical abilities brought rapid promotion, and at the opening of the war of 1812 he astonished the world by the capture, in the frigate "Constitution," of the British frigate "Guerriere,"—this beginning a course of naval victories, which raised the United States to the rank of a formidable naval power.

The winter of 1798 was spent by Col. Hull in London, and the spring in Paris. There he visited the Legislative Assembly, and witnessed some of the scenes of the first Revolution.

Soon after his return, Col. Hull was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Middlesex County. He was elected to the Legislature, and afterwards to the State Senate for many years, and was a member of the Council. He was a commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, and Grand Master of a Masonic Lodge. In 1798 he was elected Major General of the Third Division of the Massachusetts Militia, which office he held until his resignation in 1805. Under his care the Division became one of the best appointed and disciplined military bodies in the State. These honors conferred by Federalist constituency, while William Hull was a Jeffersonian republican, showed personal popularity and the esteem of his fellow citizens.

In October, 1798, Gen. Hull, then in command of the 3d Division, wrote for himself, his officers and men, an address to President John Adams, at his residence in Quincy, offering their services to the Government, if necessary; and the President replied with compliments on the patriotism, fine appearance and discipline of the Division.

A descendant of John Adams, in a recent history of the administration of James Madison, commenting on the appointment of general officers in the War of 1812, asserts that William Hull never commanded a regiment in the face of the enemy, and hazards the opinion that if those officers had been appointed by the States, Andrew Jackson would have taken the place of James Wilkinson, and William Hull would not have received an appointment from Massachusetts. The first statement is shown by the record to be incorrect; William Hull having commanded the 8th Massachusetts Regiment as a rear guard in Schuyler's retreat before Gen. Burgoyne, in the battle of Monmouth, on the lines near New York in the winter of 1779, and with other troops at the capture of Stony Point; besides many other important detached commands.

Concerning that writer's opinion as to what Massachusetts would have done in appointing a general, the record shows that William Hull was elected to the same offices, civil and military, to which Tennessee elected Andrew Jackson; and by that writer's own reasoning, Massachusetts might have appointed William Hull a Brigadier General, as Madison did.

In 1805 William Hull was appointed by Jefferson Governor of Michigan Territory, then containing less than 5,000 white inhabi-

tants, mostly Canadians, living along the lake. The rest of the territory was occupied by various tribes of Indians, mostly in British pay, and hostile to the United States. The efforts of Governor Hull were to civilize these people, to gradually extinguish their land titles, and to convert them into citizens. When he removed with his family to Detroit, his route was by way of the Mohawk river and Oswego, up Lake Ontario in a boat to Buffalo, and thence to Detroit in a schooner which made occasional trips between those villages. Being in Buffalo in 1806, he writes to his friends in Boston that he shall travel from Buffalo to Boston with his own horses, and expects to do it in three weeks time. Such was the State of New York at that time. Shortly before the arrival of Governor Hull at Detroit, that village had been nearly destroyed by fire, and was rebuilt and reconstructed under his direction. He built a large brick house for himself at the corner of Griswold and Atwater Streets in 1806. In 1840 it was used as a hotel, and called "The Mansion House." William Hull was the first Governor of the territory, and it became his duty to organize it, in the face of many difficulties and opposing interests among the different races of people who inhabited the territory.

He appears to have been generally popular there, and was reappointed by Mr. Jefferson, showing that at least his proceedings were approved at Washington.

[To be continued.]

EDWARD JOHNSON.

By CHARLES EDWARD BANKS, M.D., of Portland, Maine.

THIS prominent pioneer dated his emigration to this country almost back to the landing of the Pilgrims. He was one of the colonists brought out in the spring of 1622, by Thomas Weston the London merchant, who settled at Wessagusset, and from that time, through a period of over half a century, he occupied a prominent part in the political affairs of Maine. In the Weston colony a "parliament" was held to consider the case of a man who had stolen corn from the Indians, and "Edward Iohnson was a spetiall Judge of this business" [Morton, *New English Canaan*, 109]. According to Butler the man suffered a vicarious punishment on account of his great age and usefulness, and was hung as described in "*Hudibras*" [Canto ii., 409-436]; although other contemporaneous writers assert that the real thief was executed. [Pratt, *Relation*, 4 Mass. Hist. Coll. IV., 491; Young, *Chronicle of the Pilgrims*, 332; Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, 130]. At another time it would appear that he saved the unfortunate colony from massacre, and the story of his action is thus related: "The treacherous Indians who

had been wont to trade with the English, had plotted to cut them all off designing the way they would take to do it: when a few should come first to draw them together to truck, and then the rest should suddenly surround them armed and fall upon them and kill them: only God seasonably discovering of it, by theyr dying Saggamore to Mr. Johnson (now living at York, eastward and the [relation] of it to myself) who had bestowed sundry good things upon that sick Saggamore (which lived up further to[wards] Plimouth Patent." [Corbett, (MSS.) Narrative of New England Deliverances, in Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, vid. REGISTER, vii. 209.] It is not known what became of him after the dissolution of the plantation at Wessagusset, but it is probable that he joined the Morton revellers at Merry Mount, and finally drifted to the eastward about the settlements near the mouth of the Piscataqua. In 1636 he purchased of Thomas Bradbury, agent of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, 500 acres of land at Braveboat Harbor, York, and settled there, where he ever after lived. In 1640, he was nominated by Gorges to be one of the eight "Aldermen" of Agamenticus under the first charter, and in 1644-5 when the Mayor of Gorgeana, Roger Garde, tried Mistress Cornish in his municipal court, upon a charge of homicide, the prisoner accused Johnson of adultery with her. If we may believe a chronicler who was always ready to journalize all the bad things he heard about the Maine people, we must believe that he "openly confessed it at the time of her execution." [Winthrop Journal, ii. 257.] He submitted with the rest of his townsmen in 1652 to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and received from her hand in 1655 the appointment of Councillor. He petitioned Cromwell in 1656 for a continuation of the Massachusetts régime. The Royal Commissioners appointed him a Justice of Maine in 1655, which office he held till July, 1668, when the government of Maine was once more overturned by Massachusetts. He petitioned the King in 1668, and again in 1680, praying for a termination of the encroachments of Massachusetts. He died at York not long after 1682, having been born in 1593 (York Deeds, iii. 116). In his long residence in New England during the early years of its past settlement, he had survived five forms of government, and retained the respect of his fellow citizens during all those vicissitudes. A contemporary has written of him that he was "an honest man and always for kingly Government" [Mass. Archives, iii. 300]. He had a son Benjamin (York Deeds, ii. 88) and a daughter, Deborah, who married John Harmon of York (Ibid. iii. 83). I presume that Priscilla Johnson, living in York in 1717, aged 80 years (ibid. viii. 261) was his daughter, and William of York, granted land in 1661, who had wife Hannah in 1669 (ibid. iii. 12), may be his son. I am not able to trace descendants in York, though a family of that name resided there after his death. His wife Priscilla was born in 1617, and was living in 1682 (ibid. iii. 116).

LETTERS OF COL. THOMAS WESTBROOK
AND OTHERS,

RELATIVE TO INDIAN AFFAIRS IN MAINE.

Communicated by WILLIAM BLAKE TRASK, A.M., of Dorchester, Mass.

[Continued from page 38.]

You are directed to embrace the first favourable Season of Wind & Weath^r & Proceed East with the Comp^a of Voluntiers under your Command in the Sloop Merry Meeting, in Quest of the Enemy Indians, especially a Party of the Penobscot Indians who now invest the Eastern Coast, in a Scooner by them taken from the English. You must put into Falm^o in Casco Bay & acquaint Coll Westbrook with your Design & shew him y^r Instructions, And there get what Intelligence you can of the said Indians.

And without Making any Delay at Falm^o Proceed East, according to your Intelligence, Keeping near the Shoar & Sounding for Fish, Concealing your Men & Appearing in all Respects in such a Manner as may most probably decoy the Enemy. And Putting into the most likely Places to meet with the Indians or gain any Advice of them. And upon Meeting with them, Attack them with your best Courage, & Conduct, & do your utmost to take, Kill & destroy them.

You must proceed East no further than Passamaquody & Return in thirty days after, from Casco, Unless you have a very fair Prospect of Meeting the Enemy, And in such Case you may extend your Cruise further both as to Time and Place. Send Coll. Dowcett, L^t Gov^r of Nova Scotia an Acc^t of your Design & Proceedings with a Copy of y^r Instructions, If you meet with any Conveyance.

Let me have Advice from you as often as you have Opportunity.

Endorsed: Instructions to Cp^t Saunders, June 1725.

Mass. Arch. 52: 198, 199.

S^r

I have the Letters you lately wrote Me, & shall be Glad to hear of Your Success. Upon your Return you may Come to Boston to make up your Roll, which I understand labours upon a Complaint given into the house by or on behalf of Two of your Men, sign'd by them, pretending that You have detain'd their Wages from them & Rec^d the Wages of one of them without his Order, which he says he gave only to Cap^t Nowell. I doubt not of your Justifying your self against these Charges & am Your Humble Serv^t.

W. D[UMMER.]

4th June 1725.

The Names of the Men are Jos: Crosby & Hugh Holman.

[To] Col^o Harmon.

Mass. Arch. 52: 200.

Boston 4th June 1725.S^r

I have Rec^d many of Yours, lately, & perceive Your great Industry to obtain an opportunity of doing Some Service against the Enemy, & the Reinforcem^t of Indians being as I hope ere this Arriv'd You. I doubt not, of Your Employing them in some Notable Enterprize. This Covers Doct^r Bacon's Commissⁿ under Cap^t Bourn & also Jerem^h House to be Lieut of the other Company of Indians, for They must be divided into Two Companys. Howes^s Commission has a blank for the Name of the Captain, who must be some Able, Active Man. I hope Cap^t Bourn will be with You in a short time with More Indians & by Capt Franklyn you shall have 10 Good Whale Boats. For the present you will send other Indians out in a body or otherwise Employ them as You shall upon the Best Intelligence find most proper for The Service. Two fellows of Col^o Harmaus Company have put in a petition to the Gen^l Court to have him sent for to Answer to their Complaints of Detaining their Wages from them. And the House have, it seems, thought it worth while to Address Me that he may be sent for accordingly, And tho' I dont think proper to send for him Yet I would have You to tell him he may have Liberty to Come to Town to make up his Muster Roll which for the present is Demur'd, as I am Inform'd. M^r Grant moves me for a Reinforcem^t of Two Men at the Garrison house of James Grey. Let him have them, if it be Necessary & you can spare them. Tell Capt Moulton that I expect if you have a prospect of any Eminent service that he be Ready to March when You shall Direct him. If it be Consistent with the present occasion of service let Capt Oliver Come to make up his Muster Roll.

I am Y^r Humble Serv^t

W. D[UMMER].

P.S.—If it be necessary for You to come to the Court after You have Dispos'd of the Troops in the best Manner You Can, You may do it. After the present Exigency the Indians must be Employed according to my former Orders.

Deliver the Enclosed to Col^o Harmon.[Letter to] Col^o Tho^s Westbrook.

Mass. Arch. 52: 201, 202.

S^r

In pursuent to an order Rec^d from Your Hon^r bearing Date the 18th Currant, to Enlist thirty able bodied Indians for his maj. sarvis In the Estern fronteres: on Satterday morning I sett out from boston & since have notifi'd all the Indians in Little compton & the south part of Tiverton to meet me this Day, by twelve of the Clock, att the place appointed, which thay Did, Tho not all, for some Ill minded person had told them that there was to be a press. Notwithstanding, about forty men appered, and after I had treetted with them by Argument and Drink soficient, thay Came to this Result, that if your Hon^r see Cause To Commistionate an officer to Coñmand them as thay should Lick, then thay ware Redy & willing to sarve your Hon^r & there Country, otherwise thay should not List, and the person thay all Pitch'd upon for there Cap^t is Cap^t John Palmor, of Little Compton, who hath bin seaurall tims out in the sarvis with them: & if he be Incuraged by your Hon^r to goe, there is Noe Dout but that he may have a full Company of Indians & English under officers. So not being able to proseed any farther have sent the barrar hereof to your Hon^r to Know your further will & pleasur in the premises.

I subscribe s^r your Hon^{rs} most Humble & obedient saruant, To Comānd.
 Little Compton June y^e 21st 1725. THO^s CHURCH.
 Mass. Arch. 52: 203.

Endorsed:—To the Hon^{able} W^m Dummer Esq^r Lef^t Govenor & Com-
 mander In Chief In & over his maj^{ty}s Province of the massachusetts Bay In
 new En[g]land: att Boston.

p^r sent p^r m^r John Coe.

June 21, 1725.

Sir,

Upon Advice of the Motions of the Enemy I have Ordered two
 Troops from Ipswich & Newbury for Securing the County of York, to have
 their Head Quarters at Berwick & Wells, And on raising four Companies
 of Voluntiers, whom I intend to send across the Countrey from Dunstable
 to Berwick (which will be a great Defence to your Province) & to be em-
 ployed for the Annoyance of the Enemy according as they shall have In-
 telligence of their Motions after their Arrival in the County of York. I
 have, likewise, sent into the County of Bristol for thirty Indians, And ex-
 pect all the Companies will be ready for march in a few Days. I have
 likewise Order'd a Company of Voluntiers to be raised in the County of
 York for this Service. And I hope you will Levy 100 Men, at least, in
 your Governm^t upon this critical Juncture.

[To] L^t Gov^r Wentworth.

Mass. Arch. 52: 204.

Instructions to the Commanders of the two Troops to be drawn out of
 the County of Essex, & sent for the Defence of the Towns in the County of
 York. They must march directly to the Towns of Wells & Berwick, one
 of them must be posted at Berwick & the other at Wells, as their Head
 Quarters.

They must generally be employ'd in passing through the Woods, from
 the Heads of the said two Towns, unless more important business call y^m
 off, & carefully look out for the Tracks of the Enemy & pursue them in all
 Places that are practicable, till they come up with them.

Upon Intelligence of the Enemy Assaulting any of the Places in the said
 County, Whether the Eastern or Western Towns, They must immediately
 Repair to the said Towns for their Defence & the Annoyance of the
 Enemy. And in all Things they must act with the greatest Conduct &
 Vigour for the Safeguard of the Inhabitants & Destruction of the Enemy.

The troopers must be assured, for their Encouragement, That the
 Governm^t will allow them 100 lb. for each Scalp, besides their Wages, for
 such Indians as they shall kill in their Marchings & Scoutings. The said
 Commanders of the Troops must, from Time to Time, follow such Orders
 as y^v shall receive from Co^{ll} T. W. Commander of the Eastern Forces.*

I suppose you intend these instructions for Coll^o Westbrook. There must
 be instruction to each Cap^t besides, agreeable hereto, begining wth an in-
 struction to march, forthwith, to those Towns. W. D.

Boston June 21, 1721 [1725?]

To Col^{os} Noyes & Appleton.

Mass. Arch. 52: 204.

* The preceding paragraphs appear to be in the hand writing of Secretary Willard; what
 follows was written by Gov. Dummer.

May it Please your Hon^r

In my last, of the 17th Ins^t, I inform'd that Cap^t Bourn and Cap^t Franklyn were not come, whom your Hon^r inform'd me in yours of the 4th Curr^t would be with me in a few days. We have not more than Six days Provision left; if Franklyn do not arrive in a few days I shall not be able to keep the Scouts out.

Jo: Nebon asserts, that the Penobscot Tribe have planted a great Quantity of Corn at their old Town & at their new, but Saccaristis will not own they have planted any below their new Town. Saccaristis affirms, that y^e Indians fitted out two of the Scooners y^t they took last Summer & went a fishing & getting Soils off at Grand Menan and the mouth of S^t Johns River, sometime in the latter end of May last. I am someth^g surpriz'd the Indians are so still at this Juncture.

I omitted to inform your Hon^r of Cap^t Moultons return on the 15th of this Ins^t from Pigwacket; he made little or no Discovery of the Enemy, saving where Cap^t Lovewell had his fight. There he found the place where those Bodies of twelve of our men and four of the Enemys were buried. As they went up by the side of Osaby River they found a dead body and judge it to be Cap^t Lovewell's Lieu^t. I wou'd have sent Cap^t Slocum with the Hostages before this had there been any Winds, tho' loth to part with the sloop till another Sloop arriv'd, it being of absolute necessity to have one constantly here, we having frequent Occasion to remove Provision from place to place, according to our marches. If your Hon^r shou'd think fit, I believe it wou'd be best that all the Officers return to their Posts as soon as their Affairs will admitt of it, so that we may be in the best posture we can in all our Frontiers to receive the Enemy, in case they shou'd make their Attempts on us.

I am Your Hon^{rs} most Dutifull Serv^t

Falmouth 22^d June 1725.

THO^s WESTBROOK.

Mass. Arch. 52: 205.

May it please your Hon^r

I wrote the Enclos'd about ten a Clock in the forenoon, Cap^t Franklin arriv'd here about eight a Clock in the evening, by whom I rece'd your Hon^{rs} orders, Dated the 16th Curr^t which I shall strictly observe. I have this morning landed the stores, and now wait for a fair wind to send Cap Penhallow with twenty men on board the Sloop to proceed to Arrow-sick & S^t Georges, to see wether the Indians have not attackt those garri-sons, in as much as I cannot learn any thing of them up this way.

I had forgot to inform in the enclos'd, that Sacaristy says, that there was sixty Indians at Blackpoint when they burnt the houses and kill'd the Cattle there, on the 29th of last April, and that it was the same Indians that fought Cap^t Lovewell at Ossiby, which well agrees with Lovells fight, that being the 7th of May following.

I am your Hon^{rs} most dutifull Humb^l servant

Falm^o June 23^d 1725.

THO^s WESTBROOK.

P. S. I would fain wait till Cap^t Bourn comes down, that I may settle the Indian Comp^y so that they may be easy.

T. W.

Mass. Arch. 52. 206.

Ipsw^c June 23^d, 1725.May it Pleas yo Hon^r

You^r Hon^{rs} Order came to my hand on Tuesday: y^e 22th, the 23th they March^d Cap^t Joseph Gold^s Com^{and}r wth a full Troop to the Estward according to yo^r Hon^{rs} order.

The Troops in y^e Regiments, of Late, do not consist more then 40 Men, besides theire Officers. Considering the difficulty & danger of theire Marching in the Estward parts, I have taken out of Ipswich & Rowley Troop to make him a full Troop, to y^e num^b of six^{ty} Men; they are all likely Men, & all well fitted, & goe out wth good Courage. If I have transgress'd, I pray that yo^r Hon^r would signify it to me. I had no ord^{rs} to subsist the men, I ordered every Man to take 3 or 4 days provition to carry them to Wells: & I Assured them it would be allow'd as heretofore.

I am yo^r Hon^{rs} Most Humble serv^t

Mass. Arch. 52: 207.

JOHN APPLETON.

Falm^o June 24th 1725.May it please your Hon^r

Some hours after I had seal'd my last, the wind came fair for Cap^{tn} Penhallow to go East, which he Embract, and the Sloop had not been out of sight more than an hour before I rec'd a verbal acc^t from L^t Dominicus Jordan (who was out with his Scout) that the Indians had kill'd a man at Spurwink garrison, and that he heard the Guns, and was on y^e spott in less then two hours. I cannot give a further Acc^t at present. Cap^t Kenady will be able to inform your Hon^r the posture wee are in at this time. If your Hon^r should think fitt, I will give Lieu^t Jordan the Command of the second Company of Indians.

I am your Hon^{rs} most dutifull Humb^l servant,

Mass. Arch. 52. 207.

THO^s WESTBROOK.

[Letter to Col Johnson Harmon—raising men.]

If you Can Inlist men to make up your Comp^y It will bee very acceptable to Me, w^{ch} I Choose rather than Impressing, & do hereby give you direction for what able Men you Can gett for that Purpose who are not of the County of Yorke.

To Coll^o Johnson Harman.

[Initials not distinct.]

Boston 25th June 1725.

Mass. Arch. 52. 206.

May it Please your Hon^r

I rec'd your Hon^{rs} orders of the 19th and of the 21st on the 6th of this Ins^t ab^t nine or ten a Clock at night. I immediately dispatcht repeated orders to all our fronteirs in the County of York to be strict on their gaurds, and orders to Cap^t Moulton to assist the Cap^{ts} of the Troops with experienct and faithfull Pilots. I constantly keep out Scouts some distance from the Towns, endeavouring to make discovery. I wrote some Letters p^r Cap^{tn} Kenady which will not be long before they come to your Hon^{rs} hands. I diligently searcht to find out w^{ch} way y^t Scout came y^t kill'd y^e man at Spurwink, but cannot find out unless they came by water.

I am your Hon^{rs} most Dutiful Humb^l servantFalm^o June 26th 1725.THO^s WESTBROOK.

Mass. Arch. 52: 211.

Sir,

I am inform'd that the Indians lately enlisted under Cpt^e Bourne, especially those that Came last to you p^r Saunders, have complained of great Injustice done them by Defrauding them of a Part of the Money allowed them by the Governm^t for their Enlisting, which was 20 / . a Man. I would therefore have you take the first Opportunity, To enquire of the Indians if they can charge any of the Officers concern'd in Detaining from them their Money, And if any of them say they have not rec^d the whole of their Premium, Call the Officer that gave them their Money & the Indians that complain before you, And make the strictest Inquiry into the Truth of this Matter; For if I find the Indians have been any Ways oppress'd I shall take Care that full Satisfaction be given them, And such Officers shall have the utmost Marks of my Displeasure. Therefore, I expect that you be very much in Earnest in this Inquiry.

Inclose an acc^t of Intelligence I have from some that are acquainted wth the Indian affairs, which may be of use to you, tho' I doubt not but you have taken Care to gett the best information in order to p^rforme some such service, now, when you shall have a good Number of Men with you. I have noe Deserters in Custody, one In Cambridge Goal & the other In Newberry who being notorious offenders I shall, by Advice of the Councill, putt over into your Hands to be try'd by a Court Martial for an Example of Terroure to Others, It being of the highest Consequence to Check that spirit amongst the Forces. They shall both of them be secured in Newbury Goal forthwith, & I direct you send downe a faithfull serjeant, wth seaven Men, to take them into Custody & bring to Falmouth, in order to their speedy tryal, & you must take Care to have a sufficient number of officers to Make a Court. You shall have a more p^rticular Acc^t of these deserters, in order to your proceedings, lodged wth Newbury & wth Salem men.

Endorsed: Lett^r to Col^o Westbrook, June 28, 1725.

Mass. Arch. 52: 209, 210.

Portsmouth, June 28, 1725.

S^r,

The Sloop Merry-Meeting arrived at New Castle, yesterday, about three of the Clock afternoon, and after the delivery of your Hon^{rs} Letter to Lieut^{nt} Gov^{nr} Wentworth, he called his Council together, and by their advice did appoint Co^{ll} Shadrack Walton to Joyn with us in our Affair with the Eastern Indians. We hope he will be able to goe on Board a little after noon. Lieut^{nt} Gov^{nr} Wentworth thinks that the Indians will not much encline to goe to Boston, but Choose rather to come to Casco-Bay, or Winter Harbour, which places he Judgeth more convenient for a Conference than Boston, where (he saith) those Indians did never meet on such an Occasion, and (accordingly), in his Instructions to Co^{ll} Walton, does allow him to agree to their coming to either of s^d places, if the Indians doe Insist upon it.

We are your Hon^{rs} most Humble, Obedient servants,

To His Hon^r Lieut^{nt}

Gov^{nr} Dummer &c.

Mass. Arch. 52: 210½.

JOHN STODDARD

JOHN WAINWRIGHT.

From on Board the Sloop Merry-Meeting, at New Castle, June 28, 1725.

S^r

Since we Wrote, Cap^t Slocum came into this Harbour with the two Indians, which are now on Board with us. They tell us that the S^{nt} Johns, and Cape Sable Indians have agreed to abide by what the Penobscot Indians shall agree to, and that the Penobscott Indians have directed him to acquaint your Hon^r that they are willing to be at Peace, and that it lyeth with you whither there shall be Peace or not. They are desirous to treat in their own River which hath not been stained with Blood. They further add, that when we Come to S^{nt} George, they can soon find some of the Penobscott Indians and bring them to us.

We are now weighing Anchour, and hope to be at Casco Bay before to Morrow Morning.

and are your Hon^{rs} Most Humble servants,

JOHN STODDARD

JOHN WAINWRIGHT.

P. S. This goes by Capⁿ Slocum, Who we desire may be dispatched to Casco Bay as soon as may be, where we shall leave directions where we may be found.

Mass. Arch. 52: 210½.

Falmouth July 3^d 1725.

May it Please your Hon^r

I examin'd the under-named Indians relating their Enlisting with Cap^t Bourn, and they say they rec^d no more money than is Annexed to each mans name. I immediately sent for Cap^t Bourn while they were present, and askt him the reason, his Answer was, that he agreed with them for that Sum and no more, which some of the Indians own'd and others made Excuses and said they did not so well understand it. Cap^t Bourns says, that he Enlisted them in the Room of some that Deserted, and inform'd them that they shou'd receive wages from the time that the Deserters Enlisted, & that they were well satisfy'd therewith.

I am Your Hon^{rs} most Dutifull Humble Serv^t

THO^s WESTBROOK.

John Comshute rec^d 11^s; Jacob Paul, Thomas Tarah, David Job, Aaron Nummock, Joshua Hood, Tom Kennaway [each ten shillings].

Endorsed:—On his Maj^{ty}s service.

To The Hon^{ble} William Dummer Esq^r, Lieu^t Gov^r & commander in Chief &c.

In Boston.

Mass. Arch. 52: 211½.

Falmouth, July 3^d, 1725.

May it Please your Hon^r

I rec^d your Hon^{rs} Letters, by Cap^t Bourn, of the 24th, and those p^r Serj^t Parker of the 28th of last Month, with the enclos'd Information relating the Indians. I always make it my business to get the best Informations relating the Enemy I can, and Inform'd your Hon^r of the Indians living on the back of Mount Desert in my letter last September, and that I was Inform'd they were supply'd from Annapolis by some man that married in

that Country, who supply'd one Bellisle, a frenchman, who married with one of Casteen's Daughters, and mostly lives thereabouts, so that it well agrees with the Information your Hon^r Enclos'd, and likewise with what I inform'd in my Letter of the 17th of March 1724-5 that two Friars and several of them liv'd at Passimaquoddie and Adjacent to it. As to that part of the Information that they are up in the Countrey till the last of June, about their Corn, interferes with their yearly Customs in coming down the last of May, or not exceeding the first of June, to gett Eggs and Fowl, during wh^{ch} time they generally leave their old men & women to tend their Corn, and then are down again the last of July or August, Catching Sea Fowl, and Sail before I seal'd this. I rec^d your Hon^{rs} p^r Coll^o Harmon, the 3^d of July, which was Dated the 25th of last Month. As to the Indians planting their Corn, I wrote Capt Kennedy the best Information I cou'd get at present. By your Hon^{rs} Orders to me I understand your Hon^r intends to visit the Penobscott Tribe. We have rec^d but four Whale boats since I wrote your Hon^r that we had few or none fit for service, so that there is necessity of having them from the Castle, and ten or twelve more.

The Indians Cap^t Bourn Enlisted are most of them in the Woods; forty are with L^t Jordan up Saco River, whom I don't expect in this ten days, and another party are with Cap^t Penhallow whom I have Directed to attend the Commissioners Orders, so that I can't settle them Comp^{rs} at present, according to your Hon^{rs} Orders. I have, therefore, sent Cap^t Bourn, with these Expresses, to wait on your Hon^r hearing little of the Enemy and making no Discovery of them. I wou'd desire to wait on your Hon^r a few days at Boston before I be put on any further service. I shall take Care to leave the Frontiers on their Guard. The Commissioners sail'd from this place y^e 30th of last Month.

I am your Hon^{rs} most Dutifull serv^t

THO^s WESTBROOK.

Mass. Arch. 52: 212, 213.

Falm^o July 4th 1725.

May it please your Hon^r

As to the Two Deserters, wee have no manner of place at Falm^o to secure them, so that they will be a great Clog to the service; neither have wee a sufficient number of Commission officers to try them, unless wee call them off from their several posts and Scouts, so that the service will suffer, the frontiers being so long it is difficult getting them together. I would pray your Honour either to continue them where they are for the present till the Affaires are in a better posture, or that they be tryed by the Justices of the Assises in the County where they were taken, as is explain'd in the Sixt^{ht} Article of the Martial Law. However, I submitt to your Hon^{rs} pleasure, and am your Hon^{rs} most

Dutifull Humble servant,

THO^s WESTBROOK.

Mass. Arch. 52: 214.

May it Please your Hon^r

The Lieu^t of the man of Warr arriv'd here the 6th Curr^t with a small Sloop they took from the Indians about Ten days ago, and one Samuel

Trask,* whom he redeem'd from Casteen, of whom I got the Enclosed Information, and the other from Lieut James March. It seems to me as if the providence of God had sent him at this Juncture to do us great service. I designe this night to follow Sanders & inform him of the Indian vessel, for I question wether he be gone from St Georges. I hear nothing from Mr Grant. If your Hon^r should draw any men from Berwick & Wells, I am of opinion that it would be best for the service to Draw the old Soldiers and let the new men gaurd the Inhabitants.

I am your Hon^{rs} most Dutiful serv^t

Falm^o July 7th 1725.

THO^s WESTBROOK.

Mass. Arch. 52: 214.

May it Please your Hon^r

I have stopt Sam^l Trask for the present, by consent of Lieut^t Prichard, for a Pilott. He has on board one Mr Bell that is a very good Pilott. I have talkt with him. He is willing to serve the Govern^t if he can get his bread by it. If Cap^t Slocom be not sail'd it would be for the service to send him with Slocom, and if he be, to send him by the first; wee very much want Slocom.

I am your Hon^{rs} most Dutifull servant,

Falm^o July 8th 1725.

THO^s WESTBROOK.

Mass, Arch. 52: 215.

* See REGISTER, xiv., 139, 140, for a copy of a letter (Mass. Arch. 52, 226-9), from Baron De Castine, the younger, dated at Pentagouet, 23 July, 1725, in which he mentions the fact of having redeemed Samuel Trask, "of Salem, near Marblehead," "from the Salvages," for 10 pistoles.

This Samuel Trask was a grandson of Captain William, of Salem, where he was born 14 August, 1671, and died in Edgecomb, Maine, in the month of August, 1789, at the advanced age of 118 years. The tradition in the family is, that "he walked a mile home and back, on the day of his death, ate his dinner, sat back, appeared to be failing, and soon died." His wife survived him till the May following, when she died; was buried the 20th of May, 1790.

It appears that a sum of money had been voted by the town of Salem for the redemption of Mr. T. from the Indians, but, on the 30th of April, 1725, his whereabouts not being learned, it remaining uncertain whether he was dead or alive, they voted to appropriate the money for the purchase of a bell, "and if said Trask should be heard of and stand in need of help for his redemption," they would contribute towards it. See Sewall's *Ancient Dominions of Maine*, page 251. Abigail Trask, grand-daughter of Samuel, married the Rev. Samuel Sewall. She was a grandmother of Rufus K. Sewall, Esq., author of the above work. Felt's *Annals of Salem*, 1st edition, page 379; 2d ed., vol. ii., page 255, contains information concerning the said Samuel Trask. A fac-simile signature of Samuel Trask is here given, his name being appended to various petitions for land, &c., the originals of which are to be found in the Massachusetts Archives, as also that of his sons, Samuel, Jr., Thomas, David, Solomon and Joseph, some if not all of whom left descendants. Several of these petitions are printed in the REGISTER. Samuel Trask and Hannah Steward, both of Salem, were published Nov. 21, 1730. See *Salem Press Historical and Genealogical Record*, vol. 1, page 54. This was doubtless Samuel, the "redeemed captive."

Franklin W. Sherman, Esq., Town Clerk of Edgecomb, has sent the following from the Records:

Samuel Trask, Jr., son of Samuel Trask, was born in Edgecomb, Oct. 24, 1731. Dorcas Trask, his wife, was born Oct. 16, 1733.

Samuel Trask

Letter to Gov^r Wentworth.
July 9th 1725.

S^r

I must pray you to excuse me that I have not of late been more Punctual in Acknowledging your Letters w^{ch} I don't use to bee guilty of, but my time towards the End of the sessions was a Little more than ordinarily taken up & has been Since. I Consulted the Council about your proposal for the Indians Coming to Winter Harbor &c. but they were of opinion it was more honorable to Insist upon their Coming to Boston. I have sent orders accordingly to our Commiss^{rs} & as I have Little faith of the Sincerity of the Indians for a Peace, at p'sent, & it seeming by Many Concurring Circumstances that they are taking an oportunity to surprise us & that they aim, Cheifly, at amusing us till they have gott in their Corne, which we have an Undoubted Account that they have Planted in Penobscott New Towne & some say in y^e old Towne too. I have ordered about Two hundred & Twenty Men to March Thither the same Way that Cap^t Heath went the last Year, & if you shall think fitt to send a Company of your Men with them it will Strengthen them & p'haps Make the March More Chearful; & I hope if it shall Please God to succeed us herein the Indians will then be in earnest for a Peace & Come in wherever you shall think it Proper. I have order[ed] our Forces to March the 1st of August. If you Please to keep the affair Secret as Possible you may adjourn the time of Marching wth Collⁿ Westbrook who is under orders to be very secret.

Mass. Arch. 52: 216.

[To be continued.]

COLUMBUS DAY.

Communicated by Capt. CHARLES HERVEY TOWNSHEND, of Raynham, New Haven, Conn.

THE following paper is a portion of an article which was prepared by the author, apropos of the approach of Columbus day, and was published in the *New Haven Journal and Courier*, of Jan. 29th, 1891, relative to Columbus and how this country came to be named America instead of receiving a name in honor of the great discoverer.

Brief mention will be made regarding the original or native name of our continent which it bore before the Columbian discovery, and point out how, by a combination of circumstances, the whole world has been led into the error that America was named for Vesputius, a Florentine map-maker, who enlightened Europe on the discoveries of Columbus.

Am-ar-ca is the native name of the land which Christopher Columbus discovered in 1498 near the mouth of the Orinoco river on the north coast of the South American continent, while making his third voyage westward from Spain in quest of a more direct route to India, Cathay and Japan. These last named countries having been visited in the thirteenth century by the noble and illustrious Venerian voyager, Marco Polo, of which he, on his return to his native city, published to the then known world so interesting an account, and concerning which Colonel Yule of the Royal Bengal (British) army has also eulightened us in his (Polo's) letters of his

eastern travels. The vast extent of those countries, their immense population, mineral and agricultural productions, and the unsurpassed magnificence of the Tartar dynasty and of the Great Khans who at that period held autocratic sway of Asia.

The Baron de Humboldt tells us that the first settlement of Spaniards on the main land was at a place called Amaraca-panna, and on a map showing the discoveries and explorations of Columbus on the coast of Venezuela from the Dragon's Mouth (one of the approaches to the Bay of Para) between the island of Trinidad and the coast of South America and the mouth of the Orinoco river appears the name Maraca-panna, or properly Amaraca-panna. This name Amarca was adopted by the Spaniards for the new country, and so laid down on their charts and publications of that date, and so gave publicity concerning this native name and by which later the whole western continent became known to Europeans by the national name of its chief nation.

The name Amarca is in this form: viz., Am-ar-ca. The root-ar is in three forms: ar, primary; er, secondary; and or, a tertiary state; so that the name Am-ar-ca and America are identical.

The sacred book of the Peruvians shows that Amarca or America was really the national name of their country. This has been proved by travelers and chart makers, who show that early South Americans adopted the system of adding prefixes to the national name in designating the most important cities, such as Cundin-Amarca, Cay-Amarca, Pult-Amarca, Yan-Amarca, Ang-Amarca and Vin-Amarca, and their capital was called Amarca; and to give here in way of an illustration a parallel we will say North Haven, East Haven, West Haven, etc., etc.

From this time, A. D. 1500, the name of Amarca was well known in Europe, and every year new expeditions for exploration and trade were fitted out, as history abundantly proves, viz., those of Nino and Pinzon, both companions of Columbus; Lepe 1501, Guerea 1502, etc., etc. The capital of the new country, Amarca, was burned by the Spaniard Alvarado in 1524.

Having shown the name America to have been of native origin, it naturally follows that an explanation should be sought as to why the great error which it has taken centuries to explain was made by early historians and thrown broadcast to the world; why the nickname Amerigo for Alberticus Vesputius, a Florentine naval astronomer, should have been thus misapplied. Vespucci was not even a mariner. He was a man of business who, in May, 1499, and the year following the Columbian discovery of the American continent, accompanied the Ojeda expedition as a passenger with the object in view to collect materials for his new books and charts, which later found a market and sale in the countries of Europe, and as there were several Vespucci at this date following the same calling, he was distinguished from the others (who were his relations) on account of this voyage by the cognomen of the new country of which he wrote, and was thus known to the world by its native name, Amarca.

It was the custom at that period to give men who had accomplished remarkable deeds an additional cognomen, as in our day General Gordon, who served in China, was named Chinese Gordon; General Jackson, Stonewall Jackson; Dr. Livingston, African Livingston, etc., etc.; so, as Alberticus Vesputius had voyaged to the new found land of Columbus, whose discovery of it no one disputed at that period and of which Columbus had made charts, Vespucci was given, we are led to suppose from investiga-

tion, the cognomen of "Amerigo" Vespucci. Early in the sixteenth century (A. D. 1500) the duke of Lorraine gave to the famous monastery of St. Dee, where the learned monk, Waltze Muller, was the principal, a printing press; and the publications of Vespucci regarding the discovery of the new country being at that time new, these monks, wishing to show the wonders of printing, issued on April 26, 1507, as their first work, a little book (four pages) and with it the Vespucci map of the then supposed world, with the new country added thereto.

Lambert says in tracing the new-found-land they (the monks) were guided by the published letters of Vesputius, and in the preface of the work it was suggested that the western continent be named Amerigo, after the man who, they added, had discovered it. They did not know that Vesputius himself had taken the name Amerigo (Italian) from Amarca, the native name of the country which he had visited and of which he had written.

About A. D. 1512, Muller, finding out his error, issued a new map of the new discoveries, and without mentioning his error wrote on it, "This land with the adjacent isles was found by Columbus, an officer in command for the king of Castile." Hereafter all the new maps seem to have copied this native name of the new country, Amerigo, but spelling it America, and the name was generally adopted by the whole world, and no one seems to have corrected the wrong impression that had gone out broadcast through the medium of this, at the time, seemingly insignificant fact.

I will not repeat the voyages of the Northmen to Vineland (New England) centuries before Columbus's voyages, 1492-1502, when he explored the north and west shores of the Carribean sea, and unknown to himself discovered a continent, supposing it, on account of error regarding the then unknown circumference of the world, to be contiguous to Cathay on the eastern shores of Asia Minor. Nor will I enlarge at length on the history of the voyage of Columbus and his contemporaries, with which all are familiar, but will only make brief mention of those navigators and their exploits, as their names are required to fill up and connect history, and as they were known factors in stimulating the nations of western Europe to combined efforts in promoting the development and settlement of a newly discovered continent.

It has been abundantly proved by Columbus's own letters that he had, from some source, knowledge of lands west of the line of Ptolemy. The Punctum Meridenale of the nations of the east was drawn through the most western of the Canary Islands. Some sailors and geographers, however, used the meridian of the peak of Teneriffe. The Arabians used the most western cape of Europe known to them on the Atlantic ocean, and that was probably the oriental meridian adopted by Ptolemy, who flourished one hundred and fifty years before Christ, and who reduced geography to a regular science. During the dark ages, which followed the fall of Rome, the arts and sciences were kept by the Arabians and eastern nations of Europe after the return of Polo and Manderville.

The voyage of Columbus to Iceland and Greenland, of which I will give an abstract from his letter, is supported by the account of a dying shipwrecked Spanish pilot named Buxola, who had been driven by storms into the western sea in sight of unknown lands, arriving ill at the newly discovered isle of Madara, where then dwelt Columbus, giving in return for his hospitality the secret of the voyage which strengthened the faith in the belief that it might be reached by sailing west through the trade winds from

Spain. Columbus, in this letter on his voyage to Iceland, written fifteen years before his discovery of America, an abstract of which his son gives, says: "In the year 1477, in February, I navigated 100 leagues beyond Thule, the southern part of which is 73 degrees distant beyond the equator, and not 63 degrees as some pretend, neither situated within the line which includes the west of Ptolemy, but is much more westerly." Seneca (61 B.C.) being transported with a rapture, with a poetical fury and divination, sung something of it in his *Media*:

In after age the time shall come
In which the all-devouring foam
Shall lose its proper bound and shew
Another continent of view;
Nor frozen Thule shall we see,
The utmost parts of the earth to be.

But it is folly to think that any one knew of the unknown continent in the time of Seneca. Historians tell us that Thule was the name generally given by the ancients to the most northerly part of Europe known to them, and, according to Pliny, an island in the northern seas. But most modern geographers identify Thule with Iceland.

The learned now believe that Columbus actually visited Greenland and that he was unaware that it was a part of a new world, which he afterward discovered with so much courage and good fortune; and as we have positive evidence from Columbus's own pen of his having voyaged there, it is fair to presume that at Iceland he first conceived the scheme of not following the circuitous track of the northerners via Iceland and Greenland to the southwest, but of sailing directly westward from Spain to Cathay (Japan and China) of Marco Polo, who flourished centuries before—A. D. 1250–1324.

Columbus's successful voyage, 1492, was followed by the Cabots, father and son, 1497–1498, in the employ of Henry VII. of England, John Verrazzano, a French corsair, in the employ of Francis I., king of France, 1524, when he coasted from Wilmington, North Carolina, to Nova Scotia, and took possession of the coast, as James Cartier later in 1534 did in the French king's name.

Verrazzano in 1524 anchored his ship on the bays of Norembaga and explored the eastern part of Long Island Sound, and gives us, in his report to the French King, the first description of the island at the east entrance, and the noble harbor of New London, Narragansett Bay and Sandy Hook.

NOTES.—Henry Stevens, of Vermont, tells us that on the third of November, 1507, there was published in Italian at Vicenza, a most important collection of voyages under the title "Countries Newly Discovered and the New World of Alberticus Vespucci," containing accounts of the voyage of Cadamas to Cape Verde 1454–5, De-Centra to Senegal 1462, Vasco de Gama 1497–1500, Cabral 1500–1, Columbus (three voyages) 1492–1498, of Vespucci, four voyages of Cortereal and others. This book was the next year, 1508, printed in Latin and German. Lambert writes: "I cannot account for the fact that his name appears so often in history as Alberticus. He (Vespucci) seems to have adopted the name Amerigo and knew of the treasures of Condin Amarca, afterwards called the Golden City, or Eldorado, by the Spaniards, which the crown had resolved to spend millions to find. He kept the secret, and Spain appointed him *piloto mayor de la casa de construction*—a sort of first lord of the admiralty. In this position it was his duty to make maps and to write the native name on that part representing the western hemisphere."

Those that did not know his name was Alberticus and who only heard of him as Amerigo-Vespucci, who had travelled to the new-found-land which had been

named Amerigo, must have naturally arrived at the conclusion that the country had received his name.

Juan Florens, or Giovanni, a French corsair, and a Florentine under orders of Francis I., 1524, was sent out to seek a passage to Cathay, made the coast of North America, which obstructed his passage westward, and which he examined and charted and named Francesca.

In his report to the French king, on his return in 1525, just after the battle of Pavia, which was lost and Francis a prisoner in Spain, and not released until 1526, he gave an account of his discoveries, naming more than fifty harbors and headlands after places in Normandy, and an account of the natives he saw at the entrance of New York harbor, eastern entrance of Long Island Sound and Narragansett Bay, having cast anchor in these places during the summer of 1524.

His discovery embraced a coast line from about Deippe in 27 degrees north latitude, shown on a map made by his brother ("son frere et hertier") to the R. de la buelta in 43 north latitude.

Harrisses gives us the following translation from Ramusio, vol. iii., fos. 423-426, with a map bearing the inscription La Noovo Francia. The discourse is not dated; but Ramusio in his introduction says that it was written in the year 1539. — "*This Coast was discovered 15 years ago by Giovanni da Varrazzano who took possession of the same in the name of King Francis and of My Lady the Regent. That Country is called French Land by many even by the Portugues themselves.*"

"The Regent was Louise de Savoie, the mother of Francis I., and this seems to account for the inscription both on the Maggiolo and Varrazano Maps."

Luisa, named for the French king's mother, is an island off the south coast of New England, and Adrian Block, in 1614, laid it down on his chart, and it is now known as Block Island.

DESCENDANTS OF JONATHAN GILLET, OF DORCHESTER, MASS., AND WINDSOR, CONN.

By the late SALMON CONE GILLETTE, of Colchester, Conn.

ARRANGED AND ENLARGED

By the REV. HENRY CLAY ALVORD, A.M., Pastor of the Old South Church, South Weymouth, Mass.

1. JONATHAN¹ GILLET, the progenitor of this branch of the family, belonged, with his brother Nathan, to the company of about one hundred and forty Puritans, which was formed in the counties of Devonshire, Dorsetshire and Somersetshire, England; sailed, with Rev's John Warham and John Maverick as pastors, in the Mary and John, March 20, 1630, and arrived off Nantasket, May 30th following, settlement being made at Dorchester. He was made a freeman there May 6, 1635. There was "graunted to Jonathan Gellet: to fence in halfe an acre of ground about his house leaving a sufficient highway." Further "... the foresayd p'tyes do p'mise to fetch all the Cowes from Jonathan Gillets house to Mr. Woolcotts ..."; "graunted ... also to Jonathan Gillet 4 acres" ("over against fox poynt"); "the bounds being from Jonathan Gillets pale &c."; and "one [lot] the other side, which was once Jonathan Gilletes."

With the Dorchester Church and Rev. Mr. Warham, he and Nathan removed about 1636 to Windsor, Conn., where he "had a lot granted to him seventeen rods wide" near Mr. Warhams, and across the Poquonnoc road from Alexander Alvord of the same company, whose descendant, Henry of Bolton in the sixth generation, married Mary W. of Colchester in the sixth generation from Jonathan. He and his wife Mary are included in Matthew

Grant's church list, made thirty-seven years after the settlement, of twenty-one "members, who were so in Dorchester and came up with Mr. Warham and are still of us." They were also privileged, having paid six shillings, to sit in the long seats in church. He gave 4s. 6d. to the fund in aid of sufferers by the Indian war at Simsbury and Springfield, and was one of the committee of distribution. He died Aug. 23, 1677, and his wife Jan. 5, 1685. Their children were:

- i. CORNELIUS,² born, as were Jonathan and Mary, before the family removal to Windsor; m. Priscilla Kelsey; d. June 26, 17—, leaving a large family.
- ii. JONATHAN, m. 1st, April 23, 1661, Mary Kelsey, who d. April 18, 1676; m. 2d, Dec. 14, 1676, Miriam Dibble, who d. April 18, 1687; had eight children. His descendants include Thomas,³ Abel,⁴ Dea. Abel,⁵ Rev. Ashbel,⁶ Hon. Francis,⁷ U. S. Senator from Connecticut, and William Hooker,⁸ the author and actor.
- iii. MARY, m. Peter Brown.
- iv. ANNA, b. Dec. 29, 1639; m. Oct. 29, 1663, Samuel Filley.
- v. JOSEPH, bapt. July 25, 1641; m. 1664, Elizabeth Hawks.
- vi. SAMUEL, b. Jan. 22, 1642.
- vii. JOHN, b. Oct. 5, 1644; m. July 8, 1669, Mary Barker.
- viii. ABIGAIL, bapt. June 28, 1646; d. 1648.
- ix. JEREMIAH, b. Feb. 12, 1647; m. Oct. 15, 1685, Deborah Bartlett.
2. x. JOSIAH, bapt. July 14, 1650.

2. JOSIAH² GILLET (*Jonathan*¹) was born in Windsor, Conn., and was baptized July 14, 1650. He married, June 30, 1676, Joanna Taintor, born April, 1657, daughter of Michael Taintor of Branford, Conn. He moved to Colchester in 1702, being one of the first settlers. He died Oct. 29, 1736; and her death was Jan. 23, 1735. They had children:

- i. JOSIAH,³ b. Nov. 24, 1678; d. Oct. 14, 1742; m. Sarah Pellett, March 7, 1711. Children: (1) *Daniel*,⁴ b. Feb. 2, 1714, settled in New Haven Co., Conn; (2) *Josiah*, b. Dec. 7, 1715; (3) *Sarah*, b. June 24, 1717; (4) *David*, b. June 13, 1719, d. Oct. 15, 1742; (5) *Elizabeth*, b. April 15, 1721; (6) *Timothy*, b. June 27, 1723; (7) *Charles*, b. April 22, 1728; (8) *Esther*, b. Nov. 24, 1734.
- ii. JOANNA, b. Oct. 28, 1680; m. Josiah Strong of Windsor, Jan. 5, 1698, and removed to Colchester in 1703, living near North Pond. Children: (1) *Hannah*,⁴ b. Oct. 12, 1699; (2) *John*, b. Jan. (?) 17, 1701; (3) *Damaris*(?), b. May 8, 1703; (4) *Elizabeth*, b. Oct. 21, 1705; (5) *Mary*, b. Sept. 19, 1707; (6) *Josiah*, b. Sept. 9, 1709; (7) *Eunice*, b. Nov. 19, 1711; (8) *Caleb*, b. Feb. 20, 1714; (9) *Rachel*, b. April 21, 1716; (10) *Dorothy*, b. May 25, 1718; (11) *Joshua*, b. July 20, 1721; (12) *Irene*, b. Oct. 20, 1722; (13) *Asaphel*, b. June 26, 1725.
- iii. ELIZABETH, b. Jan. 16, 1682; d. May 10, 1756.
3. iv. JONATHAN, b. June 28, 1685.
- v. MARY, b. March 8, 1687; m. Dea. Nathaniel Skinner.
- vi. DOROTHY, b. April 15, 1689; m. — Roberts.
4. vii. SAMUEL, b. Oct. 1, 1690.
- viii. JOSEPH, b. March 3, 1695.
- ix. MINDWELL, b. Feb. 4, 1696; m. — Clark; d. May 8, 1784.
- x. AARON, b. March 8, 1699; d. Nov. 30, 1730; m. Hannah Clark 1728. Had children. She m. 2d, 1738, Joseph Chamberlain.
- xi. NOAH, b. Dec. 5, 1701; was a merchant; m. Abigail —, who d. Feb. 6, 1739. Children: (1) *Noah*,⁴ d. March 2, 1739; (2) *Abigail*, bapt. Oct. 15, 1734.

3. General JONATHAN³ GILLET (*Josiah*,² *Jonathan*¹) was born in Windsor, Conn., June 28, 1685, and died in Colchester, Jan. 3, 1755. He

married Jan. 3, 1717, Sarah Ely of Lyme, who died July 4, 1759. They had children:

- i. SARAH,⁴ b. Jan. 1, 1718; m. Joseph Smith, Nov. 30, 1744.
 5. ii. JONATHAN, b. March 22, 1720.
 - iii. MARY, b. Dec. 13, 1723; m. Azariah Storrs of Mansfield.
 6. iv. JOSEPH, b. Dec. 30, 1725.
 - v. NEHEMIAH, b. March 1, 1728; d. Aug. 25, 1814; Lieut. in 8th Conn. in Revolutionary War; m. 1st, Lydia Gillet, Sept. 13, 1757, who d. Aug. 16, 1758; 2d, Martha Storrs, Jan. 22, 1761, who d. July 21, 1827. Children: (1) *Lydia*,⁵ b. July 24, 1758; (2) *Olive*, b. March 25, 1762; (3) *Lois*, b. March 21, 1763, d. Oct. 5, 1780; (4) *Azuba*, b. Aug. 20, 1765, d. Oct. 12, 1780; (5) *Martha*, b. April 12, 1767; (6) *Meshullam*, b. Dec. 12, 1769; (7) *Storrs*, b. April 5, 1773, d. Oct. 5, 1828; (8) *Elijah*, b. Jan. 14, 1776, d. March 31, 1860; (9) *Hannah*, b. Jan. 6, 1779; (10) *D*—, b. Aug. 15, 1782, m. — Dow.
 - vi. JONAH, b. April 10, 1730; d. April 10, 1731.
 7. vii. AARON, b. May 23, 1732.
 - viii. JOANNA, b. July 8, 1739; d. Jan. 12, 1751.
4. SAMUEL⁵ GILLET (*Josiah*,² *Jonathan*¹) was born Oct. 1, 1690, and died Oct. 8, 1771. He married 1st, Mary Chappell, Jan. 30, 1718, who died Sept. 17, 1732. He married 2d, Abigail —, in 1733. Children:
- i. SAMUEL,⁴ b. April 20, 1719.
 - ii. ISRAEL, b. Feb. 10, 1722; m. May 14, 1747, Marcy Colman. Children: (1) *Israel*,⁵ b. March 30, 1748; (2) *Lydia*, b. Aug. 13, 1750; (3) *Sybil*, b. Oct. 4, 1753; (4) *Ozias*, b. March 4, 1756; (5) *Marcy*, b. Oct. 14, 1758; (6) *Charles*, b. Aug. 8, 1761; (7) *Amasa*, b. Jan. 5, 1764; (8) Capt. *Anson*.
 - iii. ADONIJAH, b. May 30, 1724; killed by Indians on expedition to Crown Point in 1746.
 - iv. ELIPHALET, b. Nov. 1, 1726; d. Aug. 22, 1728.
 - v. MARY, b. April 11, 1729.
 - vi. RUTH, b. Dec. 17, 1731; m. April 4, 1751, John Hinckley.
 - vii. ELIPHALET, b. April 29, 1734; d. May 2, 1790; m. March 27, 1760, Lydia Pinneo, dau. of James Pinneo, b. Jan. 30, 1740, and d. Dec. 10, 1804. Children: (1) *Mary*,⁵ b. May 17, 1761, d. Sept. 17, 1832; (2) *Caleb*, b. Nov. 12, 1762, d. April 14, 1830, m. Civil Huntington, Oct. 30, 1790, who d. Jan. 20, 1841. Their children: (1) Eliphalet,⁶ b. Oct. 11, 1791; (2) Dr. Alfred, b. May 1, 1793, lived and d. in Steuben, N. Y.; (3) Laura, b. June 28, 1795; (4) Henry, b. May 10, 1797; (5) Caleb H., b. March 7, 1800; (6) Dr. Orimel, b. Feb. 28, 1802, d. January, 1884; (7) Dirius Eliza, b. April 30, 1805; (8) Solomon T., b. June 23, 1807, d. Jan. 26, 1868, m. Louise E. Bissell, Oct. 18, 1832; they had two children, one of whom, Abel Bissell, was b. Sept. 7, 1834, and d. Sept. 20, 1860, and the other, Louise, was b. Dec. 28, 1835, and m. P. R. Strong, May 30, 1867; (3) *Joyce*, b. Oct. 9, 1764, m. Nov. 5, 1793, John Lewis of New London; (4) Dea. *Samuel*, b. Nov. 18, 1766, d. June 1, 1855, m. Esther —, who d. Aug. 2, 1844; (5) Rev. *Eliphalet*, D.D., b. Nov. 19, 1768; (6) *Lydia*, b. Nov. 12, 1770; (7) *Luna*, b. Oct. 5, 1772; (8) *Alvin*, b. June 29, 1774, m. Esther —, who d. Oct. 9, 1822; (9) *Betsey*, b. June 11, 1780, d. Nov. 30, 1807.
 - viii. JERUSHA, b. Oct. 20, 1736; m. Amos Bill, Feb. 3, 1757.
 - ix. CALEB, b. Sept. 3, 1739.
5. JONATHAN⁴ GILLET (*Jonathan*,³ *Josiah*,² *Jonathan*¹) was born March 22, 1720, and married Phœbe Marvin, granddaughter of "Lyme's Captain," Reinold Marvin. Children:
- i. SARAH,⁵ b. Oct. 24, 1748; m. Ezra Hall of Lyme in 1769. Their dau. *Phæbe*⁶ m. Ely⁶ Gillett (see 9).
 - ii. REYNOLD, b. April 23, 1750.
 - iii. MARTIN, b. July 19, 1752.

- iv. JONATHAN, b. Dec. 15, 1753; m. Zilpha Pratt of Colchester, March 19, 1778.
- v. JOSEPH, b. Nov. 5, 1756; m. Mary Miner in Lyme, March 2, 1780. Children: (1) *Daniel*,⁶ b. Feb. 20, 1782; (2) *Phæbe*, b. Oct. 16, 1784; (3) *Martin*, b. Dec. 31, 1787; (4) *Mehitable*, b. Nov. 7, 1789; (5) *Joseph*, b. April 5, 1794; (6) *John M.*, b. May 14, 1797, d. December, 1878, m. Phœbe⁶ Gillet (see 9, ii.), who d. about 1856; they lived in Liberty Centre, Ohio; (7) *Noah H.*, b. Jan. 29, 1800, d. Jan. 21, 1869; (8) *Benjamin F.*, b. Sept. 24, 1803.
- vi. DANIEL, b. Nov. 1, 1758.
- vii. ELISHA, b. March 29, 1760.
- viii. EZRA, b. June 21, 1762.
- ix. JOHN, b. Oct. 16, 1766.
- x. SHADRACK, b. Oct. 23, 1769.

6. JOSEPH⁴ GILLET (*Jonathan*,³ *Josiah*,² *Jonathan*¹) was born Dec. 30, 1725, and married Abigail Kellogg, Dec. 8, 1757. Children:

- i. JOSEPH,⁵ b. Aug. 29, 1758; d. April 29, 1838; m. June 10, 1783, Sarah Root of Hebron, who was b. 1763, and d. Feb. 25, 1850. Their children: (1) *Theodosia*,⁶ b. Dec. 5, 1784, m. 1815, Levi Marks; (2) *Patience*, b. Dec. 23, 1786; (3) *Joseph*, b. April 17, 1789, m. July, 1811, Lydia (Belinda?) Berry; (4) *Sarah*, b. April 2, 1792, m. 1822, Moses White; (5) *Asa*, b. Dec. 5, 1793, m. 1815, Lida Berry; (6) *Mary*, b. Aug. 22, 1796, m. 1st, 1853, John Sutphen, 2d, 1870, Ensign Avery; (7) *Aaron*, b. Aug. 8, 1800, m. Betsey Harford; (8) *Harvey*, b. Dec. 27, 1802, d. Oct. 13, 1852, m. March 26, 1839, Eunice Gardner; their children: (1) *Sarah*,⁷ b. April 22, 1840, (2) *Adeline*, b. Nov. 22, 1841, (3) *Jerusha B.*, b. May 31, 1845, (4) *Elizabeth C.*, b. April 27, 1848; (9) *Ezra S.*, b. Jan. 27, 1808, m. Mandana Smith.
- ii. ABIGAIL, b. Dec. 28, 1759.
- iii. SARAH, b. Aug. 28, 1762; m. Daniel Gillet of Lyme.
- iv. LUCY, b. April 12, 1764.
- v. EUNICE, b. Jan. 24, 1766; m. Gurdon Clark.
- vi. Capt. JONATHAN, b. March 21, 1768; d. May 22, 1820; m. 1st, April 23, 1800, Betsey Rogers, who d. March 12, 1810; m. 2d, Feb. 12, 1811, Huldah Marvin. Children: (1) *Rogers*,⁶ b. Feb. 16, 1801; (2) *Mary K.*, d. March 11, 1809; (3) *Abigail R.*, d. Jan. 15, 1809; (4) *Amos*, b. Dec. 18, 1811; (5) *Betsey*, b. April 10, 1813; (6) *Huldah*, b. Aug. 8, 1816.
- vii. EZRA, b. Aug. 23, 1769; d. Sept. 15, 1769.
- viii. ANNIE, b. Nov. 12, 1770; m. May 17, 1796, — Root.
- ix. EZRA, b. Dec. 11, 1772.
- x. ZERUIAH, b. March 18, 1775.
- xi. RALPH, b. June 4, 1777; m. Sarah Forsaith. Children: (1) Capt. *Francis*,⁶ (2) *John R.*, (3) *Lucy*, (4) *Julia*, (5) *Ezra*.
- xii. SAMUEL, b. Aug. 25, 1779; d. Aug. 9, 1842; m. Oct. 9, 1813, Nabby Lord of Lyme. Children: (1) *Elizabeth*,⁶ (2) *Samuel S.*, b. Dec. 31, 1815; (3) *Asa E.*, b. Aug. 5, 1817; (4) *Joseph L.*, b. June 27, 1819; (5) *Nancy M.*; (6) *Frances R.*

7. AARON⁴ GILLET (*Jonathan*,³ *Josiah*,² *Jonathan*¹) was born May 23, 1732, and died June 14, 1786. He served in the Revolutionary War. He married, March 31, 1757, Anna Pratt, who died Jan. 22, 1827. Children:

- i. AARON,⁵ b. Jan. 2, 1758; d. Aug. 17, 1758.
- ii. ANNA, b. May 9, 1759; d. April 5, 1779; m. Noah Skinner.
- iii. JOANNA, b. May 12, 1761; d. April 24, 1765.
- 8. iv. MARY, b. March 30, 1763.
- v. AARON, b. Feb. 23, 1765; d. 1814; wife d. 1814. One son: *Ely A.*⁶ Mack, adopted by his uncle, Josiah Mack, whose name he took; had son: Rev. Josiah A.⁷ Mack, who had son, Rev. Charles A.⁸ Mack, and other children.

9. vi. ELY, b. May 14, 1767.
 vii. RUSSELL, b. Aug. 31, 1769; d. Aug. 11, 1811; m. Betsey Dixon, who d. Oct. 2, 1865. Children: (1) *Betsey*,⁶ d. Oct. 26, 1871, intestate, and property divided among numerous heirs; (2) *Wealthy*, d. 1835; (3) *Russell*, d. June 18, 1865; no one of the three left children.
 viii. HANNAH, b. April 20, 1771; d. March 23, 1773.
10. ix. SOLOMON, b. Aug. 10, 1773.
 x. MERCY, b. Feb. 11, 1777; d. Sept. 15, 1840; m. Abner Clapp. Children: (1) *Ralph*,⁶ d. Aug. 11, 1865, had 8 children; (2) *Emily*, d. Nov. 9, 1834, m. A. M. Rogers, had 5 children; (3) *Martin G.*, d. 1834 (see 10, ii.); (4) *Ely H.*, had 3 children; (5) *Arnold*, d. September, 1855, had 9 children; (6) *Jennette*, d. June, 1849, had 2 daughters.
 xi. ANNA, b. April 5, 1781; d. June 14, 1872; m. 1st, Andrew Carrier; 2d, Elijah Gillett. Children by first husband: (1) *Phebe A.*,⁶ b. March 15, 1815, m. L. Holdridge; (2) *Andrew E.*, b. July 2, 1816; (3) *Erastus*; (4) *Electa*, b. May 2, 1818, m. Austin Haling; (5) *Mary*, b. May 20, 1820; (6) *Mercy*, b. June 26, 1822.
8. MARY⁶ GILLET (*Aaron*,⁴ *Jonathan*,³ *Josiah*,² *Jonathan*¹) was born March 30, 1763; married 1st, E. Porter, and 2d, Josiah Mack. By first husband there were children:
 i. POLLY⁶ PORTER, m. P. Buell, and had 6 children.
 ii. SALLY⁶ PORTER, m. — Strong, and had 4 children.
11. iii. ANNA⁶ PORTER, b. July 13, 1787.
9. ELY⁵ GILLET (*Aaron*,⁴ *Jonathan*,³ *Josiah*,² *Jonathan*¹) was born May 14, 1767, and died Dec. 11, 1846. He married, April 8, 1790, Phebe Hall (see 5, i.), born April 24, 1773; died March 24, 1859. Children:
 12. i. ELY HALL,⁶ b. Oct. 6, 1794.
 ii. PHEBE, b. March 17, 1796; d. Aug. 12, 1852; m. John M. Gillett (see 5, v. 6), who d. December, 1878. Children: (1) *Phebe L.*,⁷ (2) *Laura A.*, (3) *Lozetta*, (4) *Mary M.*, (5) *Joseph E.*
 iii. SARAH ANN, b. July 7, 1809; d. April 18, 1863; m. March 15, 1830, Alfred H. Otis, who was b. Oct. 3, 1812, and d. Sept. 20, 1865. Children: (1) *Albert L.*,⁷ b. May 21, 1831, m. 1st, May 21, 1853, Ellen Butler, b. Aug. 10, 1873, 2d, Jan. 10, 1875, Mrs. Josephine Perry; (2) *Sarah Angeline*, b. May 23, 1833, m. July 29, 1858, A. B. Fowler, b. June 15, 1824; (3) *John L.*, b. Jan. 31, 1835, d. Oct. 29, 1837; (4) *John E.*, b. Nov. 11, 1837, d. Sept. 19, 1841; (5) *Frances*, b. Nov. 24, 1839, d. Aug. 14, 1865; (6) Lieut. *George F.* ("Frank G."), b. July 11, 1842, d. Aug. 10, 1878, m. April 16, 1867, Mary E. Hall; children: (1) William H.,⁸ b. Oct. 6, 1868, (2) F. Burton, b. Sept. 9, 1870, (3) Ida F., b. Nov. 4, 1874, d. Jan. 8, 1876; (7) *M. Ellen*, b. Dec. 11, 1844, m. July 1, 1863, Sheldon H. Brooks; children: (1) Arthur A.,⁸ b. June 10, 1866, m. June 10, 1891, Lettie I. Baker, (2) Charles B., b. Aug. 24, 1868, (3) Amelia F., b. Nov. 13, 1870, d. April 15, 1878, (4) Otis S., b. Oct. 6, 1872, d. April 12, 1873, (5) Inda A., b. June 14, 1874, (6) Alice M., b. Jan. 18, 1877, (7) Esther L., b. March 28, 1880, (8) James G., b. April 29, 1881, (9) Jessie M., b. Sept. 17, 1884, (10) Mary E., b. March 13, 1889.
10. SOLOMON⁵ GILLET (*Aaron*,⁴ *Jonathan*,³ *Josiah*,² *Jonathan*¹) was born Aug. 10, 1773, and died March 7, 1856. He married Martha Doolittle, who died May 3, 1871. Children:
 1. SOLOMON L.,⁶ b. Sept. 20, 1803; m. July 24, 1826, Mary J. Watrous. Children: (1) *Daniel W.*,⁷ b. June 20, 1829, m. T. Augusta Brown; (2) *Charles L.*, b. June 28, 1831, d. May 15, 1842.
 ii. MARY ANN, b. April 3, 1807; d. July 22, 1834; m. Martin G. Clapp (see 7, x. 3.), who d. Nov. 7, 1834. Children: (1) *Harriet E.*,⁷ b.

Aug. 23, 1832, m. P. Ludlow Hyde; children: (1) Francis R.,⁸ (2) Mary E., (3) Charles L.; (2) *Charles M.*, b. July 5, 1834, m. and has 2 children.

- iii. JOEL D., b. Aug. 27, 1809; m. 1st, Lucy J. Patten; 2d, Catherine Stowe. Children by first wife: (1) *Frances*,⁷ m. David B. Winton, and has 6 children; (2) *Emma*; (3) *Charles W.*, m. and has 2 children.
- iv. MARTHA M., b. May 26, 1812; m. John Loomis. Children: (1) *Emma*,⁷ m. Edward Morgan, d. from burns, and left 1 son; (2) *Frank*, m. and has children.
- v. RUSSEL, b. Aug. 13, 1814; d. July 10, 1887; m. 1st, March 18, 1845, Elizabeth Clark, d. Sept. 18, 1859; 2d, May 24, 1860, Martha Storrs. Children: (1) *Solomon L.*,⁷ b. Dec. 25, 1849; (2) *Mark D.*, b. Dec. 30, 1852; (3) *Elizabeth S.*, b. April 23, 1861, m. June 12, 1890, Ernest E. Carrier; (4) *Harriet M.*, b. Dec. 13, 1862; (5) *Mary L.*, b. July 21, 1864, m. Sept. 9, 1890, Rev. Curtis M. Geer; 1 child: Dorothy,⁸ b. June 17, 1891; (6) *Anna C.*, b. July 30, 1866, m. Sept. 10, 1889, Harris R. Brainard; (7) *Edwin R.*, b. Dec. 14, 1870; (8) *Robert H.*, b. July 24, 1872.
- vi. AARON G., b. Jan. 5, 1817; m. Hannah Baldwin. Children: (1) *Mattie M.*,⁷ (2) *Mary H.*
- vii. CHARLES E., b. Oct. 23, 1823.

11. ANNA⁶ PORTER (*Mary*⁵ *Gillett*, *Aaron*,⁴ *Jonathan*,³ *Josiah*,² *Jonathan*¹) was born July 13, 1787, and died March 19, 1858. She was married Sept. 12, 1806, to Hon. Peyton Randolph Gilbert of Gilead, who was born Sept. 12, 1784, and died Sept. 5, 1857. He represented Hebron in the legislature of 1827, and was a State Senator in 1830 and 1837. Children:

- 13. i. EDWIN RANDOLPH⁷ GILBERT, b. Feb. 10, 1808.
- 14. ii. JOSIAH CHAMPION⁷ GILBERT, b. Feb. 26, 1810.
- 15. iii. MELISSA ANN⁷ GILBERT, b. Aug. 24, 1812.
- iv. ABBY MARIA⁷ GILBERT, b. Nov. 21, 1814; d. April 7, 1832.
- 16. v. CHARLES AUGUSTUS⁷ GILBERT, b. March 27, 1817.
- 17. vi. RALPH PORTER⁷ GILBERT, b. Aug. 30, 1819.
- 18. vii. SAMUEL EPAPHRODITUS⁷ GILBERT, b. Dec. 9, 1821.
- viii. SARAH THERESA⁷ GILBERT, b. July 21, 1826; d. March 27, 1846.

12. ELY HALL⁶ GILLETT (*Ely*,⁵ *Aaron*,⁴ *Jonathan*,³ *Josiah*,² *Jonathan*¹) was born Oct. 6, 1794, and died Dec. 23, 1863. He married, Sept. 30, 1821, Mary Williams (Frederic W.,⁵ Ebenezer,⁴ Park,³ Dea. Samuel,² Robert,¹ who was the progenitor of the Williams line, and a prominent citizen of Roxbury, Mass., whither he came about 1638, probably from Norwich, Eng.), who was born Dec. 28, 1788, and died Nov. 10, 1864. They resided in Colchester, where their children were born:

- 19. i. WILLIAM ELY,⁷ b. June 21, 1822.
- 20. ii. EZRA HALL, b. July 15, 1823.
- 21. iii. MARY WILLIAMS, b. Dec. 24, 1824.
- iv. EMMA LOUISA, b. May 9, 1826; d. April 29, 1856; m. Aug. 10, 1852, Stephen H. Matthews (see 24). One child: *Charles G.*,⁸ b. Feb. 2, 1855, d. Sept. 25, 1855.
- 22. v. JOHN ELBERT, b. Oct. 4, 1828.
- 23. vi. SALMON CONE, b. June 12, 1830.
- 24. vii. JANE, b. June 19, 1834.

13. Rev. EDWIN RANDOLPH⁷ GILBERT (*Anna*⁶ *Porter*, *Mary*⁵ *Gillett*, *Aaron*,⁴ *Jonathan*,³ *Josiah*,² *Jonathan*¹) was born Feb. 10, 1808, and died April 17, 1875. He was pastor of the Congregational Church of Wallingford, Conn., for forty-one years. He married 1st, May 7, 1833, Ann S. Langdon, who was born May 3, 1809, and died Feb.

13, 1841; 2d, July 26, 1842, Dorcas S. Dutton; 3d, Sept. 7, 1852, Ann C. Baldwin, who was born April 1, 1815, and died Aug. 19, 1864; 4th, Nov. 16, 1865, Mary H. Carrington, who was born April 26, 1826. Children:

- i. REUBEN R.,⁸ b. Nov. 19, 1834; d. June 9, 1836.
- ii. CHARLES E., b. Nov. 8, 1836; m. May 16, 1866, Virginia Ewing Crane. Children: (1) *Albert W.*,⁹ b. Nov. 3, 1867; (2) *Edwin R.*; (3) *Allan*.
- iii. GEORGE L., b. Oct. 9, 1838; d. Feb. 2, 1839.
- iv. SAMUEL S., b. Dec. 19, 1844; d. Feb. 17, 1860.
- v. SAMUEL D., b. June 15, 1848; m. June 15, 1875, Ellen Peck.

14. JOSIAH CHAMPION⁷ GILBERT (*Anna*⁶ Porter, *Mary*⁵ Gillett, *Aaron*,⁴ *Jonathan*,³ *Josiah*,² *Jonathan*¹) was born Feb. 26, 1810, and died July 26, 1889. He represented Hebron in the legislatures of 1849 and 1855; served as clerk of Gilead Congregational Church from Oct. 7, 1856, till his death, as treasurer of the Society for twenty-six years, and deacon of the Church for twenty-three years. He married, 1st, March 13, 1832, Louisa M. Alvord, daughter of Saul Alvord, Esq., of Bolton, who was born Aug. 31, 1809, and died Nov. 16, 1847; 2d, Sept. 16, 1848. Sarah S. Post, born April 29, 1821, d. Sept. 27, 1886. Children:

- i. HENRY CHAMPION,⁸ b. June 27, 1839; d. Oct. 4, 1842.
- ii. SARAH LOUISA, b. Dec. 14, 1852; d. May 29, 1855.
- iii. ARTHUR RANDOLPH, b. Oct. 1, 1857; d. Feb. 3, 1873.

15. MELISSA ANN⁷ GILBERT (*Anna*⁶ Porter, *Mary*⁵ Gillett, *Aaron*,⁴ *Jonathan*,³ *Josiah*,² *Jonathan*¹) was born Aug. 24, 1812, and was married May 21, 1835, to John Meigs Hall; resided in Hartford, Conn. Children:

- i. ABBY M.,⁸ HALL, b. May 13, 1836; d. Jan. 8, 1879.
- ii. MARY E.,⁸ HALL, b. May 11, 1838; m. July 18, 1861, L. Ward Clark. Children: (1) *Elizabeth*⁹ Clark, b. April 4, 1864; (2) *Mary G.*⁹ Clark, b. May 11, 1879.
- iii. ELLEN T.,⁸ HALL, b. May 9, 1840; m. Oct. 12, 1864, Charles D. Tuller. Children: (1) *Edith H.*⁹ Tuller, b. Aug. 18, 1865, d. June 11, 1878; (2) *Marshall J.*⁹ Tuller, b. Oct. 1, 1867; (3) *Ralph D.*⁹ Tuller, b. Aug. 21, 1869; (4) *Mabel C.*⁹ Tuller, b. April 4, 1873.

16. CHARLES AUGUSTUS⁷ GILBERT (*Anna*⁶ Porter, *Mary*⁵ Gillett, *Aaron*,⁴ *Jonathan*,³ *Josiah*,² *Jonathan*¹) was born March 27, 1817, and died Oct. 20, 1867. He married, June 21, 1842, Mary J. Manson, who was born Jan. 22, 1824, and died Nov. 28, 1868. He resided at Mobile, Ala. Children:

- i. CHARLES M.,⁸ b. Oct. 10, 1843.
- ii. ELLA J., b. Sept. 15, 1846; d. Sept. 26, 1884; m. October, 1883, Julius C. Verhoeff.
- iii. LOUISA H., b. May 19, 1849; d. May 20, 1868.
- iv. ANNA C., b. Aug. 19, 1851; d. June 13, 1881; m. Jan. 22, 1880, Julius C. Verhoeff.
- v. WILLIAM A., b. Jan. 19, 1854.

17. HON. RALPH PORTER⁷ GILBERT (*Anna*⁶ Porter, *Mary*⁵ Gillett, *Aaron*,⁴ *Jonathan*,³ *Josiah*,² *Jonathan*¹) was born Aug. 30, 1819, and died May 16, 1891; was S. S. superintendent for about thirty years; was chosen deacon in 1887; represented Hebron in Connecticut Legislature in 1880; and was a member of the Senate in 1882 and 1883. He married, Sept. 14, 1842, Mary Lauretta Hutchinson, who was born Sept. 23, 1819, and died Dec. 18, 1861. Children:

- i. ANNA LAURETTA,⁸ b. May 11, 1844; m. Jan. 13, 1886, Emerson W. Moore of Talcottville, Conn.
 - ii. JOHN RANDOLPH, b. June 13, 1849; m. Aug. 30, 1876, Mary Cordelia Davis, b. June 21, 1852. Children: (1) *Ralph Davis*,⁹ b. June 10, 1878; (2) *Albert Champion*, b. Feb. 15, 1881; (3) *Myron Randolph*, b. Sept. 25, 1884.
18. SAMUEL EPAPHRODITUS⁷ GILBERT (*Anna*⁶ *Porter*, *Mary*⁵ *Gillett*, *Aaron*,⁴ *Jonathan*,³ *Josiah*,² *Jonathan*¹) was born Dec. 9, 1821; married 1st, Cordelia F. Manson, who was born June 3, 1822, and died Nov. 6, 1850; 2d, Dec. 7, 1852, Mary J. Mackey, who was born Feb. 2, 1831. Children:
- i. FRANK M.,⁸ b. July 1, 1847; m. Oct. 20, 1880, Anna Hudspeth. A child: *Frank M.*,⁹ b. May 29, 1882.
 - ii. DAVID M., b. April 5, 1854; m. Jan. 29, 1878, Emma Healy, b. Aug. 18, 1857. Children: (1) *Samuel H.*,⁹ b. Feb. 8, 1879; (2) *Roswell W.*, b. Oct. 11, 1880; (3) *David M.*, b. May 29, 1883; (4) *Mary W.*, b. July 16, 1887.
 - iii. IDA A., b. April 17, 1856; m. Feb. 3, 1880, Stephen R. Ward. Children: (1) *Ida*,⁹ b. Aug. 1, 1881, d. Jan. 15, 1883; (2) *Ethel M.*, b. April 6, 1883; (3) *George G.*, b. Dec. 1, 1884; (4) *Harold*, b. May 15, 1887.
19. WILLIAM ELY⁷ GILLETTE (*Ely H.*,⁶ *Ely*,⁵ *Aaron*,⁴ *Jonathan*,³ *Josiah*,² *Jonathan*¹) was born June 21, 1822. He married in Colchester, May 9, 1848, Bethiah Backus, who was born in Lebanon, April 12, 1829. Children, born in Bolton:
- i. INFANT dau.,⁸ b. July 6, 1849; lived eighteen hours.
 - ii. JOSIAH, b. Oct. 16, 1851; d. at New Haven, June 19, 1890; m. at Clinton, May 2, 1888, Irene Manwaring, b. June 23, 1866. One child: *Josiah Augustus*,⁹ b. Oct. 16, 1889.
 - iii. LIZZIE, b. Oct. 6, 1854; d. at Talcottville, from effect of carriage accident, May 18, 1877.
 - iv. MARY, b. Dec. 30, 1858.
20. Prof. EZRA HALL⁷ GILLETT (*Ely H.*,⁶ *Ely*,⁵ *Aaron*,⁴ *Jonathan*,³ *Josiah*,² *Jonathan*¹) was born July 15, 1823, and died Sept. 2, 1875. Graduated at Yale College 1841 and Union Seminary 1844; pastor at Harlem, N. Y., 1845-1870; D.D. Hamilton College 1864; Professor of Political Economy and Ethics, University of City of New York, 1870-1875; a voluminous writer and author. He married 1st, Oct. 15, 1851, Maria H. Ripley, who died March 28, 1853; 2d, June 19, 1854, Mary J. Kendall, who died Sept. 10, 1881. Children:
- i. CHARLES RIPLEY,⁸ b. Nov. 29, 1855; University of New York 1874, Union Seminary 1880, of which institution the librarian 1883—; ordained by Presbytery of New York 1886; m. April 26, 1881, Kate Van Kirk. Children: (1) *Carrie Richardson*,⁹ b. March 9, 1883, d. Aug. 16, 1883; (2) *Ezra Kendall*, b. Sept. 24, 1884; (3) *Mary Marshall*, b. Nov. 2, 1889; (4) *Charles Robert*, b. June 17, 1891; (5) *William*, b. Dec. 16, 1892.
 - ii. WILLIAM KENDALL, b. May 16, 1860; University of City of New York 1880, of which institution Professor of French and Spanish 1890—.
 - iii. ALICE WILLIAMS, b. June 7, 1871; d. Nov. 13, 1871.
21. MARY WILLIAMS⁷ GILLETT (*Ely H.*,⁶ *Ely*,⁵ *Aaron*,⁴ *Jonathan*,³ *Josiah*,² *Jonathan*¹) was born Dec. 24, 1824, and died in Hartford, Sept. 3, 1888. She was married May 12, 1846, in Colchester, to Hon. Henry Alvord of Bolton, who was born Feb. 8, 1819, and died May 1, 1877; he was a member of the Connecticut Senate in 1861. Children:

- i. LOUISA⁸ ALVORD, b. July 28, 1847; m. Sept. 13, 1870, Arthur B. Carpenter, b. March 12, 1847, and d. Nov. 10, 1888. Children: (1) *Mary L.*⁹ Carpenter, b. Sept. 9, 1872; (2) *Katherine E.*⁹ Carpenter, b. Nov. 23, 1874, d. Oct. 28, 1888; (3) *Winifred G.*⁹ Carpenter, b. Feb. 10, 1876; (4) *Sarah E.*⁹ Carpenter, b. May 13, 1877, d. Oct. 13, 1888; (5) *Henry T.*⁹ Carpenter, b. Dec. 17, 1878; (6) *Champion G.*⁹ Carpenter, b. March 25, 1881, d. Nov. 6, 1888; (7) *Arthur B.*⁹ Carpenter, b. Jan. 5, 1883; (8) *John A.*⁹ Carpenter, b. Nov. 16, 1886, d. Nov. 9, 1888.
 - ii. JOHN BUELL⁸ ALVORD, b. April 3, 1849; d. July 31, 1857.
 - iii. MARY JANE⁹ ALVORD, b. Dec. 8, 1850; Oberlin College 1875; m. Oct. 31, 1878, Dr. Byron B. Loughhead, b. Jan. 29, 1847; Oberlin College 1875; M.D. Western Reserve University 1877. Children: (1) *Charles F.*⁹ b. Oct. 12, 1880; (2) *Mary A.*, b. Dec. 13, 1883.
 - iv. PHEBE BUELL⁸ ALVORD, b. Oct. 19, 1852; m. Oct. 31, 1878, E. Horatio Talcott, b. Sept. 13, 1847.
 - v. HENRY CLAY³ ALVORD, b. April 30, 1854; University of City of New York 1876; Hartford Theological Seminary 1879; pastor, Montague, Mass., 1879-1886, South Weymouth, Mass., 1886-; m. Oct. 6, 1880, Alice C. Bissell, b. March 18, 1854. Children: (1) *Henry B.*⁹ b. March 24, 1885; (2) *Ruth G.*, b. Jan. 6, 1889; (3) *Robert W.*, b. Feb. 24, 1892.
 - vi. EMMA GILLETTE⁸ ALVORD, b. July 28, 1857; m. Dec. 13, 1882, Clark S. Beardslee, b. Coventry, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1850; Amherst College 1876; Hartford Seminary 1879, and instructor in Hebrew; pastor, Le Mars, Ia., Prescott, Ariz., and West Springfield, Mass.; Associate Professor, Hartford Seminary, 1888-92, and Professor 1892-. Children: (1) *Raymond A.*⁹ Beardslee, b. Sept. 21, 1883; (2) *Claude G.*⁹ Beardslee, b. June 25, 1888; (3) *Lyndon S.*⁹ Beardslee, b. Sept. 30, 1889; (4) *Ruth*⁹ Beardslee, b. March 5, 1891.
 - vii. CARRIE, b. July 27, 1860; d. Aug. 18, 1868.
 - viii. CHARLES HUBBELL, b. Nov. 23, 1861; m. Oct. 1, 1891, Clara Alice Hendey.
22. Hon. JOHN ELBERT⁷ GILLETTE (*Ely H.*⁶ *Ely*⁵ *Aaron*⁴ *Jonathan*³ *Josiah*² *Jonathan*¹) was born Oct. 4, 1828. He married, June 19, 1854, Sarah Amanda Westfield. He was a member of the New York Assembly 1880-1. Children:
- i. FANNY WESTFIELD,⁸ b. April 3, 1855; d. Feb. 21, 1856.
 - ii. JOHN WESTFIELD, b. March 9, 1860; m. Oct. 31, 1888, Grace Fidelia James. Children: (1) *Helen Field*⁹ b. Dec. 19, 1889; (2) *John Westfield*, b. Aug. 26, 1892.
 - iii. GRACE GATZMER, b. June 21, 1865; d. Sept. 23, 1868.
 - iv. ERNEST SIMPSON, b. Sept. 18, 1873; d. Aug. 13, 1874.
23. SALMON CONE⁷ GILLETTE (*Ely H.*⁶ *Ely*⁵ *Aaron*⁴ *Jonathan*³ *Josiah*² *Jonathan*¹) was born in Colchester, June 12, 1830, and died there June 5, 1890. He was president of the Colchester Savings Bank. He took great interest in genealogical researches; this collection of family records originating with him. He married 1st, Nov. 14, 1852, Adelaide Huntington, who died Nov. 19, 1868; 2d, March 9, 1870, Mary Willard of Wilton. Children:
- i. WALTER H.⁸ b. Nov. 12, 1855; m. June 1, 1886, Julia E. Williams. Children: (1) *Homer W.*⁹ b. April 4, 1887, d. Aug. 16, 1887; (2 & 3) *Sarah E.* and *Mary A.*, b. Dec. 27, 1887.
 - ii. HELEN C., b. March 7, 1860.
24. JANE⁷ GILLETTE (*Ely H.*⁶ *Ely*⁵ *Aaron*⁴ *Jonathan*³ *Josiah*² *Jonathan*¹) was born June 19, 1834. She married 1st, Stephen H. Matthews, May 9, 1860, who was born Jan. 18, 1822, and died May 14, 1875; 2d, April 13, 1880, Darius M. Linsley, who was born July 21, 1820. Children:

- i. JOHN GILLETTE⁸ MATTHEWS, b. Sept. 25, 1862; m. June 28, 1890, Hortense M. Lyon, b. May 4, 1861. One child: *Beatrice Lyon*,⁹ b. Dec. 30, 1891.
- ii. MARY LOUISA⁸ MATTHEWS, b. Aug. 28, 1864; at Mount Holyoke Seminary 1880-83; teacher, Fisk University, 1886-8; missionary, A.B.C.F.M. at Monastir, Bulgaria, 1888.
- iii. HOLLEY PORTER⁸ MATTHEWS, b. Sept. 6, 1868.
- iv. ANNA WILLIAMS⁸ MATTHEWS, b. Aug. 20, 1874.

ABSTRACTS OF THE WILLS OF THE MATHER FAMILY,
PROVED IN THE CONSISTORY COURT AT
CHESTER FROM 1573 TO 1650.

By J. PAUL RYLANDS, Esq., F.S.A., of Birkenhead, England.

[Continued from page 48.]

Hamlet Mather, of Radcliffe, 1609.

9 July, 1606 [or possibly 1608]. "In the name of God, Amen. I, HAMLET MATHER of the Parish of Radcliffe being sicke & weake in bodie but praissed be God of howle & sounde mynde & always consideringe the uncertaine houre of death do make this my laste Will & Testamente in manner & forme following. Firstly and before all other thinges I doe leave my soule into the handes of Almighty God my maker, and my bodie to be buried in the Parish Church of Radcliffe and as for the goodes and cattels, which God hath seen fit to lende unto me, I do dispose of them as here followeth." Divides goods in two equal parts, one he reserves to himself and the other part he leaves between his 3 "sonnes, Richard, Henry and James Mather"; to "Henerie" he leaves his "land at Radcliff Bridge." Small bequests to "my servante mayde Anne Mather," my servante man W^m Harrington" and "my daughter-in-law Katherine Mather wife of Henry Mather my son." Mentions "Richard Mather whiche I am unkell unto."

Executors, his 3 sons Richard, Henry & James.

Overseers, "Bartholomew Fletcher & Randall Mather."

Dettes which I doe owe.

[*inter alia*] Imprimis: T^o S^r Richard Asheton knight xx^{li}.

Witnesses. Hugh Allence clarke. John Whorrocks [Horrocks.]
Hugh Seddon Sen^r Samuell Mather with others.

Dettes oweinge unto me Hamlet Mather.

from James Mather, Henerie Mather, Richard Mather [probably his 3 sons], Hugh Sharpplews, Grace Dygby [or Dygly] my sister, Hamlet Sandfourth, Francis Sharpplews, Hugh Mather.

Inventorie praised by Barthom^e Fletcher, Henry Walker, James Diggel of the parish of Prestwich & Hugh Seddon of the parish of Y^e Deane.—6 May 1609. Summa totalis 397^{li}. 4^s. 8^d.

Proved 15 May 1609.

Symond Mather, of Lowton, 1609.

In the name of God Amen the xxijth day of November in the yeare of o^r Lord God 1609, and in the yeare of the raigne of James Kinge of England the seaventh & of Scotland the xliijth I SYMOND MATHER of Lowton

in the p'rishe of Winwick yeoman whole of mynd and sicke of body (thanked bee God) doe make my last will & Testament in mann^r & forme followinge,—ffirst I bequeath my soule to almightie God my redeemer & maker & my body to bee buried in the p'rishe Church of Winwicke or Church yard in my buriall place.—ffirst I dispose of my wourldly goods w^{ch} I am possessed of in this mann^r following.—ffirst I give to the free schoole of Winwick xx^{li} w^{ch} said some of money to be put unto the hands of the right worshiple Sr Peter Legh, Knight & to his heires to see that the vse of it bee payde to the free schoole of Winwicke for ever & if hee will not, then to returne unto my executor againe Itm I give ten pounds unto Burtonwood Chappell to bee put unto the hands of Edmund Taylier & the ou'seers of the said Chappell & shall bynd themselves & theire heires executors, ad̄mirators & assignes for ever to pay the vse of the same some of ten pounds unto Burtonwood Chappell to the mentinence of Gods service there for ever Itm I give unto the poor, halt, blynde, & lame twelve shurts or Smocks during the naturall lyefe of Alice my wiefe yearly—Itm I give to my servant Elizabeth Twisse xx^s. Itm I give to my servant John Twisse xx^s. Itm Ellis Cleaton [Clayton] xx^s. Itm I give to my servant Richard Mather xx^s. It I give to Thomas Robothome Curat of Winwicke vj^s. viij^d. The rest of my goods vnbequeathed my debts payd my funerall expences discharged, I give unto Alice my wiefe whome I ordeyne constitute & make my trustie & wellbeloved wyfe my executrix to see my will fulfilled & satisfied in all points. Ou'seers Thom̄s Corlies, John Banke. Witnesse hereof, John Grysse, Thom̄s Corlies, John Twisse & Thomas Robothome.

Debts owinge unto mee Symond Mather.

Imprimis. Thom̄s Hurst,	xxx ^s .	
It John Hasleden of Goulborne,	vij ^s .	vij ^d .
It Thom̄s Turner,	xlviij ^s .	
It Hughe Stirroppe,	vj ^{li} . vj ^s .	vij ^d .
It Richard Gloouer [Glover],	xl ^s .	
It Richard Corlies of Pinington,	xl ^s .	
It Wiffm̄ Boydel of Pinington,	xxxiiij ^s .	iiij ^d .
It Henry Sedowne [Seddon],	xxxviij ^s .	
It Edward Wood,	vij ^s .	
It John ffraunce,	xlvi ^s .	
It John Crouchley,	ix ^s .	
It Ric. Doumbell,	iiij ^{li} . iiij ^s .	iiij ^d .
It John his sonne,	xl ^s .	
It Richard ffitchet,	iiij ^s .	vj ^d .
It Ric. Shawe,	xviij ^s .	
It Thom̄s Taylier,	xij ^s .	
It the wiefe of Ather Asheton,	xxx ^s .	
It the wiefe of Ric. Liptrot,	xl ^s .	
It Ric ffraunce,	vj ^s .	
It Thom̄s Boulton of Kenion,	xlviij ^s .	vij ^d .
It Edward Parpointe,	x ^s .	
It Raphe Birche,	ix ^s .	iiij ^d .
It Thom̄s Twisse,	xl ^s .	
It John Gryss,	iiij ^{li} . xx ^s .	[sic]
It Robt Grysse,	viiij ^{li} . iiij ^s .	
It Ric. Grysse,	vij ^{li} .	

It	Tho Kerfoote,		xx ^s .	
It	John Ainsworth & his wife,	iiij ^{li} .	vj ^s .	
It	John Ridyord,		xiiij ^s .	
It	the wiefe of Charles Baxter,		xx ^s .	
It	Tho Eden,		xviij ^s .	v ^d .
It	Tho Ridyord of the pale,		v ^s .	iiij ^d .
It	John Maddocke,		l ^s .	
It	Wm Parr,	iiiij ^{li} .		
It	Wm. Luther aſs Baines,		xiiij ^s .	iiiij ^d .
It	John Widdowes,	iiij ^{li} .		
It	Symond Kay,		xxxiiij ^s .	iiiij ^d .
It	Nicholas Goulden,		xx ^s .	
It	the wiefe of Peter Hynd,		xxviij ^s .	
It	Richard Mather of Pyle dytch,	iiij ^{li} .		
It	Gernice Winterbothome,		xx ^s .	
It	Widdowe Wilsone of Newton,		xij ^s .	
It	Raphe Wood	xl ^s .	upon a powne.	
It	Mr. Henry Byrom,	iiij ^{li} .	xviij ^s .	
	& Mrs. Byrom his wife }			
It	Richard Wood,		ix ^s .	

Proved 14 Dec^r 1609 by Alice Mather sole extrix. Endorsed. Be yt knowne unto all men that I Symond Mather of Lowton yeoman have knowne the way betwixt Wiſſm. Byrom & Thoſm Corlies now in suite three score years & odd & neu^r knewe nor hard at anie tyme Thoſm. Corleis or his predecessors to be lett stopped molested or hindered for going that waye but now of late & to testifie that this is true I have sett my hand to the same in the prsence of Thoms Robothome Curit of Winwicke, John Grysse John Twisse wth divers others.

Inventory prased by Hewe Sterroppe, Thomas Turner, Thomas Corlies, & Richard Baxter, 7 Dec. 1609, ccxx^{li}. xxix^s. x^d. besydes the readie money —vj^{li}. xiiij^s. iiiij^d.

Abraham Mather, of Radcliffe, 1613.

“In the name of God Amen, on the one & twentieth daie of September in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred & thirteene. I ABRAHAM MATHER of Radcliffe, Countie of Lancaster tanner, beinge visited by the hande of Almightye God sicke and weake in bodie, but of sound & p^rfect minde for which praise be to God, make & ordayne this my last will & Testament in manner & form followinge—

Firstly & chiefly I bequeathe my soule to God the Father to Jesus Christe my Redeemer through whose merrittes I trust to see a glorious resurrection & to the Holie Gost the Santifier. & my bodie to be buried in decenete Christian burialle in the parish church of Radcliffe.

And As for the disposing of those temporalle & worldie goods which I doe possess it is my will that they be divided in to two equalle p^rtes—one parte of which I doe will & bequeath to my wyffe Jane & the other I reserve to myself to be disdosed off in manner & forme followinge.

To my Brother Reginald Mather	13 ^{li} 6 ^s 8 ^d
To Samuel Alens & his sistar Rosamund Alens	
to either of them	40 ^s
To my godson Abraham Macone [Makant]	10 ^s
To all my god children	3 ^s 4 apeece.

To Samuel Mather his two sonnes Samuell &
Christopher Mather

6^s 8 apeece.

To the poore of y^e Parish of Radcliffe

40^s

The house & grounde the which I rente from The Ryght worshipful Richard Assheton of Midleton I do give & assigne to my lovinge wyffe Jane."

In case of his wife's death the house & grounde to come "To Abraham Mather my nefue, which now dwelleth with me if he be come to the age of 20 yeares" in which case—"Abraham Mather my nefue to pay to the sayd Reginald Mather his unkell the summe of 6^{li}. 13^s. 4^d.

To Samuell Mather my brother those two closurs or closes of grounds which layeth by Ralph Undisworth's house which my Father boughte of Roger Tyldesle for ever—and the house wherein I now dwell & all the reste of my grounde to my nefue Abraham Mather." If Abraham die all to his brother Reginald.

Executrix His wife Jane Mather.

Witnesseth Reginald Mather. Abraham Mather. John Herdman. William Herdman. George Kyrkman.

Inventorie praised by foure honeste sufficiente men. George Kerkman W^m Macon Geffre Lomax & John Herdman on the 24 Sept. 1613.

Summa Totalis £87. 18. 0.

Humphrey Mather, of Wigan, 1613.

HUMFREY MATHER of Wigan. Tanner 3 May, 1611. To be buried at Wigan. Land leased from Gerrard Massie D.D Rector of Wigan, Wife Ellen—Eldest son Roger. Sons—Roger, William, James, Nicholas, 3 Daurs, Grace, Jane, Elizabeth, Son in Law John Scotte (Stott?) Brother of $\frac{1}{2}$ blood Thomas Banks Servant Henry Asmall. Cousins Wm. Gardner, Wm. Mather, Peter Marsh. Exix. wife. Overseers, Dr Marshe & 3 cousins above named. Witnesses: Gerrard Massye. Wm Gardner. Peter Marsh.

Many names in Inventory which is dated 9 Dec. 1612.

Proved 9 Dec^r. 1613.

William Mather, of Turton, 1614.*

"On the 23 daie of March 1613 WILLIAM MATHER of Turton in the Countie Palatine of Lancaster husbandman,† being sicke in bodie, uttered his laste Will & Testamente in the followinge wordes or wordes like unto them—in the presence of the witnesses whose names are below written." He divides his property into 3 parts—1st part to Margaret his wife, 2^d part between his sons "Nicholas, John, Richard, William & James equallie"—3^d part, after payment of his debts, funeral expenses, etc., to be divided "equallie between my three youngest sonnes—that is to saye, Richard William & James Mather."

Executors. Margaret his wife & John Mather his son.

Witness at the utteringe of the words Alexander Horrocks.

Inventory valued March 31st 1614 [probably meant for 1613 O. S. as the will is endorsed as proved 1613] by Christopher Horrocks, James Walnighte [?] Lawrence Browlawe Junior & James Roskove [Roscoe].

Summa totalis £165. 08. 04.

Proved 28 April 1614 by all the executors.

* This will is wrongly endorsed Nicholas Mather.

† Husbandman at this period generally meant what we now call a tenant-farmer.

Ralph Mather, of Atherton, 1614.

RALPH MATHER of Atherton in the parish of Leigh, 28 Feby. 1613[-14]. To be buried at Leigh,* Goods to be divided into 3 parts. First part to Elizabeth my wife. Second part equally among my children. My sons, Roger Mather, & Raufe Mather, my Daughters, Ellen Mather, & Margaret Mather. Third part to myself, for legacies, Debts &c. Residue to son & daus. Ralph, Ellen, & Marg^t. Mather equally. Exors Elizabeth my wife and Rauf my son. Overseers—Henry Greene & Symon Smith.—Item, to my brother John Mather, 6^s 8^d to my Brother Richard Mather 6^s 8^d to my sister Elizabeth Mather, 3^s 4^d.

Names mentioned among Debts—Henry Denton, John Reeve, James Meaneley, John Rogerson, Wm. Hulton Esq, Raufe Mather my son, Raufe Sothworth, Wm Hurste, John Hulton, John Houghton, Wm Echcersley, John Smith, cobler, The late wife of Robert Rigby.

Inventory by John Bradshawe, Rd Sothworth, John Astley, Chas. Greene, Rt. Morris, Rd. Battorsbie, 26 may 1614.

Proved 14 June 1614.

Ellen Mather, of Wigan, 1614.

ELLEN MATHER of Wigan, widow, 30 April 1614, late wife of Humphrey Mather late of Wigan, Tanner, To be buried at Wigan. My son Christopher Anderton. My brother Lawrence Maudisley. My sister Jennit Morrice. My cousin Ellen Langshawe. Elizabeth wife of Matt Markland, Elizabeth wife of Peter Marsh. My six sons, Christopher, Lawrence, Roger, William, James, & Nicholas. Overseers to have tuition of son Lawrence, & also of s^d Roger, W^m. James & Nicholas Mather, my younger sons. Roger to be a tanner.

Exor. Christopher Anderton.

Overseers. Dⁿ Gerrarde Masseye D.D. Rector of Wigan & Peter Marsh of Wigan, Gent.

Witnesses: Peter Marsh. Matt. Markland. Thos Briggs.

Proved 7 Sept 1614.

Gowther Mather, of Winwick, 1616.

GOWTHER MATHER of Winwicke husbandman 2 June, 13 James 1615. To be buried in my buriall within the parish church of Winwick. Goods to be divided into 3 parts, one for myself, the other for my wife & the third for my son Thomas Mather, in regard the rest of my children viz. Margaret & Jane my two daurs. already have had good portions. To daur. Jane Burton 5s. To daur Margaret Bretherton 5s. To Margaret Holcroft my granddaur, 1 black cow stirke of a year old. To Thomas Mather my grandson, 1 lamb &c. To Margerie Mather my mother in Lawe 5s. Residue to wife Anne Mather.

Exors. Son Thom^s. Mather & Gregorie Frend, Gent. Witnesses Nicholas Scaresbricke, Adam Coller, & Thomas Golden. Persons named under debts &c. Matthew Bretherton. Exors of Rich. Milner, Cather. Mason. Wm Towers. The officers at Winwicke, Thomas Golden, M^r Gregorie Frend, which he disbursed for me abt. my suit with John Kerfoote 35s. Tho. Golden, Hy. Towers, Hy. Sothworth, Roger Par, Humfrey Parr.

Inventory 10 June 1615 by adam Coller, Henry Towers, Matt. Bretherton, & Tho. Burton £100. 3. 9.

Proved 18 Oct. 1616, by Thomas Mather.

The renunciation of Gregory Friende is enclosed in the will.

* He was buried at Leigh church in May, 1614.

Ellis Mather, of Toxteth, 1617.

In the name of God Amen. I, ELLIS MATHER of Toxteth within the Countie of Lancaster within the Realme of England husbandman, beinge in p'fecte health & memorie prayed bee God for y^e same, yet calling to mynd the uncertaintie of mans life & that there sh^d bee no contention or variance about those goodes which it hath pleased God to bestowe on mee here, I do therefore ordaine & make this my last will & testament in manner & forme following. First I commit my soule into the handes of Allmightie God, hoping by the sufferings of Jesus Christ to be saved & to enjoy a joyfull resurrection with the reste of Gods children & so to be blessed for evermore.

Item I will that my bodie be committed to the Earthe in honeste comelie burriall. Item, my goodes & chattels landes & tenements debts wheresoever due & howsoever, my will ys that they be disposed of In manner & forme following, viz my messuages & tentes with all howses barnes & buildings etc in Toxteth with all other my landes & tenements goodes & chattels to bee put to the ordering & disposing of my trustie & well beloved friendes William Banester of Liupoole [Liverpool] Alderman, William ffoxe of Toxteth, Randle Mather my unkle & Myles Mather my brother to the uses hereafter mentioned & noe otherwise. viz the moitie of my house & grounds in Toxteth to be ockuppyed & used to the behoofe of Myles Mather my eldest son. The said Myles paying to my younger children the full wholl summe of twentye pounds of Lawfull Englishe money to be devyded by equal p'portion among them at such tyme as he shall come to the full age of twentye & one yeares.

Item: the other moitie to the use & behoofe of Elizabeth my wyffe for & towards the education & bringing up of my children in the feare of God.

Item. My will ys that my Lands & buildings in the Speake field be used & ockuppyed to the moste commoditie & profit of Richard, Thomas, William & Edwarde my naturall* children during all my tearme of yeares & Interest in the same & what further tearme may be had in the same to be to the p'fermente of my sonne Richard.

Item: My will is that my goodes & chattels be devyded into 3 parts, the first part whereof I give & bequeath unto Elizabeth my wyffe; the seconde to my children; the thirde I reserve to myself out of which besydes my bringinge out & discharging of my debts, the residue I give & bequeath unto my abovenamed younger children.

And to the end this my laste will & testamente accordinge to my desyre may be p'formed I doe appointe & ordaine the abovenamed W^m Banester & W^m ffoxe my true & lawfull executors hoping they will bee faithful & trustie herein. Item. my will & Desyre is that my brother in law Thomas Hodgsonn would be pleased to be overseer of this my will & Testament to see the same in all pointes p'formed.—my hand & seal the xv daie Sept. A D. 1616.

Debts oweinge unto mee.

John Tarleton on reckoninge between hym & me	50 ^{li} .
W ^m Griphith for a mare & a colte	4 ^{li} .
Alexander Warde of Boulton	12 ^s
Richard Partington for a mare to paye at Mich. 1617	3 ^{li} .
Ned Reshton	20 ^s
Bartin Mather my unkle due at purificato 1617	7 ^{li} .

* Natural here does not mean illegitimate.

John Windle oweth 10^{li} to Bartholemew Thomson }
 which I am suretie for. }
 My brother Hodgson about 4^{li}.
 Dettes oweinge by mee.
 To Mr Darbie of Liu'poole 13^{li}.
 Witnesses Edward Rushton Ellis Mather
 Thomas Woodes [this is only a copy]
 1617. A true and perfect Inventorie of goodes & chattels of Ellis Mather
 of Toxteth, as they were prysed & valewed by John Walker, W^m Horrockes,
 W^m Gill & Myles Mather the xix daie of Dec. 1616.
 Summa totalis 134^{li}. 2. 11.
 Proved January xxx. 1616[–17] by Executors.

John Mather, of Astley, 1617.

“JOHN MATHER of [Astley in] the p' rishe of Leigh. 25 May, 1617.
 To be buryed in my parishe church of Leighe* in my owne buryall [place]
 there as neare vnto my wyffe as may bee.” After debts paid “one halfe
 of my goodes amongst all my fyve children and also that my three youngest
 children have every one of them 20^s over and besides their parts.” Residue
 of other part to said children. Lamberte Partington of Tyldesley and
 Thomas Withington of Astley Exors.

Debts which I owe

Roger Younge	vi ^l .		
Lamberte Smethurste		vi ^s .	
John Gest	iiij ^l .	x ^s .	
ux. Thome Rysley	iiij ^{li} .	vi ^s .	viiij ^d .
Lamtle Partington		xl ^s .	
Jane Worsley		liij ^s .	iiij ^d . ob
Gyles Dunsteere to be paid at Martinmas	iiij ^l .	iiij ^s .	viiij ^d .
Mr. Henrie Trapes, [Trapps]		xxiiij ^s .	ix ^d .
Lamberte Tyldesley		xx ^s .	
Christopher Astley		xxiiij ^s .	
William Hope	iiij ^{li} .	ij ^s .	viiij ^d .

Debts oweinge to me

James Astley	iiiiij ^{li} .	xiiij ^s .	iiiiij ^d .
George Holcrofte		xxx ^s .	
John Walkden		xv ^s .	

Witnesses:

Lamberte Tyldesley
 Robert Cluarthe [Cleworth]
 Tho. Morse.

Inventory £64-2-8 prysed & valued by Christopher Astley, Hughe
 Mather, John Walkeden & Symond Mather, 29 May, 1617.

Proved by Executors, 4 July, 1617 (called of Astley in the parish of
 Leigh).

Thurstan Mather, of Hindley, 1619.

THURSTAN MATHER of Hindley. 22 February, 1618–19. To be buried
 at Wigan, Son Philip. Lease from Xpofer Stanynoght & others. My wife
 Margery. My 3 children Hamphrey, Jane and Elizabeth, Grandchild Gil-
 bert. Exors, wife Margery, son Philip. Overseers, my master Mr.
 Abraham Langton, & friend Wm. Latchford.

* He was buried at Leigh Church, 29 May, 1617.

Witnesses: Ja. Massye, Adam Aspull, Wm. Latchford, Randle Latchford, Abraham Langton.

Inventory 8 April, 1619, by Peter Langton, Wm. Langton, Richard Greene of Hindley, yeoman, Rich^d Ashton of Abraham yeoman, £135:1:0.
Proved 24 Nov. 1619.

Richard Mather, of Bedford, Lancashire, 1621.

RICHARD MATHER, of Bedford, Leigh, 17 January 1620[-1.] To be buried at Leigh.* All lands tents &c in Bedford to Allyce my wife during her life, if she remain unmarried—if she marry or live unchaste &c then &c to the heirs of my own body, failing to Hugh Mather, son of Hugh Mather of Tildesley & his heirs male, failing to James, another son of the said Hugh, failing to Thomas another son of the said Hugh, failing to John eldest son of the said Hugh, failing to the right heirs of the said Hugh. I give to Ellen Cawdall my sister, wife of Tho^s Cawdall the sum of 20^s. Rest of goods to Alice my wife & I make her exor.

Debts owing to me Richard Mather.

First. Ellis Greene oweth me for bord wages of himself for one quarter of a yeare after three pounds the yere the some of xv^s.
Item. Hugh Mather my father-in law vi^{li}.

Inventory 20 March 1620, £59 10. 10. by Christ^t Astley, John Ouldham, Thomas Nailor, W^m Crompton.

Proved 22 March 1620[-21.]

Joane Mather, of Warrington, Widow, 1621.

“In the name of God Amen, on the laste daie of September in the yeare of our God 1621. I JOANE MATHER, of Warrington in the Countie of Lancaster wydowe, sicke in bodie but of good & p^rfecte minde God I thank therefore doe make & ordayne this my laste will & testament in manner & form followinge.

Before all other thinges I leave my soule into the hands of Allmighty God the Father.—to Jesus Christe the son my redeemer & the Holie Ghost the spirit my sanctifier & my bodie to the earth from whence it came.

Item. I give & leave to Sister Hyde, £10

“ “ “ “ my brother W^mBrock, £10.

“ “ “ “ “ Ric^d Brock of Bunbury, £10.

“ “ “ “ his daughter Mary Brock, one of my beste gownes & £5 in money.

I give & bequeathe to Joane Bowden als. Johnson one fether bed one coveringe one blankett & one greate pottle also one Petticoate & one und^rcoate which I usually weare.”

A small bequest to “my god daughter Jane Gryce.” “The reste & remainder of my goodes moveable and immoveable quick & dead I will & bequeath to W^m Brocke my nephewe & his children.”

Executors: “My brother Richard Brocke & nephewe W^m Brocke.”

Witnesseth. John Wright, Lawrence Shepherd, John Bulling, W^m Brock, Anne Hyde, Joane Bowden.

Invent. by Lawrence Massie, John Dunbabyn, Ric^d Toppinge & Richard Boardman. 1st Oct 1621.

Summa totalis 219^{li}.

* He was buried at Leigh Church, 18 March, 1620-21.

John Mather, of Newton in Makerfield, 1624.

JOHN MATHER of Newton in Makerfield [in the parish of Winwick] yeoman 22 March 20 James [1623]. To be buried at Winwick. Thomas son and heir apparent under age. Margaret my now wife. John Mather of Lowton my natural father to have property in Newton and Golborne during the minority of Thomas. Immen Mather my daughter named.

Witnesses Thomas Liptrot, Henry Byrom.

Inventory "praysed by foure honeste men" Hy. Byrom, Richard Baxter, John Johnssonne, & Thos. Storrope [Stirrop], 1 April 1624, £55. 10. 8. An addition to the inventory made 28 Mar. 1625-6; in it are mentioned John Mather father of the deceased, Richard Mather his youngest brother, Jane Hasleden his sister in law, Wm Mather his brother. Thos Mather, Roger Greene his brother in Law & his children, John Ridyard, blacksmith, Margaret Mather and his Fellow Churchwardens [of Winwick].

Proved May 1624.

Raphe Mather, of Warrington, 1625.

RAPHE MATHER of (Conies Corner] Warrington yeoman.

Inventory 13 Oct 1624. £231. 17. 6.

His father-in-laws house. House at Conies corner. Richard Baxter. Goulden Cooke. John Cooke. Peter Spakeman. Mr [or W^m] Bispham. Ellen Spakeman, his sister-in-law. John Higginson. Thomas Miller. Peter Spakeman's field. Raphe Mather of Radcliffe Bridge. John Cook of Winwick. Thomas Highfield. James Boyde. W^m Mather & wife. Thomas Mather his father. Margery wife of s^d Thomas. John Dytchfield. Mr [or W^m] Brooke.

Appraised by Thomas Bisphome. Nathan Ashworth. Geffrey Wilkinson. Henry Mather.

Proved 19 Sept. 1625.

Richard Mather, of Lowton, 1626.

RICHARD MATHER of Lowton, yeoman, 21st Sept. 1626. One third of lands etc to Catherine, my nowe wife for life. The other two thirds to my son John Mather during the life of s^d Catherine, & after her decease my son John to have all lands etc to him & his heirs for ever. Son Nicholas Mather.

Exors John Mather, son.

Overseers Hamlet Warburton my son-in-law & Hy Winterbothome of Kenyon Sen^r.

Witnesses: Nicholas Mather. John Mather. John Winterbothome.

Inventory by Hy Byrom, John Mather, Geo Darwell, Hy Winterbothome, 29 Sept. 1626. £52. 8. 8.

Proved 12 Oct. 1626.

[To be continued.]

RESPECT FOR ANCESTORS.—They who care nothing for their ancestors are wanting in respect for themselves: they deserve to be treated with contempt by their posterity. Those who respect and venerate the memory of their forefathers will be led, not by vanity but by filial affection,—by a pious reverence to treasure up their memories.—HON. WILLIAM WHITING, LL.D.

THE SNOW GENEALOGY.

By Mrs. M. L. T. ALDEN, of Troy, N. Y.

[Continued from page 86.]

2. MARK² SNOW (continued).

The will of his wife, Mrs. Jane Snow, is as follows:

The Will of Jane Snow.

In the name of God, Amen. I, Jane Snow, widow, of Harwich, being weak of body, but of sound and disposing memory, blessed be God for it, do make this my last will & testament in manner following; That is to say, first and principally, I resign my soul into ye merciful hand of Almighty God, my Creator, assuredly hoping through ye merits of my blessed Savior to obtain the pardon & remission all my sins; and my body I commit to the earth whence it was taken, to be decently buried at ye discretion of my executors hereafter named. And as for the temporal estate that God has given me I dispose of it as followeth:

Imp. I give to my son, Nicholas Snow, my Casin and ewer, and small brass kettle and one spit.

It. I give unto my son Thomas Snow, one copper kettle.

It. I give to my son, Prince Snow, my great iron kettle.

It. For my cattle, my will is that they be equally divided among all my children.

It. I give to Anne Atwood a pewter wine cup, and a dram cup, & a sucking bottle.

It. I give my cabinet unto my grand child Jane Nickerson.

It. I give my little trunk unto my grand child Jane Snow.

Furthermore my will is, that ye rest of my moveable estate be equally divided betwixt my two daughters, Mary & Sarah.

Furthermore, I do appoint my son Nicholas Snow, and my brother Jonathan Sparrow, for to see this my last will performed.

As witness my hand and seal, this twenty and first day of December, 1703.

Signed, Sealed & delivered

in presence of us.

Mary Sparrow.

Martha Cobb.

her
JANE + SNOW.
mark.

The above will proved July 2, 1712.

3. MARY² SNOW (*Nicholas*¹), born about 1630, probably in Plymouth; married about 1650 Thomas Paine, who came from Kent, England, in 1622, and was then aged "10 or 12," and who died in Eastham, where his children were born. Mr. Josiah Paine writes: "Mary Snow, who married Thomas Paine, I think was among the eldest of Nicholas Snow's children. She was doubtless a very remarkable woman. Her son John, to whom we are indebted for much respecting her, was lavish in his praise of her. Her seven sons all were men of character, and highly respected in towns in which they settled. Four of the grandsons were ministers." * * * "It is quite strange that Nicholas Snow did not give the names of his daughters in his will. It could not have been for his dislike of them, for those whose history has reached our time appear to have been women of the first order. Mary (Snow) Paine died in 1704, and her distinguished son, Dea. John Paine, great grandfather of John Howard Payne, left in verses much relating to her, showing she possessed many excellent traits of character." Children:

- i. MARY³ PAINE, m. James Rogers, son of Lieut. Joseph Rogers of the Mayflower band, Jan. 11, 1670. He d. in 1678, and she again m. Israel Cole, son of Daniel and Ruth (Chandler) Cole of Eastham, April 24, 1679. By both husbands she had five children. Israel Cole was the wealthiest man in Eastham of his time. He died in 1724. His wife then dead.
 - ii. SAMUEL PAINE, b. about 1652; m. Patience, dau. of Maj. John and Mercy (Prence) Freeman of Eastham, Jan. 31, 1682. He d. Oct. 13, 1712. He had nine children. He lived in Eastham. Descendants widely scattered. Ancestor of Josiah Paine, Harwich. His widow d. Feb. 15, 1745.
 - iii. THOMAS PAINE, b. in the year 1657; m. for his first wife, Hannah, dau. of Jonathan and Phebe (Watson) Shaw, Aug. 5, 1678. She d. July 24, 1713, aged 51. He m. for his second wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Eairs of Boston, March 8, 1714-15. He d. at Truro, where he settled June 23, 1721, aged 64. He was a prominent man. He had fourteen children.
 - iv. ELIEZAR PAINE, b. March 10, 1658.
 - v. ELISHA PAINE, m. Rebecca Doane, dau. of John and Abigail Doane of Eastham, Jan. 20, 1685. He resided in Eastham, Barnstable, and Canterbury, Conn. He d. at the latter place Feb. 4, 1735. His wife d. very aged, Dec. 19, 1758. He was a prominent man in Canterbury. He had three sons, who were Newlight ministers. He had ten children. Descendants scattered. The late Hon. Abraham Payne of Providence, R. I., was a descendant.
 - vi. JOHN PAINE, b. March 14, 1660-1; m. for his first wife Bennet Freeman, dau. of Maj. John and Mercy (Prence) Freeman, March 14, 1689. She d. May 30, 1716. He m. for his second wife, Alice, dau. of Nathaniel and Hannah (Prence) Mayo, March 3, 1719-20. He d. at Eastham, now Orleans, Oct. 26, 1731, aged 70 years. She survived him, and d. Oct. 12, 1748, in her 63d year. He was an eminent citizen of Eastham. He had by both wives eighteen children. John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home," was a great grandson.
 - vii. NICHOLAS PAINE, m. Hannah Higgins, dau. of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Rogers) Higgins, and settled in Eastham. He d. in 1733. His wife Hannah d. Jan. 24, 1731-2. He had seven children. His only son, Philip, d. unm. at the age of 21 years.
 - viii. JAMES PAINE, b. July 6, 1665; m. Bethiah Thacher, dau. of Hon. John and Rebecca (Winslow) Thacher of Yarmouth, April 9, 1691. He settled in Barnstable, Mass., where he d. Nov. 17, 1728. His wife, Bethiah, d. July 8, 1734. He had seven children. His son Thomas, b. April 9, 1694, graduated at Harvard College, and settled in the ministry at Weymouth, was the father of Hon. Robert Treat Paine, the distinguished lawyer, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.
 - ix. JOSEPH PAINE, the youngest son, m. Patience, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Prence) Sparrow of Eastham, May 27, 1691. He settled in Harwich, that part now Brewster. He was one of the founders of the First Church in Harwich in 1700. He was a prominent man. He d. of a fever Oct. 1, 1712. His widow m. John Jenkins of Barnstable, Nov. 28, 1715. She d. Oct. 28, 1745. He had eleven children. His descendants widely scattered; many reside in Maine. Prof. J. K. Paine, of Harvard College, is a descendant.
 - x. DORCAS PAINE, m. Benjamin Vickerie of Hull, Mass., about 1689. She d. at the birth of her youngest child, Oct. 30, 1707. She had seven children.
4. SARAH² SNOW (*Nicholas*¹), born probably in Plymouth, about 1632; married Jan. 25, 1654-5, William Walker, of Eastham, born 1620 in England.—(See Walker Genealogy.) Freeman's History of Cape Cod, Vol. II., page 367, says he came over in 1635, aged fifteen; in Hingham, 1636. He died at an advanced age. His will was proved

1703. His name is on the list of those able to bear arms in 1643; admitted to freedom June 3, 1656. Tradition says he lived on the North Bank of the great Pond, about 500 yards west of his father-in-law, Nicholas Snow. I cannot find when his wife died. Children:

- i. JOHN³ WALKER, b. Nov. 24, 1655; killed by the Indians in their assault upon Eastham in 1676.
- ii. WILLIAM³ WALKER, b. Oct. 12, 1657; d. young.
- iii. WILLIAM³ WALKER, b. Aug. 16, 1659. He d. January, 1743-4; m. and had: (1) *William*,⁴ b. 1692-3; (2) *Mehitable*, m. John Knowles; (3) *John*; (4) *Susanna*, m. Jonathan Collins.
- iv. SARAH³ WALKER, b. July 30, 1662; not mentioned in her father's will.
- v. ELIZABETH³ WALKER, b. Sept. 28, 1664; spoken of in her father's will by her maiden name.
- vi. JABEZ³ WALKER, b. July 8, 1668, d. 1742; m. Elizabeth —, and had: (1) *Richard*,⁴ b. June 12, 1695, m. Joanna Tomline of Needham; (2) *Rejoice*, b. May 13, 1697, m. Joseph Leven of Plymouth; (3) *Mary*, b. Sept. 14, 1699, m. John Berry of Yarmouth; (4) *Jeremiah*, b. Sept. 17, 1702, m. Esther Tomlin; (5) *Mercy*, b. November, 1704, m. Nathaniel Smith of Harwich; (6) *Jabez*, b. —, m. July, 1748, Sarah Atwood of Provincetown; (7) *Sarah*, m. Nathaniel Higgins, Aug. 7, 1727, second wife; (8) *Patience*, m. Oct. 15, 1747, William Chase of Harwich.

5. Lieut. JOSEPH² SNOW (*Nicholas*¹), born probably in Plymouth, about 1634; married once, at least, Mary —. He died Jan. 3, 1722-3. His wife was alive in 1717. Children, born in Eastham:

21. i. JOSEPH,³ b. Nov. 24, 1671.
22. ii. BENJAMIN, b. June 9, 1673.
- iii. MARY, b. Oct. 17, 1674; dead in 1717.
23. iv. SARAH, b. April 30, 1677.
24. v. RUTH, b. Oct. 14, 1679.
25. vi. STEPHEN, b. Feb. 24, 1681.
26. vii. LYDIA, b. July 20, 1684.
- viii. REBECCA, b. Dec. 4, 1686; unkm. in 1717.
27. ix. JAMES, b. March 31, 1689.
- x. JANE, b. March 27, 1692; either she or her sister Mary m. a Hamilton, and had a child, Rebecca Hamilton, alive in 1717, while the mother was probably dead, as she was not mentioned in Lieut. Joseph Snow's will.
28. xi. JOSIAH, b. Nov. 27, 1694.

The Will of Joseph Snow, of Eastham.

In the name of God, Amen. The twenty-third day of November, 1717. I, Joseph Snow of Eastham, in the County of Barnstable in the province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, yoeman, being stricken in years, and not knowing how soon it may please the Lord to put an end to this my frail and mortal life, & being yet sound in knowledge, memory, & understanding, do make this my last will and testament in manner & form following; that is to say first of all I recommend my soul to the mercy of God in Jesus Christ, and my body to the earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my executors hereafter named, and as to such worldly estate as I have, I dispose of, give & bequeath in manner following; that is to say after my just debts & funeral charges are paid.

I give & bequeath to my two grandsons, namely, Nathaniel Snow & Joseph Snow, to them, their heirs and assigns forever, one half of my lot of meadow at Lieut Island, next the southerly side of said Island, near the great rock; that is to say, one third of said half to Nathaniel, and two thirds of said half to Joseph. Also I give to them my sd two grandsons, and to their heirs and assigns forever, equally alike, one third part of my wood lot, of upland, on the southerly side the fresh brook, laid out & set to me in the last division of land.

Item, I give & bequeath to my son Benjamin Snow, and to his heirs & assigns forever, one quarter part of my lot of Meadow lying on the southerly side of Lieut. Island, near the great rock. Item, I give to my son Stephen Snow, and

to his heirs & assigns forever, one third part of my meadow at Silver Spring, with one third part of all my upland there adjoining. Item, I give to my son James Snow, and to his heirs & assigns forever, one quarter part of my lot of meadow, lying on the southerly side of Left. Island, near the great Rock, and also one third part of my meadow at Silver Spring, with one third part of all my upland there adjoining. Item, I give to my son Josiah Snow, and to his heirs and assigns forever, all my homestead or house lot, with all my housing, only in case my wife Mary Snow out lives me, then she shall have the use and improvement of third part thereof during the time she continues to be my widow; also I give to my son Josiah Snow all that plain lot of land, adjoining to my homestead, laid out in the former division and also my tenement lot adjoining, laid out in the former division; also my wood lot laid out in ye last division on ye southerly side of the Fresh Brook; also my plain lot laid out in ye last division near my homestead; also all my part of meadow at Left Island, called a money share in the division of meadow; also one third part of my meadow at Silver Spring, with one third part of my upland there adjoining all to him & his heirs & assigns forever. Item I give unto my daughter Lydia Lincoln, and to her heirs and assigns forever, one third part of my wood lot of land in the last division on the southerly side the Fresh Brook. Item, I give to my wife, Mary Snow, my best bed and the bedding thereto belonging; also, I give her one cow & six sheep, and all her wearing clothes both woolen & linen. Item All the rest of my personal estate, I give one half part thereof equally to be divided among my four daughters & grand daughters, namely, Sarah Young, Lydia Lincoln, Ruth Brown, Rebecca Snow & Rebecca Hamilton, and the other half part thereof to and among my four sons, and two grandsons, namely Benjamin Snow, Stephen Snow, James Snow, Josiah Snow and my two grandsons, namely, Nathaniel Snow and Joseph Snow between them, to have one equal part with my said sons, and in case my right in common meadow should ever be divided, then my said sons & grandsons to have the same equally alike among them to their heirs & assigns forever.

And I constitute & appoint my aforesaid son James Snow, executor of this my last will & testament. In witness thereof I do hereunto set my hand and seal the day & year above written.

Witnessed, signed, sealed & declared
to be his last will & testament in the
presence of

mark
JOSEPH † SNOW.
his

Joseph Doane.

Mary + Doane.

John Shaw.

Barnstable Co. Records.

[To be continued.]

THE ORIGIN AND ANCESTRY OF REV. THOMAS HOOKER.

A paper prepared by Commander EDWARD HOOKER, U.S.N., and read before the Hooker gathering, August, 1892.

FROM whence came Rev. Thomas Hooker? Of the origin and ancestry of Rev. Thomas Hooker, we have no knowledge whatever, beyond the probability that his father's name was Thomas, and that his father had a brother named John.

It has been asserted that Mr. Hooker was born at Marfield, Leicestershire, England, but no authority is given for this assertion, and the most exhaustive searches having utterly failed to produce

any evidence corroborative of this assertion, the conclusion was reached many years ago that the assertion was incorrect, while the inquiries made seem to show conclusively that Rev. Thomas Hooker had nothing whatever to do with Marfield.

While the Marfield story is swept away, a mere myth of the past, no evidence has as yet been brought to light which gives any positive information as to the region from which Mr. Hooker came or the family to which he belonged, and, in the absence of all positive information regarding this matter, the only course to pursue is to collate such suggestive data as can be found, and present it in as concise form as possible, that those who wish may deduce from it their own conclusions.

From a period ante-dating the reign of King Henry VIII. and to a time long after the "Restoration," there was in the South of England a noted family of Hookers. They were possessed of wealth, rank and social position, and they intermarried with England's proud old families. They were scholars, disputants and authors whose books, written three hundred years ago, are today found as valued books of reference in the larger libraries.

From some points in these books we learn that while they were loyal to their King and undoubtedly recognized the divine authority of the kingly office, they gave careful thought to sociological matters and entertained what may be considered as at that time advanced sociologic ideas, as,—that the people were the proper source of power; that society was constituted for the greatest good to the greatest number; that all men were equal before the law.

Some time before Rev. Thomas Hooker was born there was produced a written constitution for governmental purposes, and this constitution must have been a revelation to these liberal-minded students of sociology in the south of England, for it embodied the ideas which they entertained. It elucidated the theories which they had advocated. It was a solution of the social problem to which they had, with doubtful success, devoted careful thought and laborious study, and there can be no doubt, even if no evidence existed of it, that this embodiment of their social ideas gave great satisfaction to these liberal sociologists and was carefully observed by them.

This old constitutional government continued until long after the Connecticut Colony had been founded, and there cannot be any question that Thomas Hooker and the other founders of Connecticut Colony were thoroughly acquainted with this older constitution and the success attending its working, and doubtless they had this clearly in mind when they adopted the Connecticut form of government so nearly upon the basis of this older constitution, if indeed they did not have a copy of that older constitution before them when they worked out their social problems and established their governmental forms and methods.

Here then we have a noted family of Hookers, possessing the

same characteristics for which Rev. Thomas Hooker was noted, entertaining the same sociologic ideas which he entertained and to which he gave force in the Colony of Connecticut. And around this family of Hookers we find towns, villages and parishes, bearing names which are familiar to us as names of Connecticut towns. And here too were found families having names which we find in Mr. Hooker's company, and among the founders of Connecticut.

In this family of Hookers we find that the stock names were John, Thomas, Richard, Roger, Dorothy, Joanna, Mary—the very names we find in Thomas Hooker's family.

There is little question that Rev. Thomas Hooker's father was named Thomas, and in that family of Hookers we find a Thomas Hooker, born about the middle of the sixteenth century, and who was probably between thirty and forty years of age when Rev. Thomas Hooker was born.

The Rawson family, in seeking their pedigree, find as one of their ancestors, John Hooker, a brother of the father of Rev. Thomas Hooker. And in this south of England family of Hookers we find a son John, brother of the Thomas before mentioned.

The intimate personal friendship between Thomas Hooker and John Pym can scarcely be questioned. They were of the same age, entertained the same sociologic views, and advocated the same theories and the same reforms. And many years ago the assertion was made that Anna Hooker, the wife of John Pym, was a sister of Rev. Thomas Hooker, and the assertion was also made that Rev. Thomas Hooker's wife was a sister of John Pym.

Anna Hooker, the wife of John Pym, however, was the daughter of John Hooker, and therefore could not be the sister of Rev. Thomas Hooker, whose father was named Thomas; but she may have been a daughter of that John Hooker who was a brother of Rev. Thomas Hooker's father, and thus have been an own cousin to Rev. Thomas Hooker. Of that, however, we have no positive information.

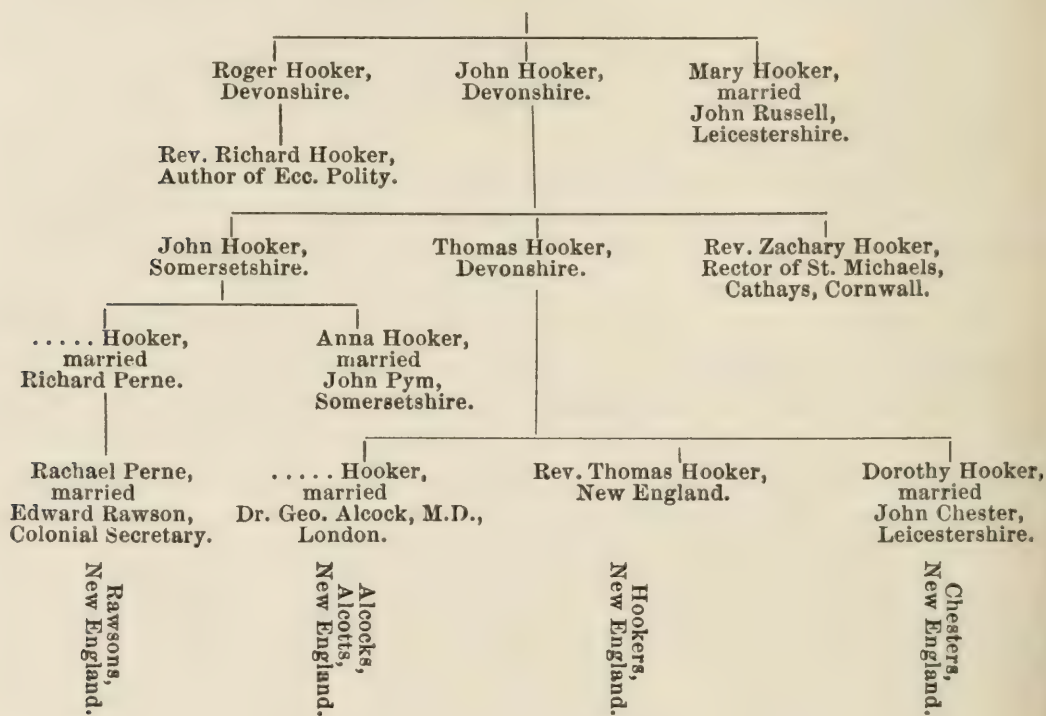
We have no evidence that assures us that the wife of Rev. Thomas Hooker was the sister of John Pym; but in view of the relations existing between the two men, and in the utter absence of all information as to who the wife of Rev. Thomas Hooker was, together with the fact that John Pym's wife was a Hooker, and the possibility that she may have been a cousin of Rev. Thomas Hooker, we may reasonably consider it at least a possibility that Rev. Thomas Hooker's wife was a sister of John Pym.

The seat of the Pym family was in the south of England, and at not a great distance from the seat of this Hooker family; and, though we have no positive evidence upon the matter, we may, from the similarity of characteristics and the community of sentiments, very properly conclude that the two families were well known and intimately associated with each other, and there is a strong proba-

bility that Anna Hooker, the wife of John Pym, was from this Hooker family in the south of England.

So far as known, no evidence exists that positively assures us that Rev. Thomas Hooker belonged to that family of Hookers, but this suggestion is presented very forcibly to us. If Rev. Thomas Hooker did not belong to that family of Hookers, then we have spread out before us one of the most wonderful chapters of coincidences the world has ever produced.

The following chart of probability is based upon the data from which this paper has been prepared :



CERTIFICATES OF HEAD RIGHTS IN THE COUNTY COURT OF LOWER NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

By J. HENRY LEA, Esq., Cedarhurst, Fairhaven, Mass.

[Continued from page 71.]

15 Apr. 1651.—Certf. granted to Henery Barbowe for 50 acres for his own trans.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Richard Joanes for 100 acres for trans. of George Woohal & Charles Hodges.

28 Apr. 1651.—Certf. granted to James Thelaball (39) for 500 acres for

trans. of 10 psons, vizt., John Aris, Robte Winter, Wm: Aunger, Alex Masse, Sarah Mincher, John Glover, Anne Meale, John Milleger, Antony Wilkeson & Alex Mouse.

15 Aug. 1651.—Certf. granted to John Godfrey (40) for 250 acres for trans. of 5 psons, vizt., William Lumbers, W^m Sherman, Samuel A lad, Susan Hall & Anne Coleman.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to xpofer Burrowes for 240 acres for trans. of 5 psons—Henry Halstead, Mary Tyler, John Townsend, Eliz: Churcheth & Thomas Lawton.

30 Oct. 1651.—Certs. granted to Savill Gaskin for 150 acres for trans of 3 psons—Ann Byard, Donking Glass & Margaret Hodges.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Lancaster Lovett for 200 acres for trans. of 4 psons—James fflahartie, Garrett Burrey, Sarah Thompson & John kirke.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Job Chandler for 300 acres for trans. of 6 psons vizt., Job Chandler, Allexander Simprecks, Daniell Gerdan, Archiball Wahoope, Rose Springe & Humfrey Twilley.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to John Walford for 50 acres for trans. of Judith Watson.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Thomas Willoughby (41) Junr. for 350 acres for trans of 7 psons vizt., Jane Latham, Amy White, Edward Nickson, John Dawyes, John Moebly, John Potter & John Peade.

Ibid.—Certf. to same for 850 acres for trans of 17 persons—Richard Barker, ffrancis Doue, ffrancis Vaughan, Ambrose Alford, William Churchman, Thomas Bately, William Createn, Maudlin Parker, Wm: Amison, Joane Smith, Tobias Juman, Manuell Dolveere, William Deane, Anne Watkins, Thomas Soeby, Henry Howst, & John Vinton.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Ensigne Thomas keeling for 250 acres for trans. of 5 psons viz. James Lyncey, Henry Bond, Robte Sorrell, ffrancis Seere & Elizabeth Billings.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to William Basnett for 450 acres for trans. of 9 psons—Robte Peirsopher & his sonne, John Hasnett (*qu. Basnett?*) Thomas Dickson, Martin Cole, Anne Morris, Elizabeth Bouden, Gilbert ffench & Richard Sutton.

15 Dec. 1651.—Certf. granted to William Daynes for 300 acres for trans. of six Negroes.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Edward Hall (42) thelder for 400 acres for trans of 8 psons—Daniell Needham, John Jenkins, Daniell Doone, Anne Graues, William White, Elizabeth Huttebell, John White & Katherine Simpson.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Henery Woodhouse gent. for 400 acres for trans. of 8 psons viz. John Smith, Peter White, Edward Parrett, James Riccard, Mary a maide servant, John Hopwood, Dorbis Sexton & Hona Maria Hendrickson.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Thomas Allen for 250 acres for trans. of 5 psons viz. himselfe, Griffin Gwin, George Beasley, Henery Shade & Sarah a maide servant.

15 Jan. 1651[–2].—Certf. granted to Richard Pinner for 150 acres for himselfe, Milicent Simonds & Sarah Tery.

1 June 1652.—Certf. granted to Simond Handcocke for 200 acres for 4 psons vizt. Randall Hewett, John Cooper, Simon Robinson & George Gay.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to same for 200 acres for James Outhery, George Hudson, Peter Weldinge & Richard Bitoge.

16 Aug. 1652.—Certf. granted to Jsacke Morgan (43) for 150 acres for trans of 3 psons vizt. himselfe, Mary Shewell & Anne Littleton.

15 Oct. 1652.—Certf. granted to John Chandler for 150 acres for 3 psons vizt. himselfe, Edmund Maydunoe & Thomas Kelly.

11 Dec. 1652.—Certf. granted to George Asball for 350 acres for 7 psons Richard Walker, Leven Butler, Raffe Synes, Thomas Cheswell, John Banks, William Panyer & Mary Storey.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Robert Capps for 200 acres vizt. for 3 psons himself, Robte Springe, Jsabell Hingle & John Gregman.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to John Hatton for 300 acres for 6 psons viz. John Harris, Edmund yeomans, John Searle, James Jenkins, xpofer Vaughan & Thomas Atkinson.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Richard Sternell for 550 acres for 11 psons vizt. by himselfe transported 4, vizt. Richard Tompson, Richard Joanes, Daniell Pulson & John Rey; by ye assigmt: of John Lownes—Wm: Eale, George Gosdon, Mary a Negro, Henry Lambert, Mary Gouldsmith, John Lownes & his wife.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Bartholemew Hoskins for 50 acres for trans of Thomas Routinge.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Thomas Hall for 100 acres for 2 psons vizt. Owen Daniell & John Kelson.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to John Godfrey for 50 acres for trans of Alexander Gwinn.

17 Jan. 1652.—Certf. granted to John Bigge for 100 acres for 2 psons vizt. John Bigge & Joseph Hutt.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Thomas Goodrich gent for 1250 acres for 13 psons, 9 whereof ye sd Goodrich hath assigned unto Peter Sexton, vizt. himselfe, Anne his wife & 7 negroes.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to John Sidney, gent., for 100 acres for 2 psons viz. Thomas Everard & Bridgett Ellenor.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to John Porter thelder for 200 acres for 4 psons. Sarah Smith, Robte: Peacocke, Daniell Douglas & Daniell Macklude.

16 Feb. 1652.—Certf. granted to Thomas Browne for 100 acres for trans of himselfe & Anne his wife.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Simond Peeters for 50 acres for trans of Alice Springwell.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Richard Hargraue (44) for 50 acres for one person (*not named*).

15 Apr. 1653.—Certf. granted to Edmund Bowman for 200 acres for 4 persons vizt. himself, Thomas Scarbrooke, Richard Knight & Edward Powell.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Laurence Phillipps for 300 acres for 6 persons vizt. Anne ffinch, Mary Stanton, John Cause, John Miller, William Stevens & Richard Harlowe (The 2 first assigned over to Robte Woodye).

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Lewes ffarmall for 100 acres for 2 persons vz. Alexander fforman & Elizabeth Price.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Thomas Smith for 250 acres for 5 persons vizt. Elizabeth Kewer, Thomas Smith, Sarah Smith, Jane Smith & Elizabeth Smith.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Leift. Coll. Cornelius Loyd for 300 acres for 6 persons vizt. Wiff y^e Souldier, Thomas Lewes, Lewes Morgan, Two Scotchmen & Susana a maide servant. These six assigned to Bartholemew Hoskins.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Robte Woody for 50 acres for transportation of himselfe.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Thomas Willoughby Jun^r for 800 acres for 16 persons viz. Mary Bennett, Allexander Bell, John Bell, John Gore, Joseph Toogood, Peter Bauden, James Wichard, Richard Draper, John Muckeallen, William ffell, Paul Trigge, Grace Trigg, John Sarridge, Daniell Snoddy, Matthew Hancocke & George Hill.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to John Rigge for 100 acres for 2 persons viz. Mary Shurlocke & John Rigge.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Elizabeth Sibley vid. for 650 acres for 13 persons vz. Mary Evens, Barbara Carter, Anne Blacke, James Milicent, David Southerley, Thomas Shrewe, Allexander Macke Allestre, Andrew Wolson, John Greene, John Peate, Arthur Watson, William Hall, Thomas Dunton—all assigned to Jasper Hodgkinson.

16 May 1653.—Certf. granted to Giles Collins for 100 acres for 2 persons viz. Nathaniel Wilson & John Everitt.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Robte Powes for 250 acres for 5 persons viz. Robte Powes sen., John Powes, Mary Tudman, James Miller & William Griffin.

Ibid.—Certf. to John Custis (45) for 100 acres for trans. of Davy Tompson & George Such.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to John Godfrey for 50 acres for trans. of one maide servant assigned to him by John Holmes.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Simond Cornix for 650 acres for 13 persons vz. Jane Cornix, Martha Cornix, & William Cornix, Thomas Cornix, Jane Simons, William Patience, George Lawson, Plummer Bray, John Jennings, John Sealey, Thomas Gregory, John Turner & John Brocke.

15 June 1653.—Certf. granted to George kempe for 200 acres for 4 persons vz. Dorothy Wincoth, Peter Joyce, John Blunt & Nathanell Gibbs.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to William Robinson for 200 acres for 4 persons vz. Wm Robinson sen, Wm Robinson Jun^r, Susanna Robinson & Daniell Makey (assigned to George Kempe).

15 Aug. 1653.—Certf. granted to George Gleane for 250 acres for 5 persons—vizt. himselfe, Mary his wife, George Clane y^e younger (*sic*), Anthony Clarke & Anne Maston.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to William Johnson (46) for 50 acres for trans. of ffrances Thompson.

Ibid.—Certf. granted to Mary Burrowes for 100 acres for 2 persons vz. John Townsend & Elizabeth Chackett.

11 Nov. 1653.—Certf. granted to John Taylor for 350 acres for 7 persons vz. Wm: Savige, Anne Savige, ffran: Savige, Robte Savige, Wm: Kinge, Joseph Dozerell & Mary a maide servant.

25 Dec. 1653.—Certf. granted to Simond Overzee, merchant, for 450 acres for trans. of 9 persons vizt. Wm. Andrewes, darbye kelly, Anne Breake, Christian Christiance, Margaret Sibble, Wm: Hill, Theophilus Rogers, Addam Christiance & Katherine Eale.

Ibid.—Certf. to John ffinch for 50 acres for his own transportation.

Ibid.—Certf. to Richard Joanes for 50 acres for trans. of John Make-fashion.

Ibid.—Certf. to John Smith for 250 acres for 5 persons vz. himselfe, Anne Smith, Gyles Smith, John Chase & Thomas Duke.

Ibid.—Certf. to Lemuel Mason, gent., for 250 acres for 5 persons, vizt. Robte Bucklar, Thomas Wilmot, James Meroy, Phillipp Browne & Blacke Jacke.

Ibid.—Certf. to Christopher Rivers for 150 acres for 3 persons vz. Anne Jackson, William Morris & Thomas Morgan.

Ibid.—Certf. to James Johnson for 300 acres for 6 persons vizt. Margaret Guy, Elizabeth Hughes, Elizabeth Wimbleton, John Prescott, Richard Joanes & John Owens.

16 Jan. 1653.—Certf. to Richard Joanes for 100 acres for Charles Hodges & Charles Waheb.

15 Feb. 1653.—Certf. to Thomas Greene for 300 acres for 6 persons vz. Jane Harvey, Thomas Harvey, John Haule, William Scott, James Bradshawe & Thomas Browne.

22 Mar. 1653.—Certf. to Thomas Daynes, gent., for 300 acres for 6 persons—Mary Jackson, Edward Deuse, Robert Meale, Joane Porter, Thomas Potter & Edward Barnes.

Ibid.—Certf. to Lancaster Lovett for 100 acres for 2 persons—Archbell Hunter & Gabriell Johnston.

18 Apr. 1654.—Certf. to Moses Linton for 200 acres for 4 persons—Penelope Gilbert, John Bradshawe, Dorothy Bright & Augustus Addison.

Ibid.—Certf. to Richard Withurst for 200 acres for Allexander Rose, Daniell Maswillo, Dough Gomogh & Margaret souleman.

22 June 1654.—Certf. to Richard Conquest, gent., for 100 acres for John Gray & Sarah Miller.

15 Sept. 1654.—Certf. to Edmund Bowman, m^rchant, for 450 acres for Margaret Bowman, Sarah Bowman, Garthred Bowman, ffrancis Cutur, Elizabeth Durham, John Ayagin (*or Agagin*), Davye Line, Jane Miller & Mary Price.

Ibid.—Certf. to John Pigott (47), m^rchant, for 150 acres for Richard Goldstone, John Aylett & Richard Gardner.

Ibid.—Certf. to Thomas Wright for 300 acres for Mathew Smith, John Magdewell, Jane skate, Mary Ralph, Thomas Ward & Mathewe Roods.

21 Sept. 1654.—Certf. to Capt. Thomas Willoughby for 300 acres for Alice Willoughby, Thomas Willoughby, Elizabeth Willoughby, Edward fletcher, Edmond Dowland & Thomas Gee.

Ibid.—Thomas Bridge (48) for 250 acres for Thomas Pickrell, Will Griffen, John Mickey, William Stanley & George Armstrong.

Ibid.—Certf. to Lemuel Mason, gent., for 50 acres for trans. of Mabill a maid servant & assigned to y^e Capt. Willoughby.

15 Nov. 1654.—Certf. to Henry Snayle for 100 acres for Ann Hewes & Richard Power.

Ibid.—Certf. to Timothy Jues (*Ives*) for 100 acres for himself & Margarete his wife.

15 Jan. 1654.—Certf. to John Greene for 200 acres for Richard Greene, Katherine Greene, ffrancis Teeling & Abigail Turner.

15 Feb. 1654.—Certf. to James Thelaball for 200 acres for Anthony Wilkinson, John Glover, John Griffen & Anne Neale.

Ibid.—Certf. to same for 100 acres for John Milligen & Anne Masten.

16 Apr. 1655.—Certf. to William Langley (49) for 50 acres for John Thompson.

15 Nov. 1655.—Certf. to Henery Westgate for 250 acres for John Browne, Morgan Jones, Mathew Henderson, Ellen Westgate, his now wife, & Thomas Woolmer w^{ch} said Tho: Woolmer was formerly pved due by oath of Mr. Mason.

4 Jan. 1655.—Certf. to Josias Townsend for 100 acres for himself & his wife.

Ibid.—Certf. to Jn^o Johnson for 100 acres for himself & Jane his wife.

Ibid.—Certf. to George Johnson for 50 acres for his own trans.

15 Jan. 1655.—Certf. to Tho: Hallaway for 150 acres for Alice Coley, Sara Nemeerall & Margaret Riall.

Ibid.—Certf. to Stephen Key for 250 acres for himself, Elizabeth his wife & Wm: Buckeland. And by Lanill Gaskin for 2 persons Elizabeth his wife & James Mullekens.

15 Feb. 1655.—Certf. to Capt. ffran: Emperor for 250 for John Townsend, Charles Blancherell, Jn^o Scott, Elizabeth Church & Elizabeth Barne.

Ibid.—Certf. to Mr. John Martin for 550 acres for Daniel Hoser, Rich^d: midleton, fran: Gray, Hen: Smith, Simon Cooks, dorethy Mason (50), Jn^o Andersbe, Wm: Blacke, Daudid anderson, Wm: shawe & Hendrick henderson.

15 Apr. 1656.—Certf. to Mr. Robert Butt for 150 acres for Andrew Sheres, Bartho: Brall & Margaret Allen.

15 May 1656.—Certf. to James Simons (51) for 100 acres for James Towerson & Jn^o Webster.

17 Nov. 1656.—Certf. to George Kempe for 50 acres for Eliz: Ledcole.

Ibid.—Certf. to W^m: Brasnett (52) for 50 acres for his Wiues transport.

15 Jan. 1656.—Certf. to Ben: forby for 150 acres for James Damster, Gbill: nelson & Elizabeth Leese.

16 Feb. 1656.—Certf. to Lankaster Louett for 200 acres for Richard ffarrell, Thomas starbridge, Elizabeth Pall & Elizabeth Thornedon.

15 June 1658.—Certf. to Jane Horne, widow, for 100 acres for Edward Browne & Mary heathly.

Ibid.—Certf. to Roger fountlyne for 100 acres for himself & Mary Wright his wife.

16 Aug. 1658.—Certf. to Elizabeth Stratton, widow, for 300 acres for Elizabeth Watkins, Wiff Damson, Edmund Moore, Elenor Edwards, Danell freesell & Jn^o power.

Ibid.—Certf. to Wm. Broocke for 200 acres for himselfe, his wife & 2 children.

Ibid.—Certf. to Mr. Tho: Willoughby for 200 acres for 4 persons, viz. (blank).

15 Sept. 1658.—Certf. to Mr. Edward LLoyd for 1500 acres for 30 psons vizt.—

Jn ^o La bazart	Alice Paine	Donach Ochosse
Jn ^o Kirkson	Donach Oquirin	James Elliott
Jn ^o deronseany	Donach Oswillwaine	Jasper m dtwised
Wm: Scott	ferdinando Batte	Jran Bennett
paul mealbo	Rich: Moshe	Ann Scapes
Robt: Grimes	Jn ^o Boubs	—— Trpwell
Walter Grimes	Math: fisher	Edward Deane
Jn ^o a Scotchman	meo Broadway	Elizabet Silvester
Edward Lloyd	Ann Gould	William Jn ^o son
Alice Lloyd	Patrick Scott	Marmaduke warrington

Ibid.—Certf. to Thos: Dier for 100 acres for Wm: Merrida & Ann Craford.

Ibid.—Certf. to Mr. Wm: Daynes for 300 acres for Hugh Bibion, Bridget Edwards, Martha Stocks, Dane a Welchman, Wm: an Irishman & Teug Kelly.

Ibid.—Certf. to Mr. Tho: Browne thelder for 200 acres for Briggett Straggs, Alice Michell, Ellin Probart & Martha Harvy.

Ibid.—Certf. to Mr. Wm: Vascombe (53) for 200 acres for William Vateening, Steuen Marks, Donach Bryan & Martha Druen.

15 Feb. 1658.—Certf. to Mr. Wm: Moseley for 250 acres for Rice Jones, Wm: Coxcraft, Andrew frisle, Ann Comfort & Joseph (*blank*).

15 Apr. 1659.—Certf. to Mr. Tho: Edmunds (54) for 400 acres for himself, Brigett his wife, katherin & Elizabeth Edmunds his 2 daughters, Jn^o & Richard Edmunds, Alice Baker & Ann Graunte.

Ibid.—Certf. to George Ashall for 300 acres for Roger Heyward, Thomas Lowe, Jeames heath, Robert Ashle, Penelope Browne & (*blank*) menshe.

Ibid.—Certf. to Mr. Edmund Bowman for 500 acres for Tho: Dyer, Rich: Ellis, Jn^o Kelley, Margaret Jones, James Bunn, Rich: Warman, Howell (*blank*), Jose Jenkins & Bryan Goodall.

15 Aug. 1659.—Certf. to Wm. Goldsmith for 200 acres for his wife, Thomas Stanley, Lidia Richardson & Rich: Hartwell.

Ibid.—Certf. to Manassas Porter for 300 acres for 6 psons vizt.

By Mr. Jn ^o Porter sen ^r	Catherin Barrek
“ Mr. Jn ^o Porter Jn ^r	Arthur Steeuens
“ Tho: Cartwright	Luke Bona
“ Tho: Alexander	himself & Ran: Jones
“ Wm: Goldsmith	Rich: Bachelor

6 persons in all.

Ibid.—Certf. to Mayor Lemuel Mason (*sic. qu. Major?*) for 200 acres for John Symonds, Tho: Burnett, Jonothan Garnett & (*blank*) Burfeild.

Ibid.—Certf. to Adam Keeling for 150 acres dew his father Lieut. Tho: Keeling for transp. of Lucasquesesero, Griffin Prier & Jn^o Raspe.

16 Aug. 1659.—Certf. to Mr. George Bateman for 700 acres for Mr. Bateman & his wife, Anne Jennings, frances Downes, these 4 to Alex^r: Massy; Thomas Newton (55), Wm: Cooper, Joane Mew & Thomas Hadley—these 4 to Mr. Biggs; Daniell Mackey, Adam Bellamy, Richard Dront, Jn^o Strong, Jn^o Mackay & John simpson.

15 Feb. 1659.—Certf. to Mr. Edward Hall for 250 acres for Jn^o Lewes, Rich: Knappe, Mary Dawn, Ann Williams & Rich: Dudley.

1 Mar. 1660.—Certf. to George Tattney for 200 acres for himself, his wife & two children.

15 May 1661.—Certf. to Abraham Elliot for 250 acres for himself & Alice his wife, Elizabeth Elliot his dauthr, Alice Elliot his dauthr & Wm: Riggesby.

15 Oct. 1661.—Certf. to William Wilson for 50 acres for Robert Mackrery.

Ibid.—Certf. to Michaell Laurdner for 250 acres for James Tooling, Sarah Edicke, Rich: & nicholas williams & Ann Breale.

Ibid.—Certf. to Mr. Tho: willoughby for 350 acres for Ann Harris, Margaret Jones, Eliz: Daus, Eedy wormer, Mary Hill, A negro boy called Jack & a negro woman called Joane.

Ibid.—Certf. to Tho: Harding for 350 acres dew to said Harding & Walter Huckstepp for transp. of Ann Moore, Robt: Backer, Jn^o Mantle, Walter Huckstepp, Edw: Huckstepp, Ann Huckstepp & Jn^o Relse.

11 Nov. 1661.—Certf. to Richard Joanes for 300 acres for Thomas Burke, Morgan Watkins, Elizabeth Wascote, John Harris, Donnogh Jakey & Margaret Mysinge.

Ibid.—Certf. to Richard Smith for 50 acres for trans. of David Kelley.

Ibid.—Certf. to Francis fleetewood for 50 acres for John Mouth & assigned by Thomas Harding.

15 Feb. 1661.—Certf. to Edmund Bowman for 200 acres for Joane Griffin, Daniell Meech, Robte: Briggs & Walter Turner.

15 Apr. 1662.—Certf. to Francis Sayer (56) for 100 acres for James Ferdinand & Elizabeth Laney.

15 Nov. 1662.—Certf. to Richard Selby for 250 acres for himself & 4 negroes vizt. Lebo, Besse, nanne, & Dicke m^d—himself & one negro Leboe is assigned over to Wm: Basnett.

15 Apr. 1663.—Certf. to Joan Yates, widdow, for 100 acres for Abell Hewellen & John Sparkes.

17 Aug. 1663.—Certf. to William Capps for 200 acres for Edward Harland, Edward Templeman, Anne Le Marque & Duk a Negro.

Ibid.—Certf. to Wm: Basnett for 150 acres for his wife, Martha Hewellen & Penelope Burt.

Ibid.—Certf. to John Bray for 200 acres for John Braye, Richard Bource, Thomas Tull & Elizabeth Barnes.

NOTES.

39. James Theleball, a man of some standing in the Colony and a Churchwarden, was a French Hugonot, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut. Francis Mason, by whom he left sons Francis and James and daughters Margaret and Mary. His will dated 9 Apr. 1692 was proved 15 Sept. 1693. His widow Elizabeth's, dated in 1702, was proved in 1709.

40. Will of John Godfrey, Planter, dated 5 Aug. 1708, pro. 15 May 1710, names wife Mary, sons Matthew & William & daus. Amie & Anne Godfrey & Mary wife of James Whithurst; Wit. Richard Butt, Jr., Daniel Godfrey, Moses Ball, Sampⁿ Power. (*Register, Bk. x., fo. 159 b.*) His widow, Mary Godfrey of Elizabeth River, by Deed of Gift dated 15, recorded 16 Aug., 1717, gives dau. Amy, wife of John Hutchings of Princess Ann, mariner, two negroes. Wit. Nathaniel Hutchings, Daniel Hutchings & Catherine Godfrey.

41. Thomas Willoughby, gent., was the only son of Ensign Thomas Willoby, and was born 25 Dec. 1632, and educated at the Merchant Tailor's School, London. (*Critic*, 13 Jan. 1889.) The father, Ensign Thos Willoby, merchant, came out in the Prosperouse in 1610, and was 23 years of age in 1624-5 (*Hotten*, p. 248). He is thought by Mr. E. E. Salisbury (*Critic, op. cit.*) to have been perhaps the son of Thomas Willoughby of Wateringham, Kent, and the grandson of Thomas Willoughby of Draw Rochester. Certainly a Thomas Willoughby of Rochester, aged 27, was a passenger, 6 July 1626, on ship Peter and John for Virginia, and, as he is spoken of as an old settler returning to the Colony, we cannot doubt that he was the emigrant of sixteen years before (*Virginia Carolorum*, p. 46, *Sainsbury's Calender of Va. State Papers*). He was a prominent man in the Colony, a Member of the Council and a large land-holder.

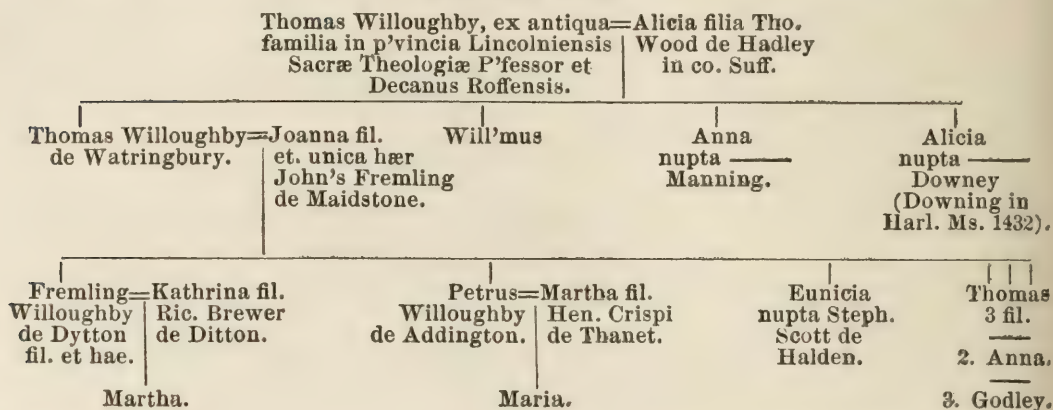
The will which follows is no doubt that of the widow of either the elder or younger Thomas Willoughby, probably the latter:—

Will of Sarah Willoughby of co. of Lower Norfolk, wid^o, sick; Dated 15 Sept. proved 17 Feb. 1673; Two children Thomas and Elizabeth willoughby sole Legatees & Exrs & they to be in care & tuition of Lemuell Mason, Jn^o Porter, sey^r, Wm: Porter and George Newton whom I request to bee ouerseers & said George Newton to Liue in the house to haue a Care of the Estate, butt nothing to bee Done wthout Consent of said Lem. Mason, Jno Porter sr. & Wm. Porter; daughter Elizabeth all apparell & Child bead Linnen; each Overseer a morening Ring; the Girle susanna a Cow & to haue her well Cloathed; Wit. Elizabeth Theleball, Francis Mason and Margaret Mason.

On reference to my friend Mr. Leland L. Duncan of Lewisham, a gentleman thoroughly conversant with Kentish topography and genealogy, he assures me that there is not and has never been, such a place as "Draw Rochester," and suggests the probability that this has been a clerical or typesetter's error in the *Critic* for *Dean of Rochester*, and calls my attention to the following pedigree, from the Visitation of 1619, in the Archiologia Cantiana, and which is repeated in Berry's Kent Genealogies (p. 9):—

VISITATION OF KENT. 1619.

ARMS: Quarterly. 1 & 4, *Willoughby*, Fretty, Or & Az.; 2 & 3, *Fremling*, a Chevron between 3 Helmets.



Arch: Cantiana, Vol. IV.

A very hasty search of the Calendars of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury gave me three wills of the Thomas Willoughbys, which follow, and of which the first is certainly that of the Dean in question whose name heads the pedigree, and the putative grandfather of the emigrant; the second is perhaps his son Thomas, who married Joanna Fremling (Chidington and Watringbury are only a few miles apart in the southwestern part of the County); he names only four children, but possibly the two younger daughters predeceased their father; the third will seems, however, beyond a doubt to be that of the grandson Thomas of the Dean, as given in the pedigree, but its superficial nature, as a nuncupative will, forbids any certainty as to whether or not it is the Virginian returning, from his voyage of ten years before, to his native land to die. The "else where" of the will may, or may not, refer to his possessions in Virginia. The whole question is a most interesting one, and will probably be capable of final solution.

1581. Thomas Willoughby thelder, Dean of Rochester 1 July 1581; To be buried in the body of Cathedral Church of Rochester next unto Dean Philipps, my predecessor, & a stone of marble & a script or writing engraved in brass & fixed in; to son Thomas all my latin Greek & Ebrew books & he to be obedient to his mother, my wife; son-in-law Edward Manning of Grayes Inn & my dau. Anne Manning; son-in-law Jeff. Downes, my dau. Alice Downes & her children; Edward, my dau. Mannings son; wife Alice; son Edw. Manning Exor.; Ad. de bonis iss 18 May 1582 to relict Alice the Exor being decd. (*ab hac luce migravit.*) P. C. C. Tirwhite 20.*

1596. Thomas Willoughby of Chidingstone, Co. Kent, Esq., lyeing in his house in the feilds nears Lincolns Jnne in Co. Middx., being sick in Bodye did make his last will & Testament nuncupative as followeth &c; to wief & my fower children I hadd by her to whom I haue not geven anye thinge by my will to haue Surplusage of sale of lands &c & by profitts of suche leases as J haue bequeathed & made vnto certeyne personnes in trust; Pro. 5 July 1596 by Extr. named in person of her Atty, Thomas white N.P. P. C. C. Drake 53.

1636. Memorandum that Thomas Willoughby late of Otham† in the Co of Kent, gentleman, decd., being sicke & weake in body, with an intent to declare his last will & Testament nuncupative, or by word of mouth, did vpon Saturday being the Three & Twentieth Daie of Aprill, one thousand six hundred Thirtie Sixe vtter & speake the words following or the like in effect, the said Mr. Willoughby speaking to Mr. William Brewer, who then come to visit him, desired him to call in his wife, Mrs. Julian Willoughby, & his brother Mr. Peter Willoughby, &, shee coming in, said to her Jill, J make thee my whole Executrix & give you all the goods J have heer or anle where els for my children are yours

* I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. H. F. Waters for the abstract of this important will.

† Otham is probably intended, a village in the southwest part of the County near Maidstone, and not far from Chidington and Watringbury.

& J know you will have a care of them, Which words were soe declared with the intent abouesaid in the p'n'ce of the said Mr. William Brewer & the said Mr. Peter Willoughby; Pro. 17 June 1636 by Extrx named P. C. C. Pile 77.

42. Mr. Edward Hall was one of the Commissioners for the Co. in 1663. Gov. Berkeley in a letter recorded 15 Oct. of that year says of him, "m^r Hall J heare is auncient."

43. Isaac Morgan entered his name at Court, according to Act of Assembly, to go to England, 3 Jan. 1641.

44. The deposition of Richard Hargraue, seyr., aged 60 years or there about, sayeth that ye Deponent was a servant to mr. Henrij Saywell decd &c. Sworn 16 Apr & rec 16 Aug. 1672.

45. John Custis of Rotterdam, of Irish extraction, was in Northampton County, Virginia, in 1640. He had six sons Thomas of Baltimore in Ireland, Edward of London, Robert of Rotterdam (a tavern keeper there whose daughter married Argoll Yeardley son of the Governor, about 1649), and John, William & Joseph of Virginia. John, the son, was Sheriff of Northampton Co. in 1664 & in 1676. Major General during Bacon's rebellion & his estate of Arlington on the Eastern Shore gave its name to the well known Custis estate near Washington. (*Meades' Old Churches & Families of Virginia, op. cit. Neill's Virginia Carolorum pp. 208-9.*) It is probably the son John who occurs, being the only mention, as far as the writer is aware, of the family in the Norfolk Court Records. In a List of Tithables in Accomack Co. 1680, occur Col. Jn^o Custis 7 in family, & (*Capt.*) Wm: Custis with 6 members. (*Accomack Court Rec. Book I., fo. 211.*)

46. Will of William Johnson, tailor, dated 1 Oct., was pro. 17 Nov. 1656; name his 3 children William, Richard & Mary, friend Stephen Horsey, Mr. Richard Yeats, brother Mr. Thomas Phillips in Marke Lane (*London*), friend Nickolaus Mason Exor.; Wit. John Pead & Th: Stanlijg. (*Reg. Book vi., fo. 15-36.*)

47. Power of Attorney from Francis Welles of St. Giles-in-the-fields, co. Middx., Gentleman, to friend John Pigot of Virginia, Merchant & Citizen & merchant taylor of London, to recover debts &c in Va. Dated 7 Sept. 1652 & Rec. 1 June 1652. (*Book iii., fo. 12.*) Will of Sarah Piggott of psh. of Linhaven (*qu. if widow of the preceding?*) dated 1 Apr., pro. 15 May, 1689; names grandchildren Mary & Susanna Moseley, George & Edward Hancocke, sons of William Hancocke, Frances Hancocke, William & Edward Moseley, & the last named to give a years schooling to grandsons Simon, Samuel, Edward & George, sons of William Hancocke; sons Robert & Simon Hancocke Res Legs & Exors; friend Jn^o Carraway & sonn Simon Overseers; Wit. Edward Moseley & Jn^o Moseley. (*Book ix. (called "No. 5,") fo. 99.*) She had evidently been formerly the wife of Simon Hancock, planter, who died in 1624 (*See note 13.*)

48. Power of Attorney of Roger Fletcher of Boston in New England, merchant, to loving friend Thomas Bridge, merchant, for all debts in Collony of Virginia, dated 7 Oct. 1646 at Boston, Witnesses Robert Child & Dan: Gookin, Rec. 16 Dec. 1647.

Whereas it is Credably given out that Roger Fletcher, merchant, is cast away through the casualty of the Sea, comeing from new England hether, &c a Commission granted vnto Thomas Bridge on said decedents estate on behalfe of the Orphanes of said decedent. (*See Savage II., 143.*)

A Thomas Bridges was in the Muster of 1624, aged 12 years, then at Capt. Samuel Matthews' plantation at James City. He came out in the Marmaduke in 1623 as a sarvant. (*Hotten, p. 234.*)

49. Lemuel, son of William Langley, Planter, of Co. of Lower Norf. has Deed of Gift of a Cow from Lemuel Mason of same, gent., being his godsonne, dated 1 Aug., rec. 2 Sept. 1651.

50. Probably the Dorothy Mason whose marriage with Col. Thomas Lambard has been already noticed. (*See note 29.*)

51. James Simons adjudged guardian of Mary, daughter of John Tucker, "who is departed from the country these severall yeares," being her Unckle, she to serve him till 16 years of age & to be instructed. Rec. 16 July 1694.

52. Probably not identified with the William Basnett who occurs 1651 and 1660, as the latter claims head right for wife 17 August 1663 *q. v.*

53. Thomas Tooker, an Orphan & sonne of Thomas Tooker dec'd, to be in tuition of William Vascombe for 7 years & to be bred to the trade of a Cooper.

54. Power of Atty from Jn^o de Potter of amsterd' in ye province of holland, m^rchant, to sister Bridgett Edmunds, wife of Tho: Edmunds of Elizabeth River in Virginia, vintner, &c. Dated 10 Mar. 1658 & recorded 18 Dec 1659.

55. Perhaps the Thomas Newton of Accomack Co., whose deposition 22 May 1663, then aged about 36 years, is found in that Court. (*Acc. Ct. Rec. Book 1., fo. 7.*) He occurs with family of two persons in List of Tithables of that year. A Thomas Newton also occurs as early as May 1637 in the Records of Northampton Co. (before the separation from Accomack), had wife Mary in 1639 & was still living in Feb. 1643-4, but of course not identical with the preceding. (*Northampton Ct. Rec. Book, Ino. fo.*)

56. Major Francis Sayer married Frances, widow of Mr. George Newton, after the death of the latter in 1694, and was himself deceased before 13 April, 1708, when inventory of his estate was taken by his widow Frances to whom administration was granted.

Perhaps the Elizabeth Laney should be Elizabeth Ganey. (*See note on will of Margaret Cheeseman in Mr. H. F. Waters's Gleanings, in this Number of the REGISTER.*)

THE ORIGIN OF CERTAIN NAMES ENDING IN "MAN."

By ARTHUR AMORY CODMAN, Esq., of Boston, Mass.

IN the thirty-sixth volume of the REGISTER, July, 1882, page 301, instances were adduced, chiefly from Burke's General Armory, showing that the termination *man* in certain surnames is a corruption of *nam*, which is a contraction of *enham*, this latter termination being the last two syllables of many place-names in England which are locally pronounced quickly, with the terminal sound of *nam*.

Since offering those remarks for publication in the REGISTER, I have found in Burke and elsewhere several other such instances, and even proof that the terminations *ham* and *man*, with the same first syllable, were sometimes regarded by Heralds as synonymous. This is one of the curiosities of nomenclature, and was strangely overlooked by Mr. Lower, and, I think, has not been noticed by any writer upon surnames.

Lower, at least in one instance, esteems similarity of arms as warrant for a probability of common derivation of names having some resemblance; and this is plainly the finding of Burke, while in our early records are several instances of the two terminations, *man* and *nam*, used for the same family and even for the same individual. It may therefore be hoped that the present article may be found of sufficient genealogical interest to be deemed worthy of place in the REGISTER.

In his "English Surnames" Lower says "Buckmaster, Buckman," and others, "were probably servants to the 'Parker,' and had the care of herds of venison." It is possible that such an occupation may have been the origin of the name of Buckman in some instances;—but we have the name of Bucknam in New England; and Mr. Savage mentions "Josés Bucknam m. in 1673," and in vol. xxxviii.

of the REGISTER, in the "Soldiers in King Philip's War," the Rev. Mr. Bodge gives the name of Joses Buckman in 1676—evidently the same individual named in Savage, *Bucknam*; and in vol. xli. of the REGISTER, Rev. Mr. Bodge speaks of "Buckman (or Bucknam)." Buckenham is a parish in Norfolk, Eng., and it is highly probable that that place gave its name to a family, descendants of which contracted it to Bucknam, sometimes written Buckman.

Burke gives "Chartman or Chartnam," "Chippenham or Chipman," and Codenham, Codham and Codnam, which latter three have strong similarity in arms, and we have Codnam and Codman for the same persons in early New England records. Other instances of the name of Codnam than those noted by me in vol. xxxvi. have been found by Mr. Ogden Codman, Jr., Codnam appearing more frequently than Codman.

In his "English Surnames" Lower says, "from Dean came Denman." Perhaps so, directly, in some instances, but also indirectly through Denham;—for Burke gives "Denman or Dennam"; and the latter form is more likely to be a corruption of Denham than of Denman, and a Denman bears the precise arms of a Denham;—*ar. a fesse between three lions' heads erased gu.*

Burke gives Dowman and also Downam, both of Yorkshire, and with arms nearly similar. Downam must have been originally Downham—analagous to Denham and Glenham—and not Dowman; for what occupation or residential locality could give rise to the latter name? Downham, however, is found bearing different arms, but this is not proof that Downam was not originally Downham; while there is every probability that Dowman, being found in the same county with Downam, and bearing nearly the same arms, has the same descent.

"Dymon or Dyman" bears arms very similar to two families of Dynham.

"Elyman or Ellingham" is one of the many curious instances in the "General Armory," where very different forms of name—in fact different names—are apparently assigned to the same family;—though the cause of mutation is here very evidently traceable through the pronunciation of the older form, with the g and h silent, as Ellinam, and the confusion of that with Elliman sometimes written Ellyman or Elyman. Other variations from the same original name are given, with some resemblance of arms, in Elynam and Elyingham.

"Glenham, Gleman or Glemham" is another curious instance.

It is worth noting here that the London Notes and Queries of Jan. 11, 1890, gives a most curious instance of the termination *man*, wrongly written, instead of *enham* in a place-name, by an illiterate *parson* so late as 1797. This reverend dolt wrote "South lofman" for South Luffenham!

"Lymon or Lynam" is found in Burke, and in New England we have both Lyman and Lynam. These names unquestionably derive their origin from some place named Lyneham or Lynham.

Lower, in his "Patronymica Britannica," says that Longman, Newman, Potman, "explain themselves." Had he enlarged upon Newman he would have doubtless said that the original bearers of this name must, evidently, have been *novi homines*. But we find that Newman of Devon, Newman of Kent, and Newman "(granted 1611)," each bear arms very similar to those of Newenham and Newnam; proving probably that in these instances the pedigree was traced to Newenham. And, while preparing this article for the press, and since making this note concerning Newman, I have chanced to find that in Note 558, Northamptonshire Notes and Queries, vol. iv., part 25, Mr. H. H. Crawley, in reply to a request of Mr. A. S. Newman for evidence to show the identity of the names Newham, Newnham and Newman, gives a list of ten instances of such evidence, the first of which is sufficient for quotation here, viz. William Newnham, lord of Lamport's manor in Thenford, a brother-in-law of Sir William Mantell, is written "Newman" and "Newnam" in *Ye Boke of Purston Mede*, quoted by Baker.

Two Pakemans and Pakenham are found in Burke, each bearing *ar. two bars gu.*, with other charges of much resemblance;—also Pakeman with arms similar to Packam. "Putman or Putnam," also. "Shipman or Shiphm" was a grant of 1581, and this shows that three hundred years ago, and more, these two forms were considered by Heralds synonymous, evident corruptions of the same original name, Shippingham, Shippenham or Shipenham—Shipman being obtained through the confusion of *man* and *nam* in the contracted corruption, Shipnam, and Shiphm through the strange excision of the middle syllable of the original name.

In volume xxxviii. of the REGISTER, in a note on page 442, under a list of names containing that of Eliah Tottingham, Rev. Mr. Bodge says, "'Illjah Thatham of Osborne' was what the clerk made out of Elijah Tattingham of Woburn. The name appears elsewhere as Totenham and Totman."

Both Wadham and Wadman bear *three roses ar.*, though differently.

The arms of Walsham and Walshman contain each "*a cross voided.*"

In the Calendar of Wills, Court of Husting, London, Part II., p. 713, appears "Waynam or Wayman."

In volume xxxix. of the REGISTER, Mr. Waters, in the Fawknor pedigree, has "Francis Wyrdman son of John Wyrdman of Charlton in co. Berks." Burke does not give Wyrdman, but he does give "Wirdnam (Charlton, co. Berks.),"—and as Mr. Waters says the pedigree, giving the form Wyrdman, "is from the Visitation of Hampshire, 1634," this is another proof of heraldic confusion of the terminations *nam* and *man*.

Finally we find that Wiseman (Middlesex), bearing precisely the same arms as Wisnam, may not be descended from a remarkable sage; as would probably have been the opinion of Mr. Lower.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

SOME NOTES ON SMITH'S HISTORY—ON THE VIRGINIA COMPANY OF LONDON AND THE MANAGERS THEREOF, FOLLOWED BY SOME QUERIES.—In order to show the motive for some questions which I am going to ask, it seems necessary that I should first give some of the reasons why Smith's "Generall Historie of Virginia, New-England and the Summer Isles" should not be accepted, any longer, as the standard authority on the early English colonization of North America; why the managers of The Virginia Company of London and those who came to this country and devoted their lives to planting a Protestant nation "where none before had stood," really deserve our eternal gratitude, and why we have made a grave mistake in judging them, their actions, motives, etc., on such evidence as Smith's.

Capt. John Smith says, that "the wisest living is soonest abused by him that hath a faire tongue and a dissembling heart," and there is much in his books which appeals to human nature, especially to the fault-finding side thereof, as well as to several of the numerous influences which were then shaping opinions in England. It is evident that his personal narrative could not have been indorsed by other members of the Council in Virginia (1607-1609) or by the managers in England; on the other hand, although we may not know exactly why, or wherefore, or to what extent any one of his positions was indorsed by any one, it is natural to suppose that he was indorsed by members of his own faction, and that his leading position in favor of the first form of government, which was designed by James I., was indorsed by those who regarded the King as a Solomon. It is also reasonable for us to suppose that his history (and other writings) found friends among the Roman Catholics, because it criticised The Virginia Company of London, and conveyed a very narrow-minded idea of the great Protestant movement. And in this connection it must be borne in mind that the only religious oath required of the colonists under the first form of government (1606), *for which Smith contended*, was the new oath of allegiance passed at the second session of the first Parliament of James I., which oath did not necessarily exclude English Catholics from the colony, as there was a difference of opinion among them on the lawfulness of taking it, and some Catholics are said to have gone to Virginia under the first charter. Whereas the charter of 1609, *which Smith protested against*, was much more rigid,—the 29th Article requiring the oath of supremacy to be taken by *every one* going from England to America,—and this virtually excluded all papists from the colony which was planted and established by The Virginia Company of London, as no sincere Catholic could take this oath. These, and other things, furnish ample reason why Catholics should favor his opposition to this company, as, although his objections were on different grounds, they were objections all the same.

But what probably gave Smith's writings their greatest strength, and made them a favorable vehicle for his claims, charges, etc., was the fact that he always praised the country and favored the taking possession thereof. His idea "I liked Virginia well, though not their proceedings," was one which naturally appealed to the more friendly class of critics.

However, opinions are based on various influences, and it is not at all necessary for us to know exactly why, or wherefore, or to what extent, he was indorsed by any one. "The primary end of history is to record truth; impartiality, fidelity and accuracy, are the fundamental qualities of an historian. He must not enter into faction nor give scope to affection." And in order to place a correct estimate on written evidence, it is of the first importance to regard the motives which influenced the writers or compilers. As an old maxim expresses it:

"In every book regard the writer's end,
Since none can compass more than they intend."

And what we need to know is: Was it really Smith's end, or motive, to write *a history* of Virginia, New England, etc.? Manifestly it was not. His primary end was *not* to record truth, with impartiality, fidelity and accuracy. It was to make a special plea for himself, the leader of a faction in Virginia, and against others, regardless of the truth; to criticise and disparage the acts of those who had him removed from office, of those who finally established the colony,

and to take to himself the credits and honors which rightly belonged to them; to give as much prominence as possible to the experimental period of the first Virginia Company (1607-1609), and to take nearly all the credits therefor to himself; to produce the impression that *he* founded and left a well established colony in Virginia; while the chief object of his very brief account of the definite, determined, and finally successful efforts of The Virginia Company of London, under whose auspices the colony was really established, was to criticise and belittle their proceedings in almost every way. He places in 1607-1609, but "appropriates the deserts to himself," events which really happened at a later period, and events which did not happen in Virginia at all. And a single illustration will be sufficient to show the inaccuracy and the incompleteness of his account of events after 1609. The arrival of the Spanish spies, which really happened in 1611, is the only particular event mentioned as having happened in Virginia during *the peculiarly important epoch* in the life of the colony, between June, 1614, and May, 1616—(a period about as long as his own time of freedom in Virginia)—when it was really first beginning to stand on its own feet and becoming to some extent, at least, an established plantation.

More than one half of Smith's "Generall Historie" is taken up with Smith's descriptions, discourses, orations, digressions, criticisms, etc.; and more than one half of the narrative is devoted to the brief period, 1607-1609.

The account of "The Summer Isles," in which the historian was not personally interested, is the least partisan and most correct. His claims as to New England are just as broad as they are as to South Virginia, and he reflects, occasionally, on the North Virginia Company, saying, "I am not the first they have deceived," etc., and he criticises the Pilgrims quite freely; but his accounts of the South Virginia Companies and colonists are much the more objectionable and incorrect.

The narrative in Smith's publications is of two kinds. *First*, that which we are told was compiled from the writings of others. *Second*, that written avowedly by himself.

The *first* has been relied on as being the evidence of disinterested authors; but some of them were not disinterested, some could not have written what is attributed to them, and several of the tracts from which Smith did compile still remain to show that his compilation is garbled in his own interest and unreliable; that he did not hesitate to insert his own name, or a favorable reference to himself, where there was none in the original, "so that the whole being to be misdoubted in that it is falsified in part, or the true from the untrue not distinguishable." While the narrative, "writ with his own hand,"—and the trustworthiness of his narratives really depends on his own veracity,—shows that his own narrative is frequently misleading, prevaricating or untrue; and that he was not a true man. In the *first* kind, grave charges are brought against others, while in the *second* he ignores others almost entirely, and takes nearly all credit to himself. "When I went first to these desperate designs it cost *me* many a forgotten pound to hire men to go." "In this little Ile of Mevis * * [March 27th to April 3rd, 1607] * * I have remained a good time together to wood and water and refresh *my* men." Newport was then in command, and Smith was "restrained as a prisoner."

"How first he planted Virginia and was set ashore with about an hundred men in the wilde woods." He was still a prisoner. "Where with some thirty-seaven men and boyes the remainder of an hundred and five [this reference is to Jan. 2, 1608, when he was again a prisoner] against the fury of the salvages, I began that plantation now in Virginia; which beginning (here and there) cost *me* neare five yeares worke and more than five hundred pound of *my owne* estate." The auditors credit him with only £9. "I would yet begin againe with as small meanes as I did at first * * For all their discoveries I can yet heare of, are but pigs of *my owne* sowe." "That the most of those faire plantations did spring from the fruites of *my* adventures and discoveries is evident," etc. etc.

For the last fifteen years of his life the burden of his song and the essence of his story was how much he had done, how much he had spent, and how little he had gotten therefor. And "therefore I humbly entreat your Honour," etc. etc.

Smith himself gives quite a fair summary of the idea, or motive, of his publications under "the differences betwixt *my* beginning in Virginia, and the proceedings of *my* successors," in his advertisements for the "unexperienced Planters of New England," etc., pp. 3-7; and his manner of writing is perfectly described by Capt. George Percy in his letter to the Earl of Northumberland.

His story is in no sense a *history*. It is in almost every sense a travesty on the true history of the early English colonization of North America. It does not give an impartial, faithful and accurate account of the charters, companies, councils or colonists; or of the acts or motives of managers, or officials; or of events, either in England or Virginia, at any time. His motive is a selfish one.

The settlement of this country by Protestants was a result of the Reformation, and the movement which led thereto was largely inspired by old Protestant soldiers of the Reformation wars. But the earliest historian, although probably a Protestant, had been an old soldier of the Holy Roman Empire under the uncle of Philip III., of Spain; and he was a free lance in letters as he had been in war. The panegyric poetry under his portrait on his map of New England was written by a Roman Catholic; and every map in his history of colonies which were planted especially "to check the increasing power of the Jesuits in America," is stamped with a coat-of-arms, said to have been granted to the historian by Sigismund Bathori, one of the leading Jesuits in Europe. The work was published under the patronage of a member of the most powerful Roman Catholic family in England, and after the annulling of the Virginia charters in 1624, when there was a very bitter feeling in the hearts of a large party in England towards the members of the first administration of the Virginia Company.

The enterprise was one of the most momentous strokes of national policy in the annals of the world. It was under the supervision of the great English statesmen of that period, and under the careful management of the wonderful men of affairs who were then spreading abroad the interests of Great Britain. But Smith's history gives the prime position to Smith (a mere adventurer), while it ignores or obscures those on whose protection, supervision and management the enterprise and the final success thereof was really depending. And as our earliest history has been based on Smith's story, the importance of this enterprise and the genius of its managers have been overshadowed in the World's history.

But we must turn from the picture painted by Smith and his authors, and look at the facts of the case. The managers of the enterprise during the foundation period, both in England and Virginia, like the managers of all great advance movements "since the world began," had to run the contemporary gauntlet; had to contend with opposition of every kind. They were held responsible for every disaster, whether of human or divine origin; willing ears were open to hear every charge against them, from every source and of every sort; and willing tongues were ready to tell them what they might, could, would or should have done after every misfortune and "defailement." And without any prospect of present profit, they were obliged to look to the future for their reward, and to posterity for their vindication.

In England,—they had to contend with the self-constituted directors in the rear, who always think that they can manage affairs better than those at the front were doing. With differing opinions among *those who favored* the enterprise,—from the first, some protested against so many merchants being among the managers, asserting that such an enterprise should be managed entirely by the gentry, but others contended that the old merchants were the best equipped managers—some wanted more clergymen in the Virginian Councils, but others said that the enterprise was an affair of State, and that Church and State affairs should be kept separate, etc. etc. With *those who objected* to the plantation of Virginia—who said that it was "unjust to take the land from the Indians"—might prove a war with Spain—"the might of our enemies"—the difficulty of settling a plantation there and of keeping possession of the land—failure of former colonial enterprises—"ill reports of the country"—a continual charge and the uncertainty of profit—"this age will see no profit," etc. etc. With the unauthorized publications and writings of critics and fault finders; with "such as lie at home and doe gladly take all occasions to cheere themselves with the prevention of happy successe in any action of publike good, disgracing both the actions and actors of such honourable enterprises as whereof they neither know nor understand the true intents and honest ends;" with secret spies and avowed enemies; with friendly but visionary advisors; with the agents of Spain's corruption fund, and with those purchased therewith; with the opposing religious interests; with the advocates of a form of government designed by "a Salomon indeed," who tried to shift the blame for its failure from its bad form, and "to home it" on their bad management and on the conduct of several of their agents

in Virginia; with discharged employees, deserting planters, and members of factions, like those who returned from Virginia with Smith in 1609, and like those mentioned in the 14th and 15th Articles of the Charter of 1612; with dissatisfied and disappointed adventurers who had to be sued for their dues; and with opponents of all sorts, great and small—the “dyvell,” the Papists, the Pope, the players, the Spaniard, the traducers of Virginia, etc. etc.

En route.—The colony was located thousand of miles from the base of supplies; the only means of reaching there was by the small sailing craft of those days, and the only natural route thereto was via the trade-winds and ocean currents which passing through the tropics subjected their small craft to tempests, hurricanes and shipwreck,—and the emigrants to “the sickness”; and through the Spanish West Indies made their vessels liable to capture by the Spaniards. “The sickness,” “the calentura,” “the yellow-fever,” bred in the tropics, caused the rate of mortality to be terrible. And as the plague (cholera?) was raging in London during 1603-1611, that infection was also brought, from time to time, into Virginia. Prior to June 25, 1621, “scarce eighty of an hundred of those who left England reached Virginia alive, and many died after landing there.”

In Virginia.—The colony was situated in a malarial country to which the English being unacclimated, caused disease and death; the country was filled with a numerous, savage, cunning and hostile people, who delighted in ambushes, murders and wars; and for the first three years the plantation was hampered by a very bad form of government which bred factions and caused anarchy, “even to their owne ruine.”

In Spain.—The country of Virginia was claimed as a part of the Spanish West Indies, on the grounds of prior discovery; donation of the Pope; prior possession, settlement, etc.; and the King and Council of Spain were demanding of the King and Council of England that they should abandon the territory of Spain; placing every diplomatic obstacle and protest in the way, and constantly threatening to remove the colony by force, etc.

These were some of the difficulties, obstacles and troubles which had to be met; some of the true causes of “the defeilements,” and not those assigned by Smith. Neither were the managers “marplots,” or “incompetent,” as Smith has led us to suppose.

All of the great companies for new trades, discoveries and colonization of that period were largely under the same managers. They were human beings, and of course sometimes erred; but their errors were corrected as soon as found out, the causes and causers of faction and dissention were promptly removed, and the “manifold difficulties, crosses and disasters, appointed by the highest providence,” were met “with a constant and patient resolution.” It is true that no great battles had to be fought. Our battle of Armageddon had been fought in the days of Queen Elizabeth; but this nation was planted in the name of The Prince of Peace, and the struggle which ended in success was rightly waged on the peaceful plane of diplomacy, and the managers thereof are all the more to be commended therefor. They did not give way under the troubles in England, the disasters *en route* and in Virginia, nor to the demands of Spain. God’s secret purpose to uphold the enterprise was so strongly fixed in the inspired minds and undaunted spirits of the constant Adventurers, who met around the Virginia Council Board at Sir Thomas Smythe’s house in Philpot Lane, London, that they were never discouraged and never ceased to yield “their purses, credit and counsell, from time to time, to make new supplies, even beyond their proportion, to uphold the Plantation.”

The Huguenots, the English, and Dutch Protestants had, from time to time, attempted to settle in America, and there were fishing stations in Newfoundland and south of 45° north latitude along the present New-England coast; but when this movement began in England no Protestant nation really held any lot or portion whatever in the New World. And these men were not merely upholding the plantation on the banks of James River,—the contest was really between England, backed by the Netherlands and the Protestant interests, and Spain, backed by the Bulls of Rome,—and these men, under the support of the Crown of England and under the supervision of some of her greatest statesmen, were securing the first firm hold for a Protestant nation on “a lot or portion in the New World;” they were clearing the way and making possible all that has come after them; they were planting an English nation where none before had stood;

and the English-speaking people, all Protestants, and the citizens of both North and South Virginia, still owe them a debt of gratitude, which they have as yet made no attempt to pay.

It was a great work, in the prosecution of which great difficulties had to be met and overcome in England, in Spain, *en route* and in America—by land and by sea—and the true history thereof is really grand. It was managed, and finally accomplished, by great men, with great labor and responsibility, and at great expense. It was regarded by them “as an action concerning God, and the advancement of religion, the present ease, future honor and safety of the Kingdom, the strength of the Navy, the visible hope of a great and rich trade, and many secret blessings not yet discovered.” In one of their darkest hours (December, 1609) they prayed “unto that mercifull and tender God, who is both easie and glad to be intreated, that it would please him to blesse and water these feeble beginnings, and that as he is wonderfull in all his works, so to nourish this graine of seed, that it may spread untill all people of the earth admire the greatnesse and seeke the shades and fruite thereof;” and it has pleased God to answer their prayer. This nation traces back to this movement. “All people of the earth admire our greatness;” and yet our knowledge of these men and of their work has been derived almost entirely from the evidence of their opponents or critics. “Necessity which knows no law” lies at the bottom of this great injustice,—for many years there was really no other evidence available to us regarding “the infancy of our State”; but there is no longer any necessity, and therefore no apology, for continuing to judge these men and their actions on such evidence.

The publications of Capt. John Smith furnish good evidence as to some of the controversies, trials, criticisms, etc., with which those on whom the success of the enterprise was depending had to contend; but they do not furnish impartial, faithful, or accurate evidence for Smith or against others. There is nothing to justify us in reflecting on the characters or motives of those “undaunted spirits,” who established the first English Protestant colony in North America, on any unfriendly partisan evidence whatever. And it is manifest that the acceptation of Smith’s “Generall Historie of Virginia, New-England and the Summer Isles,” as the standard authority on the early English colonization of North America—as the history of this great Protestant movement—has put a stigma on the men and motives of our first foundation, which is a reflection on the English-speaking people and Protestant religion, as well as on the patriotism and intelligence of those who are now enjoying “the shades and the fruite” produced by the “graine of seed” which our founders planted.

We are preparing to celebrate the discovery by Columbus on which the claims of Spain were based; but there is not a memorial in these United States to those men who, “for the advancement of God’s glory and for the good of their country,” devoted their time, their talents, and their lives to the first establishment of the English race and religion on American soil. Even the graves of those who died in Virginia are unmarked and, indeed, unknown. And Jamestown, which should be the Protestant Mecca of America, where the first firm hold was taken on a lot or portion in the New World for a Protestant nation, has crumbled to decay, and the sacred dust of the martyrs of our genesis is being swept out to the sea by every falling tide. But “for a less service than theirs men have been deemed gods by the ancients, and canonized by the church of Rome”; and Protestants will “prejudice themselves and the truth” if they continue to be unjust to the advancers of their standard, and to the martyrs of their cause; if they continue to condemn them, their characters, acts and motives on any unfriendly partisan evidence whatever, or without full consideration of their side of the case.

I do not mean to insinuate that we should not celebrate the discovery of Columbus, because it seems to me eminently proper for us to do so; but I do mean to say, that, while this is going on, we ought not to lose sight of the discovery by Cabot, on which the claims of England were based; that we should not forget those who secured the first lot or portion in the New World for a Protestant nation, and that it is the duty of the Protestants to cherish at all times—and never more so than now—their own historic interests and incidents.

Those who were managing the enterprise in England are now comparatively well known; but we ought to know more than we do of those who came to

North and to South Virginia prior to 1620, and I will be especially grateful for any recently-found-out item of interest relative to any of them. I have a great deal about a good many of them; but the men who really established the first English colony in America were men of action, and not of words; they were not "paper tigers"; they were not "mere verbal projectors"; they were not "given to bookmaking"; it was not necessary to tell them that they "writ too much and did too little"; they left little or nothing in print concerning themselves, and we may never be able to find much that we ought to know about many of them; but I believe it to be our duty to make every effort.

I am especially anxious to know the parentage, date of birth, something of the family history, any item of especial interest, etc. etc., of the following:—

Captains Ellis Best, Gome Carew and Edward Harley of the first Council (1607–1608) in North Virginia.

Rev. Richard Seymour.

Master Richard Vines of North Virginia.

Captains James and Robert Davis, or Davies, of both North and South Virginia.

Captain Gabriel Archer, who wrote one of the first descriptions in English of North and, also, of South Virginia.

Captains Christopher Newport, Bartholomew Gosnold and John Ratcliffe, commanders of the first expedition sent to Virginia by the first Virginia Company; Edward Maria Wingfield, the first President of the Council; George Kendall, Matthew Scrivener, Richard Waldo, John Martin (the only man to protest against the abandonment of Virginia on the memorable morning of June 7, 1610), Peter Wynne (to whom the first commission as Lieut.-Governor of Virginia was sent), and Francis West (afterwards Admiral of New England) of the first Council (1607–1609) in South Virginia.

Captains Isaac Madison, Nathaniel Powell and Robert Tyndall, the first surveyors of Virginia. A complete list of the surveyors prior to 1620 is also wanted.

Master, or Captain William White, who wrote one of the first descriptions of Virginia.

Captain Samuel Argall, who was sent out in 1609 to find a new route to Virginia,—not an unauthorized trading voyage, as Smith says. He did not "bring New England to light" as Smith asserts that he (Smith) did; but he removed "a cloud that was settling on the land" in 1613.

Sir Thomas Gates, the first Governor of Virginia (May, 1609); Sir George Somers, the first Admiral (May, 1609); Thomas West, Lord De La Warr, the first Lord Governor and Captain General (February, 1610);—one of his ancestors was the hero of romance, "Guy of Warwick," who having fought in the East and having done wonderful things for his lady love, retired to a cell in the woods of Arden and lived the life of a hermit. Another ancestor, Richard de Beauchamp (1382–1439), 5th Earl of Warwick, fought three French Knights, the one after the other, on three successive days, and overcame each of them (Sir Rob't Cotton's MSS. Julius, E. iv.);—Sir Ferdinando Wenman (B.A. Balliol College, Oxford, 10 April, 1592, who came to Virginia in 1610, as Master of the Ordnance, not as "Generall of the Horse," as Smith says); when and where was he knighted? Sir Thomas Dale, the first High Marshall (February, 1611). It will be noted that the Smith references to these officers (Oxford Tract, p. 93, and "Generall Historie," p. 89) are misleading and incorrect as to dates of appointment, and as to facts.

Captain Daniel Tucker, who was taken as a prisoner to Bordeaux by a Spanish vessel in January, 1607, and who placed his claims in the hands of the lawyers there, etc., an account of which was sent by Sir Thomas Edmonds from Paris on Dec. 30, 1614, to Secretary Winwood.—(Smith tells us of somewhat similar adventurers to himself in 1615), and *Captains* George Sharpe, George Webb, — Smalley, Samuel Macock, Abraham Percy, William Pierce, Roger Smith, Edward Berkeley, Edward Brewster, Thomas Holecroft, Wm. West and Thomas Lawson; *Lieutenants* Wm. Cradock and — Puttock; and *Ensigns* Anthouy Scott, — Harrison, — Waller, and — Powell (who killed the King of Paspahagh, after trying in vain to take him alive, near the old block house, on Feb. 9, 1611), of the first commanders in Virginia. A complete list of the Commanders is, also, wanted.

Reverends Richard Buck, — Glover, Robert Hunt, George Keith, William Mays or Mease, Robert Pawlett, — Poole, John Proctor and William Wickham.

Doctors Anthony Bagnall, Lawrence Bohun, Robert Pawlett, Walter Russell and Thomas Wooton.

Lawyers Gabriel Archer, John Martin, George Percy (Middle Temple, 1597), William Strachey and, possibly, Sir Thomas Gates, were "educated to the law." A complete list of Ministers, Doctors and Lawyers, prior to 1620, is wanted.

John Twine, first clerk; Thomas Pierse, first sergeant-at-arms; John Pory, first speaker, and the first Burgesses in our first General Assembly, convened at James City in Virginia, August 9th (present style), 1619, namely:—Mr. John Boys, William Capps, Mr. Thomas Davis, Thomas Dowse, Lieutenant Gibbes, Mr. Edward Gourgaing, Capt. Thomas Graves, John Jackson, Mr. John Jefferson, Samuel Jordan, Capt. Christopher Lawne, Mr. Thomas Pawlett, John Polentine, Capt. William Powell, Ensign Edmund Rossingham, Samuel Sharpe, Mr. Walter Shelley, Ensign Wm. Spence, Mr. Robert Stacy, Capt. Wm. Tucker, Capt. John Ward and Ensign Washer.

I would, also, like to know more than I do of *Captains* Adams, Bingley, Challons, Dermer, Elfrith, Fitch, Hobson, Hudson, Hunt, King, Moone, Nelson, Pett, Poole, Powell, Pring, Rocroft or Stalling, Turner, Webb, Wood, and other commanders of exploring and colonizing vessels during 1606–1619. And of very many others, whose names even are now unknown. For instance: who were the members of the advisory Council in Virginia from 1611 to 1619, inclusive?

Norwood P. O., Nelson County, Virginia.

ALEXANDER BROWN.

A MOURNING RING of 1759.—The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company has received from James H. Upham, Esq., of Upham's Corner, Dorchester, a very valuable relic in the form of a mourning ring, made in memory of one of its members of 1711. The ring is of fine gold, and of the best workmanship; it is thirteen-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, the letters are raised and spaces filled in with black enamel. The outer surface is of six festoons or panels, three of them reversed, or upside down, and the raised letters are about one sixteenth of an inch high. The inscription is as follows:

| B^D: GEN^r | E: HATCH | OB: 6. | FEB | 1759 | Æ 70. |

Gen. Hatch was a prominent man in the days when we lived under the King. The following sketch of him is taken from "History of the Town of Dorchester, Massachusetts. By a Committee of the Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society. Boston, Ebenezer Clapp, Jr., 1859, pp. 319–320, 335.

"Gen. Estes Hatch died Feb. 6, 1759. He was a prominent man in town, had held the principal military offices, and at the time of his death was Brigadier General of Horse. His wife was Mary, daughter of Rev. Benjamin Rolfe. She died Oct. 21st, 1763. Her father and mother were both killed by the Indians, at their house in Haverhill, Aug. 29th, 1708; also their youngest child. Mary and her sister were saved by the courage and sagacity of Hagar, a negro slave. Upon the first alarm she leaped from her bed, carried them to the cellar, covered each or them with a tub, and then secreted herself. The Indians ransacked the the cellar, took everything of value to them, repeatedly passed the tubs, and even trod on the foot of one of the children, without discovering them. They drank milk from the pans, then broke them in pieces; and took meat from the barrel behind which Hagar was concealed. Anna Whittaker, an inmate of the family, concealed herself in an apple chest under the stairs, and escaped unharmed. Mary was born March 9th, 1695; Elizabeth, her sister, Sept. 1st, 1699. The latter married Rev. Samuel Checkley, the first minister of Church Green, Boston. Miss Sarah Hatch, the only daughter of the above, died Sept. 25th, 1779, aged 56 years. They are all deposited in Gen. Hatch's Tomb, in the old burying-ground in Dorchester, which tomb is entirely under ground, with grass now growing fresh above it."

The only son of the General was "Nathaniel Hatch, H. C. 1742, a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Suffolk. He went to England and died there in 1780, aged 56 years."

The Salem Press Historical and Genealogical Record for October, 1890, and January, 1891, contains a very interesting paper by George R. Curwin on FUNERAL RINGS, which is well worth the reading. Mr. Curwin has taken the pains to search through the Diary of Judge Samuel Sewall, and obtains the record that the Judge received fifty five (55) Mourning Rings between 1687 and 1727.

A. A. FOLSOM.

THE CAPITAL LETTER F IN EARLY CHIROGRAPHY.—The following note from E. Maunde Thompson, keeper of the manuscript department of the British Museum, and author of the article upon paleography in the last edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, which note was written in answer to an inquiry as to the proper way of rendering into print the symbol like a double lower-case f, which was used in manuscripts of the 17th century where a capital F would now be used, may, in connection with the article by C. F. Adams, Jr., and others, in *Proceedings Mass. Historical Society*, vol. xx, interest some of your readers.

British Museum, London, W. C.,

Dear Sir :

27 Jan. 1893.

The English legal handwriting of the middle ages has no capital F. A double f (ff) was used to represent the capital letter. In transcribing, I should write F, not ff; *e. g.* Fisk, not ffisk. To transcribe ff would be affectation.

Yours faithfully,

Dr. Davenport.

E. MAUNDE THOMPSON.

[The above article is communicated to the REGISTER by Bennett F. Davenport, M.D., chairman of the committee having charge of printing the early records of Watertown, Mass.]

We would remark that in the early manuscript letters and records of New England, in the seventeenth century, two characters are used for the capital letter F. One of them resembles the *F* in modern chirography, the other is a duplication of the lower-case *f*. When the manuscript was printed, the double *f* was not used at that time. As a rule, the double *f* should not be used in printing; though we allow the use of it in the REGISTER when an exact transcript is intended to be given. The modern affectation of using a capital with a lower-case *f* in surnames (as Ffrost, Ffoster, etc.) cannot be too strongly condemned.—EDITOR.]

ELLERY.—(Communicated by William John Potts, Esq., 529 Cooper Street, Camden, N. J.)—I find in the "National Gazette," Philadelphia, May 3, 1820, the following article headed "Mr. Ellery :"—"The venerable Mr. Ellery, the subject of the extract we give below, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and upwards of ninety years old when he died. The writer of the letter is a gentleman of Rhode Island, of much distinction, who was intimately acquainted with the deceased."

Extract of a letter, dated Newport, R. I., March 14, 1820.—"Old Mr. Ellery died like a philosopher. In truth death, in its common form, never came near him. His strength wasted gradually for the last year, until he had not enough left to draw his breath, and so he ceased to breathe. The day on which he died he got up as usual and dressed himself, took his old flag-bottomed chair, without arms, in which he had sat for more than half a century, and was reading Tully's Offices in the Latin, without glasses, though the print was as fine as that of the smallest pocket Bible. Dr. W. stopped in on his way to the Hospital, as he usually did; and on perceiving the old gentleman could scarcely raise his eyelids to look at him, took his hand, and found that his pulse was gone. After drinking a little wine and water, Dr. W. told him his pulse beat stronger. 'O yes, Doctor, I have a charming pulse. But,' he continued, 'it is idle to talk to me in this way. I am going off the stage of life, and it is a great blessing that I go free from sickness, pain and sorrow.' Sometime after, his daughter, finding him become extremely weak, wished him to be put to bed, which he at first objected to, saying he felt no pain, and there was no occasion for his going to bed. Presently after, however, fearing he might fall out of his chair, he told them they might get him upright in the bed, so that he could continue to read. They did so, and he continued reading Cicero very quietly for some time; presently they looked at him and found him dead, sitting in the same posture, with the book under his chin, as a man who becomes drowsy and goes to sleep."

BLAISE VINTON.—John A. Vinton, on page 22 of the Vinton Memorial, says that Blaise Vinton, a son of John Vinton, the original immigrant, "very likely perished" in the Indian war of 1675. James R. Newhall has the same supposition in his history of Lynn.

Blaise Vinton appears in "A contrie rate made by the Selectmen for the Town of Brantree this 12 may 1690." It is evidently incomplete, but it contains the

name of "blase venton," who must have been a resident of Braintree at that time. It is probably the Vinton who married Lydia Hayden, daughter of John and Hannah (Ames) Hayden. John Hayden in his will, dated May 25, 1718, mentions his daughter Lydia Vinton.

S. A. BATES.

South Braintree, Mass.

BALL.—While searching the registers of St. Ann's Church, Annapolis, Md., I came upon the following entry:

1717 | September
| Thomas Ball master of a salt sloop
| from new england buried. 11th.

I send it to you thinking that it may be of interest to some of the readers of the REGISTER.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON.

1620 N. Culvert St., Baltimore, Md.

QUERIES.

HALLETT.—William Hallett, the ancestor of the Halletts, formerly of Hallett Point, Long Island, New York, and owner of a large tract including what is now Ravenswood and Astoria, was born in Dorsetshire, England, about 1616; he moved to New England previous to 1847, probably first going to Boston, Mass. Shortly after his arrival he seems to have become intimate with Underhill and the men of his regiment, among whom are named Capt. Daniel Patrick and Lieut. Robert Feake. In 1647 we find him, in conjunction with Elizabeth Feake, wife of Robert Feake, in charge of the latter's property at Greenwich, Conn. The next year Elizabeth Feake is enjoined by order of the council from alienating any part of her late husband's property. In 1649, William Hallett and Mrs. Feake remove to Long Island, and he writes from there to Governor John Winthrop, signing: "Your unworthy kinsma, William Hallett." The following year an indenture, signed by William Hallett and Elizabeth Hallett, is given to Jeffese Ferris, conveying all his interest and: "his wifes right also in ye lands purchased by Daniel Pattrick and Robert Feke," at Greenwich, Conn. Can any one tell me when Mr. Hallett came to New England and where he landed; whether he was a member of Underhill's forces, or how or where he lived before settling in Greenwich, Conn.? When and where he married Elizabeth Feake, and who was his former wife?

JOSEPH L. DELAFIELD.

475 Fifth Ave., New York City.

STEBBINS—BALL.—In the REGISTER, xxxviii. 158, "Longmeadow Families," Benjamin Stebbins of West Springfield married 2d, May 8, 1701, to widow *Martha Ball*. Mrs. Martha Ball was widow of Samuel Ball of Springfield and Northampton, son of Francis and Abigail (Burt) Ball. Who was she before her marriage to Ball?

Lieut. Thomas Stebbins married her mother-in-law Abigail Burt, widow of Francis Ball, and of Benjamin Mun. Lieut. Thomas Stebbins's son Benjamin, *supra*, married Martha Ball the daughter-in-law of his own step-mother. Francis and Abigail (Burt) Ball and Samuel and Martha Ball were my direct ancestors. So far, the only additional matter known about Samuel Ball is that he was made freeman, 1681, and served under Capt. William Turner in the Fall Fight, 1776, King Philip's War. He married about 1680, as his daughter Abigail was born 1683; died Dec. 4, 1760, aged 77.

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

HENRY AND MARTHA TUCKER OF DARTMOUTH, MASS.—It is presumable that Henry and Martha Tucker, who settled in Dartmouth, Mass., about 1669, have many descendants in various parts of the United States, other than the few who bear the name of Tucker.

All those who are known to be descendants of the above, of whatever surname they may chance to be, will confer a favor upon the undersigned by sending their name and address to

EDWARD T. TUCKER, M.D.

258 Pleasant St., New Bedford, Mass.

VOL. XLVII. 19*

SNOW, COOK, ETC.—Was not Ann Cook (first wife of Mark² Snow of Eastham) the daughter of Josiah Cook and Susanna (Ring Deane) Cook, or was he married before? Can any one give me all his children? Who was the wife of Lieut. Joseph² Snow? We know she was Mary. Was she the mother of all his children, and when did she die? I would like her parentage.

Who was Elizabeth, wife of Jabez² Snow, also her parents? Where did she die?

Who was the wife of John Smalley, one of the first settlers of Eastham?

Miss E. W. Leavitt has kindly sent me the following item: "At Hampden Falls, New Hampshire, by Rev. Theophilus Cotton, 22 December, 1725. Mark Snow of Eastham & Sarah Langford off Boston, By Licence from Lieut. Gov. Wentworth."

I would like the parentage of both these persons, where they lived, and any children they may have had.

MRS. CHARLES L. ALDEN.

WOOD.—What were the names of the children of John Wood of New London, 1660? When did he die?

A John Wood, probably son of above, died in Groton, Conn., Dec. 20, 1738, "aged ninety odd" (g.s.). His wife Mary died May 3, 1744, aged 77 years (g.s.). What was her maiden name? Their children as shown by will of John Wood, dated March 26, 1723, and proved Jan. 22, 1738-9, were William, John and Elizabeth Wood and Sarah "Prentis." Whom did each of these marry? The wife of William Wood was "Anner" ———, who died March 28, 1796, in her 90th year (g.s.). William Wood died Dec. 2, 1794, at Groton, Conn., in his 93d year (g.s.). His children named in his will were John, William and Hannah Wood, Mary Allen, Anna Bailey and Pauline Rogers. Information wanted concerning these and their descendants, also concerning the descendants of John and Sarah (Prentice) Wood, children of the John who died 1738.

FRANK B. LAMB.

OATMAN-HANAFORD-BATES.—Who were the parents of Samuel Oatman, born about 1740, of Oxford, Conn., who married in 1769 Hannah, daughter of Samuel and Anne (Moss) Wooster, of the same place?

Who were the parents of Esther Hanaford (Handford, Hanford), said to be of Norwalk, Conn., born about 1740-5, who married George Cable of Fairfield, Conn., about 1765?

Who were the parents of Benjamin Bates, sometime a resident of Derby, Conn., born about 1730, and married Abigail Hine, April 2, 1751, by whom he had children?

CHARLES E. BANKS, M. D.

U. S. Marine Hospital, Portland, Me.

EMIGRATION TO OHIO.—From 1790 to 1800 numerous families from the Saco Valley in Maine removed by horse teams to Ohio, and sat down not far from Cincinnati. When in the West in 1872, the writer saw some aged men who were children when the exodus took place, and from their lips made notes of some adventures while on the way to "Hio" in 1800. Has any society in Ohio published an account of the New England settlement? If so I wish to lay hands on the book. Who can direct me?

REV. G. T. RIDLON, SR.

Kezar Falls, Me.

FULLER.—I desire information as to the descent of Elizabeth Fuller, who married Thomas Upson in 1846.

Thomas Upson was one of the early settlers of Hartford, Conn., and an original proprietor and settler of Farmington. He died July 19, 1655.

Vide Bronson's History of Waterbury, Ct., p. 193. Was she descended from Surgeon Fuller or his brother, of the Mayflower?

HALDREDGE O. COLLINS,

Los Angeles, Cal.

One of her descendants.

GARY.—Who were the parents of Joseph Gary or Geary, who married Ruth Goodale in Marlboro', April 16, 1741, and died in Lancaster, April 13, 1781, in his 64th year, says tomb stone?

N. G. POND.

Milford, Ct.

WALDRON.—I wish to ascertain if Joseph Waldron of Bristol, R. I. was a son of George and Rachel Waldron of Bristol. Joseph Waldron died in Bristol in 1760, in the 67th year of his age. The names of George and Rachel Waldron's children are given in the records of the town. The records there say Joseph Waldron, Jr., the son of Joseph Waldron and Martha; but whose son was Joseph, senior?

J. C. WALDRON.

Mercantile Trust Co., New York.

DAVID ROBINSON, A PRISONER ON THE JERSEY PRISON SHIP.—Information wanted respecting the Revolutionary service of Capt. David Robinson, who was born in 1749; died in Glastonbury, Conn., Nov. 15, 1826, and was buried there. He was a sailor and at one time owned a small sloop. He is believed to have been held a prisoner by the British on board the notorious "Jersey" in Wallabout Bay, Brooklyn, N. Y. Any person who can furnish a list of the names of the prisoners who were held on that vessel will confer a favor by communicating with

CHARLES E. ROBINSON.

P. O. Box 1001, New York, N. Y.

ROBINSON.—Information wanted respecting the ancestry of William Robinson, of Cambridge, Watertown and Concord, Mass. Where and when was this William Robinson born, and what was the date of his marriage? Also what was the date of the birth of his eldest child Elizabeth? His second child Hannah Ann, was born in Watertown, July 13, 1671, and died in Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 5, 1672.

CHARLES E. ROBINSON.

P. O. Box 1001, New York, N. Y.

LILLIE AND CLARK.—David Lillie was born in Lebanon, New London Co., Conn., on Oct. 27, 1742, and baptized Dec. 5, 1742. Whose child was he?

John Clark of Rochester, Mass., was married about 1709, to Mary ——. Whose son was he?

SEYMOUR MORRIS.

142 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

JOHN WEST FOLSOM, secretary of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, 1795-99, master of the Columbian Lodge Free Masons, 1799-1802, died in Boston, 1825. His will mentions sons John W. Folsom, Jr., and Samuel; daughters Sarah, Fanny, Elizabeth and Nancy; grandchildren Francis Folsom Allen, and John Folsom Allen. I desire very much to find the descendants of John W. Folsom.

A. A. FOLSOM.

LANMAN.—Dr. Daniel Gilbert married, Jan. 17, 1826, Susan D. Lanman (born Aug. 1, 1807; died Aug. 5, 1831). They had one child, Augusta G., born Nov. 17, 1826. What was the ancestral line of Susan D. Lanman, and has she descendants living?

MRS. M. P. FERRIS.

Garden City, Long Island.

POEM ON THE CAPTURE OF QUEBEC.—Information wanted of a copy of "The Capture of Quebec, an Epic Poem," by Dr. Thomas Young, of Philadelphia, written presumably about 1760. Address, 3 Barclay Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LAMB.—Has any one a perfect impression of the seal used by Joshua Lamb of Roxbury? A bill of sale of a negro slave is in possession of Mr. Dalton Dorr of Philadelphia, dated April 27, 1738, signed by Joshua Lamb, accompanied by a seal, probably from a ring on a wafer, resembling a crest, but not distinct enough to make out the device.

FRANK B. LAMB.

Westfield, N. Y.

KINGSLEY.—John Kingsley and Mary Burnap were married at Windham, Conn., Feb. 19, 1755. Wanted, names of parents of both. FRANK B. LAMB.

GENEALOGICAL QUERIES:

Information wanted about the ancestors of Druzilla Bunnell, born Nov. 28, 1766; died March 12, 1846, in Lanesboro'. Married Stephen Mead.

Who were the ancestors of Rhoda Hall (wife of Abial Platt), born 1747, died Oct. 1827, in Lanesboro', Mass.? She was sister of Ezra Hall, whose daughter married Gov. George N. Briggs, of Massachusetts.

Who were the ancestors, and what the baptismal name of — Hicock, of Danbury, wife of (Ebenezer Platt), born 1708?

What was the maiden name of Mehitable, wife of Josiah Cushing of Rehoboth? He was son of Matthew Cushing and Deborah Jacob, of Hingham, and died in 1787. Mehitable died 1778.

Who were the parents of Rev. Thomas Tousey, minister at Newtown, Ct., from 1723 to 1761; graduate of Yale in 1707; died 1761? Was his wife Hannah Clark? [Dexter, in his Yale Biographies, page 69, says that he was the only surviving son of Thomas Tousey of Wethersfield, who was the son of Richard Tousey of Saybrook.—EDITOR.]

Can you give me the address of any one by the name of Haynes who is learned in the genealogy of that name? A family sketch, written by my great grandfather, says that *his* great grandfather, William Haynes, was a descendant of Gov. John Haynes. Judging from dates, he must needs be a grandson of Gov. John, but I find nowhere mention of a William. Perhaps some Haynes can assist me in this matter.

A. K. CUSHING.

Cleveland, Ohio.

REPLIES.

THE SIMANCAS MAP AGAIN (REGISTER, vol. 46, pp. 181, 272, 401).—Passing over criticisms that answer themselves, permit me to notice the opinion of Mr. Drake, who questions the date of the map of 1610, for the reason that it contains names as *Isle Haute* and *Mount Desert*, which appear on Champlain's map of 1613. Mr. Brown has made a reply which ought to silence objection, yet something more may be said on the internal evidence of early date. In reality the above names might have been derived from various separate sources not known to us. Pierre Angibaut, known as Champdoré, made four voyages on the coast, and was cordially hated by Champlain. From him Lescarbot doubtless obtained the material for his *Nouvelle France*, not having himself voyaged down the main coast to Cape Cod.

Glancing at the French names on the Simancas Map, they clearly appear to have come from a source independent of Champlain, as his "*illes iettees*," evidently the outlying rocks of Matinicus, are the "*Isles Basses*," the low islands.

In reality it is not even necessary to suppose that Champlain was the first to name *Isle au haute* and *Mount Desert*, as voyagers frequently repeated names, not recognizing that they were already conferred. Thus Cartier says that he named the north part of Cape Breton "*St. Peter*," notwithstanding the fact that he found the name already applied on the maps, as it may be seen on the Maijolla map of 1527. Thevet was notorious for this habit, and after Verrazano had given the name of "*Angouleme*," birth place of Francis I., Thevet says that *he* gave it in honor of his own birth place. It is evident that long before 1610 *Isle au haute* was popularly known by the name; and Lescarbot, writing of Penobscot Bay and the "*Islands of Norembega*," speaks of one as *bien avant* (*et La Premiere*) *en mer, qui est haute et remarquable sur les autres*. This is *Isle au haute*, the outermost of the group, a landmark that impresses every navigator. This was translated into English by Errondelle in 1609.

No more really needs to be said, though we are told that the Simancas Map is "*entirely too good for the state of discovery at that early period*"; yet, on a careful inspection of the contents, we find no exploration noted later than 1608.

There is one feature alone, I think, that independently must establish the early date, though not pointed out by Mr. Brown. I refer to the fact that the result of Hudson's voyage is *not* shown, as it must have done if the map was produced subsequent to 1613-14. On the Figurative map of 1614 Hudson's exploration of the North River is recognized, and the river is represented, in accordance with Hudson, ending in an innavigable brook; whereas, on the Simancas Map, the river, which had been known since the voyages of Verrazano and Gomez, is

shown as a broad stream or strait, leading into an inland sea. This idea, that the river was a strait leading to a sea, and probably to the Pacific, was the idea of Captain John Smith, who recommended Hudson to search here for a passage to the Indies, in case he should fail at the north. Hudson acted on the advice, and when he overshot the river, and ran too far down the coast, he returned and entered the harbor of New York. In all probability he had a copy of this very map, furnished by Smith, which proves that the English knew all about the harbor of New York before Hudson sailed. It would be simply absurd to suppose that after the voyage of Hudson, which disillusioned Smith and others who fancied that there was a passage in latitude 40°, any strait would be represented on a map like the Simancas Map. King James and all the world at once learned the result of Hudson's explorations.

Again, whoever says that the Hudson region was drawn from Hudson's description should consider another fact, namely, that it seems to contradict Hudson, who represents the west, or Hoboken side, of the river as "Manahatta," while the Simancas Map gives the name to both sides with simply a different spelling. Hudson, on his arrival in England, it will be remembered, was detained a prisoner with his ship for a considerable time, and the English learned fully the result of his exploration, which was written up by Robert Juet of Limehouse. If the map had been compiled subsequent to Hudson's voyage, it would have recorded the result, and dissipated John Smith's dream of the strait in latitude 40°. Unfortunately for objectors, the dream is in the Simancas Map, and establishes the early date.

B. F. DECOSTA.

New York City.

THE WEAVER FAMILY (Jan. 1893, *ante*, p. 48). Communicated by the Rev. Frederic William Weaver, M.A., Madg: Coll: Oxon., of Milton-Clevedon, England:—

I have just read the article on the above family by Mr. Greenwood. I fear that most of the bearers of my own surname here in England cannot claim so exalted an origin as Mr. Greenwood assigns them. Instead of taking our name from the Manor of Weever in Cheshire, I fancy that most of us bear it because our ancestors were engaged in the cloth trade.*

The name is a very common one all over England, especially in the Midland counties; in Staffordshire where I was born, and in Worcestershire where my father, grandfather and great-grandfather were born. The only 'gentle' families of the name, so far as I am aware, belonged to Cheshire and Herefordshire, and the latter had at least one branch in London.

The following are the references:

Weever of Aston and Weverham, Cheshire. See *The Visitation of Cheshire in 1580*. (Harleian Society, xviii., 243.)

Weaver of Aymestrey and Presteign in the counties of Hereford and Radnor (and a branch in London).

See *The Visitation of the Co. of Hereford in 1569*, ed. by F. W. Weaver, p. 99.

The Visitation of London in 1568 (Harl. Soc., i. 35).

The Visitation of London in 1633-4, vol. ii. (Harl. Soc. xvii., 334), and *Robinson's Mansions of Herefordshire*, p. 17.

The arms of Weaver of Herefordshire are "Or on a fess az. between two cotises gu. three garbs of the field."

The arms granted by the College of Arms to my grandfather in 1856, when he was mayor of the City of Worcester, are somewhat similar, being "Ermine on a fess engrailed sa a tower ar. between two garbs or." *Crest* "an heraldic antelope sa. resting the dexter foot upon a cross pattée or. and holding in the mouth a pear slipped ppr." *Motto* "Esto fidelis."

These arms bear witness to the fact that they were granted in the year of his mayoralty, for the tower forms part of the arms of the City of Worcester, and the pear in the antelope's mouth is a famous product of that country.

I am able to prove no connection between my own family and that of the same name in the Visitations of Herefordshire; it is not impossible, however, that they may have been connected with each other, for my great-grandfather, Samuel Weaver, who was born in 1725, lived at Mitton in the parish of Hartlebury, Co. Worcester, where he had some landed property; and this place is only about

* *The Promptorium Parvulorum*, circa A.D. 1440, edited by Albert Way, for the Camden Society (1865), gives "Weware, webstare and weuar, *textor*, *textrix*."

twenty-five miles from Amestrey in Herefordshire, which was the abode of the Herefordshire family for many generations (see Robinson's *Mansions of Herefordshire*, p. 17).

The above Samuel Weaver, who was born in 1725, married in 1772 at Hartlebury, Mary Jones, who was, I believe, a native of the neighboring parish of Shrawley; he died 16 May, 1804, aged 79; she died 26 July, 1828, aged 84.

They had eight children; the three eldest were daughters named Sarah, Jane and Mary; then five sons, Samuel (died young), Joseph, John, Samuel and James.

The last named, who was born in 1789, and died in 1860, was my grandfather, and was, as has been said, mayor of Worcester in 1856. He married Mary Anne, tenth and youngest child of John Homer, Esq., of Bromley Hall in the parish of Kingswinford, Co. Stafford: she died in the year of her husband's mayoralty. They had three children, who survived; two daughters and one son, James William Weaver, J.P. for the Borough of Wolverhampton, who was born in 1815, and died 1869; he married Mary, youngest daughter of John Crowley, Esq. of Wolverhampton, whose family I have been able to trace back as far as 1650: this has been the easier because the name is rather a rare one, whereas with common names it is difficult to disentangle the different families, commemorated often in the same parish register. Mr. James William Weaver had four sons, of whom I am the youngest. I have been tempted to give this bit of family history, because the name "Samuel" seems to run through the New York family as well as my own.

THE SHAKESPEARE WILLS (*ante*, vol. 46, p. 425).—In the New England REGISTER for October, we find several wills of more than ordinary interest. The wills of the Shakespeare family, of Thomas Nash and Elizabeth Barnard, have been several times printed, but attention should be directed to one or two points.

It will be observed that Dr. John Hall made no attempt to dispose of "New Place." It is not mentioned in his will, and was not his to dispose of. It was left to his wife, as security for her fulfilling some special obligation.

But Thomas Nash, who married Dr. Hall's daughter, seems to have lost sight of this interest, for he coolly leaves "New Place" to his kinsman Edward Nash, with some other items of the Shakespeare property.

His widow, however, carried the matter into court, and the court sustained her claim to William Shakespeare's bequest. I cannot at this moment give the necessary references, but by turning to page 428 of the October REGISTER, any one can see, that after her second marriage, Dame Barnard, who had been Mrs. Nash, was still in possession of "New Place," and in her will ordered it sold, and the money to be given to the said Edward Nash, in pursuance of a promise probably made before the court.

The manuscripts alluded to in Dr. John Hall's will were probably medical manuscripts.

Some of these, written in Latin, were obtained from his wife by a surgeon named James Cooke, who was attached apparently to a regiment stationed at Stratford-bridge. He was invited to New Place by Mrs. Hall in 1642, to look at Dr. Hall's books. After a general survey, she brought out some medical books that she wished to sell. Two of these proved to be medical MSS. prepared for the press, in Latin, by Dr. Hall himself.

One of these Cooke translated and published in 1657. The family of Shakespeare and Dr. Hall himself entertained the Puritan preachers of the time, and would not have been likely to take interest in Shakespeare's Plays. It seems singular that it has to be so often repeated that Shakespeare's manuscripts were not his own property. After he retired to New Place, he is said to have received £1000 a year from the theatres, and of course this was for plays, original or adapted. Of none of these, nor of those already known, could he have owned a copy. The manuscripts belonged to those who bought them, and as they must have been copied hundreds of times, it is not likely that any one was in existence, in his own handwriting, when the folio was published.

It is not impossible that manuscripts of his sonnets may yet be found, scattered like autographs, in hidden scrap-books. Shakespeare valued his poems. His plays do not seem to have interested him as much. He was obliged to conform to the demands of the theatres; he often adapted very poor, but popular

plays, and hardly realized the outbursts of poetic power, that forced themselves to the point of his pen. He hated to make himself a "motley to the view" and to sell "cheap what was most dear."

"Your monument shall be my gentle verse
Which eyes not yet created shall o'er read,"

he writes in a sonnet, secure of his future fame; and then, in the very next:—

"Oh for my sake do you with fortune chide
The guilty goddess of my harmful deeds,
That did not better for my life provide
Than public means, which public manners breeds.
And almost thence my nature is subdued
To what it works in—like the dyer's hand:
Pity me then, and wish I were renewed!"

This last quotation shows plainly that his true love was poetry, and that he could hardly forgive himself for forsaking her (as he thought) to get his daily bread by writing plays.

CAROLINE H. DALL.

Washington, D. C.

HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ROBERT A. BROCK, of *Richmond, Va.*—We learn that the friends of this gentleman—the efficient secretary of the Southern Historical Society, who did such good service for historical literature while he was corresponding secretary and librarian of the Virginia Historical Society—are making an effort to secure his services as the editor of the *Virginia Calendar of State Papers*, for which his historical knowledge and literary ability so well qualify him. We have already given our opinion of the value of his services to the Virginia Historical Society for sixteen years, in a note printed in the REGISTER for October, 1891, vol. 45, page 319. The work of reorganizing and enlarging the sphere of the Virginia Historical Society, commenced by the lamented Col. Thomas H. Wynne, was successfully carried forward by Mr. Brock. The executive committee of that Society, at a meeting held on the 4th of February last, voted that,

"In view of the long and valued labors in behalf of this Society of Mr. R. A. Brock, its late secretary, the executive committee deem it proper to put on record some recognition of his distinguished services.

"Mr. Brock became secretary April 12, 1875. From that time he has devoted himself with singular enthusiasm and prodigious labor to the work of the Society. This he has done upon a salary, which, although as large as the means of the Society warranted, was altogether disproportionate to the work performed; and it is hardly too much to say that his useful exertions during this long period have in effect preserved the life of the organization."

The loss of Mr. Brock's services is a serious one for the Virginia Historical Society, but if the commonwealth of Virginia can secure them we shall not regret it. The profound knowledge of the history of Virginia which Mr. Brock possesses admirably fits him for the position which his friends wish him to occupy, and we hope and trust that their efforts will be successful. He would be able to utilize much valuable illustrative matter which he has been many years collecting.

In addition to his historical knowledge, Mr. Brock's acquaintance with the genealogy of Virginia families is probably superior to that of any other person living, and those who wish to have genealogical investigations made in that State have now a rare opportunity to secure the services of an accomplished genealogist. His address is at the Southern Historical Society's rooms, Richmond, Va.

HISTORY OF THE BOSTON POST OFFICE.—C. W. Ernst, Esq., the Assistant Postmaster of the Boston Post Office, contributes a history of this office to the *Souvenir* printed for the Special Delivery Messengers in February last, and also a history of the Special Delivery Service. Both contain valuable historical matter. The history of the Post Office in this city has been compiled with great labor, and furnishes a succinct account of the office from the appointment of

Richard Fairbanks as postmaster in 1639 to the administration of Thomas N. Hart.

Mr. Ernst has also compiled lists of the Postmasters at Boston from 1639 to 1893; of the Assistant Postmasters; the Cashiers, and the Superintendents of Delivery; for type-written copies of which we are indebted to him. He has given perfect lists of these officials, with the date of appointment, the terms and close of their services, as far as could be obtained. The public are indebted to him for the first complete list of the Postmasters of Boston.

MAINE FAMILIES.—Persons wishing for records of old families of Buxton, Hollis, Limington, Standish, Baldwin, Denmark or Brownfield, can find the births, marriages and deaths, as copied from the town records, arranged alphabetically in the hands of Rev. G. T. Ridlon, Sr., who is making a careful copy of the same.
Kezar Falls, Me. REV. G. T. RIDLON, SR.

WATERTOWN RECORDS.—The printed copies of the first volume of the early records of Watertown, Mass., comprising the First and Second Books of the Town and Selectmen Records; the First Book and Supplement of Births, Marriages and Deaths; the Lands, Grants and Possessions, and the Proprietors' Records, will be published within a few months.

HANNAY'S HISTORY OF THE LOYALISTS.—James Hannay, the author of the "History of Acadia," has commenced with the new year a "History of the Loyalists" in "The Weekly Telegraph," St. John, N. B. (\$1 a year). The facts which he has obtained for this work may be of value to your readers.

BENJ. RAND.

HERALDIC NOTES.—Mr. Arthur Vicars, F.S.A., has been appointed Ulster King of Arms in place of the late Sir Bernard Burke; and Mr. Everard Green, F.S.A., has been appointed Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms in place of the late Mr. Woods, who was a grandson of Sir Albert Woods, Garter.

J. P. R.

GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.—Persons of the several names are advised to furnish the compilers of these genealogies with records of their own families and other information which they think may be useful. We would suggest that all facts of interest illustrating family history or character be communicated, especially service under the U. S. government, the holding of other offices, graduation from college or professional schools, occupation, with places and dates of births, marriages, residence and death. When there are more than one christian name they should all be given in full if possible. No initials should be used when the full names are known.

Barnard.—Frank B. King, of Albany, N. Y., is also preparing a genealogy of the Barnard family. It is his intention to carry down the female lines for two generations in both families. Information is solicited.

Bartol.—Charles E. Banks, M.D., U. S. Marine Hospital, Portland, Me., is about to publish in book form a genealogy of the Bartol Family of Marblehead, Mass., and Freeport, Me., being the descendands of John Bartol and Parnell Hodder his wife, who emigrated to this country from Crewkerne, Somersetshire, about 1638, and settled at Marblehead. He was the son of John and Agnes (Williams) Bartol, a glover of Crewkerne. Any information about the family or its descendants now living will be gladly received and incorporated in the volume. It will probably be distributed gratuitously to members of the family.

Dodge.—A Genealogy of the Dodge Family of Essex County, Mass., is being prepared by Hon. Joseph T. Dodge, Ph.D., 346 Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis. An introductory article on the subject appeared in the October number of the REGISTER. Circulars soliciting information and subscriptions are issued.

Everett.—The history of this family is being collected; and any information relating to the same will be thankfully received by Mr. Edward F. Everett, Post Office Box 1423, Boston, Massachusetts.

Hoadley.—A book on the descendants of William Hoadley of Branford, Conn., is in preparation by Francis B. Trowbridge, Esq., author of the *Champions Genealogy*.

Lawrence, Buckley and other families.—The Rev. Lawrence Buckley Thomas of Lawrenceville, Tioga County, Pa., contemplates an enlarged reprint of his genealogical notes of 1877 and 1878, and pedigrees and notes of 1883, long out of print and very scarce. He would be glad to receive corrections or additions to the pedigrees at an early date. The principal families noticed are Brooke, Buckley, Chew, Ellicott, Fairfax, Hopkins (of Maryland), Lawrence (of Long Island), Rutherford, Schieffelin, Snowden, Thomas and Wethered. He will print in one volume, at \$5.00, if sufficient subscribers are received.

Steele.—Frank Barnard King, No. 95 Washington Avenue, Albany, New York, has for several years been preparing a revised and enlarged record of the descendants of "Mr. John Steel," the first secretary of the Connecticut Colony, 1636-1639, and also of his brother, George Steele.

Upton.—Hon. William H. Upton, F.R.S.A., of Walla Walla, Washington, has nearly ready for delivery his "Upton Family Records." For reasons which he will explain in his preface he was obliged to print his book in England, and limit his edition to one hundred copies, of which only seventy will be sold. The book will contain more than five hundred very large pages, will be handsomely printed, with broad margin, and will be neatly and substantially bound. The original subscription price was Twelve Dollars, but the price was raised on the first of March to Fifteen Dollars. Address W. H. Upton, Walla Walla, Washington, to whom remittances should be made payable.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, Massachusetts, Wednesday, February 3, 1892.—A stated meeting was held in the hall of the Boston University, 12 Somerset St., in this city, at three o'clock P.M., the president, Abner C. Goodell, Jr., in the chair.

William W. Bailey, LL.B., of Nashua, N. H., read a paper entitled "Matthew Thornton, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence."

Mr. Henry W. Cunningham, the librarian, made his monthly report of donations.

Thirteen resident members were elected.

Mr. Hamilton A. Hill, the historiographer, reported the deaths of four resident members.

Henry Pickering Walcott, M.D., was chosen a member of the Council to fill a vacancy.

Several amendments of the By-Laws were offered, and they were referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Hamilton A. Hill, Henry H. Edes, John W. Dean, Martin P. Kennard and Henry E. Woods.

March 2.—A meeting was held at 12 Somerset St., at three o'clock P.M., President Goodell in the chair.

William Gray Brooks, LL.B., of Boston, read a paper on "The Birth of Religious Toleration: A Study of the Maryland Charter."

The librarian reported the monthly donations.

The historiographer reported the deaths of four members.

Fourteen resident members were elected.

Several additional amendments to the By-Laws were offered.

April 6.—A stated meeting was held at 12 Somerset St., at three o'clock P.M., President Goodell in the chair.

The Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Rhode Island, read a paper on "William Wheelwright, the benefactor of South America."

The librarian presented his monthly report.

One honorary and fourteen resident members were elected.

Hon. James W. Austin was appointed a member of the committee on the amendment of the By-Laws, in place of John Ward Dean who declined.

Rev. Ezra Hoyt Byington, D.D., was chosen a member of the Council to fill a vacancy.

May 4.—A stated meeting was held at 12 Somerset St., Boston, President Goodell in the chair.

A paper by Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, D.D., on "The Capture of Fort William and Mary in 1774" was read by Rev. William H. Cobb.

The librarian read his monthly report.

Eight resident members were elected.

The historiographer reported the death of one resident member, Rev. Artemas B. Muzzey, D.D.; and Rev. Alonzo A. Miner, D.D., spoke feelingly of his life and exalted character.

The president announced that the members of the committee on amending the By-Laws had resigned.

The corresponding secretary announced the resignation of the president, the vice president for Massachusetts, the corresponding secretary, the recording secretary, the librarian, and six members of the Council, namely, Abner C. Goodell, Jr., Benjamin A. Gould, LL.D., Henry H. Edes, Gustavus Arthur Hilton, Henry W. Cunningham, Andrew P. Peabody, D.D., Hamilton A. Hill, Benjamin G. Smith, Henry Williams, Grenville H. Norcross and Henry P. Walcott, M.D. The resignations of Mr. Norcross and Dr. Walcott were to take effect at once, the others at the close of the June meeting.

Rev. E. O. Jameson, Rev. Alonzo A. Miner, D.D., Newton Talbot, Rev. Henry F. Jenks and Albert A. Folsom were appointed a committee to confer with the gentlemen whose resignations were announced; and, as far as possible, persuade them to retain their positions, and, in case they cannot be persuaded to do so, to nominate successors.

June 1.—A stated meeting was held in the lower Horticultural Hall this afternoon, at three o'clock, President Goodell in the chair. The president, after a brief speech, called Andrew McFarland Davis to the chair.

The librarian being absent, his report was read by the corresponding secretary.

David G. Haskins, Jr., William G. Brooks, Henry A. Hazen, D.D., David H. Brown and C. B. Tillinghast were chosen a committee on the proposed amendments to the By-Laws.

Rev. E. O. Jameson, chairman of the committee to request the members who had resigned their offices to retain their positions, reported that they could not induce them to withdraw their resignations, except on conditions which the committee obtained in writing and reported to the Society.

On recommendation of the committee, the Society voted, that the fact that the Council was outvoted on a measure involving presumably honest differences of opinion, created no necessity that they should resign; that the paper presented by gentlemen of the Council cannot be accepted, as it contains charges in no wise to be admitted; and that the Society cordially invite the several officials, without any reference to the paper presented, to withdraw their resignations.

The committee was requested to nominate candidates at an adjourned meeting, June 22d, to fill the places of those who did not withdraw their resignations within ten days.

Don Gleason Hill and Charles Carleton Coffin were elected members of the Council to fill vacancies.

More amendments to the By-Laws were proposed. The committee on By-Laws was authorized to consider the whole of the present code.

June 22.—An adjourned meeting was held this day, President Goodell in the chair. A vote was passed approving the work of the Committee on the Rolls of Membership.

Hamilton A. Hill read a communication from the retiring officials, regretting the necessity of burdening the Society with a new election; but stating that they could not, without a loss of self-respect, withdraw their resignations.

Rev. E. O. Jameson, in behalf of his committee, nominated candidates to fill the vacancies. The following officers were elected:

President.—William Claflin, LL.D.

Vice President for Massachusetts.—Walbridge A. Field, LL.D.

Corresponding Secretary.—Henry A. Hazen, D.D.

Librarian.—John Ward Dean.

Counsellors.—William Tracy Eustis, Hon. James W. Austin, David G. Haskins, Jr.

October 5.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon at three o'clock, at No. 12 Somerset St., the president, Hon. William Claflin, LL.D., in the chair.

The president made a brief address, in which he referred to the death of John Greenleaf Whittier, who had been a life member of the Society for nearly a quarter of a century, and had been much interested in its work.

Resolutions on the death of Mr. Whittier were offered by Hon. Eben F. Stone of Newburyport, and were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Newton Talbot, Charles H. Saunders and George Kuhn Clarke were elected members of the Council to fill vacancies.

John Ward Dean, the librarian, reported 166 volumes and 134 pamphlets had been received as gifts since the last meeting.

John Calvin Crane of Millbury, Mass., read a paper on "Col. Thomas Gilbert, a leader of the New England Tories of 1776."

November 2.—A stated meeting was held at No. 12 Somerset Street, at three o'clock P.M. In the absence of President Claflin and the vice presidents, Charles S. Ensign was chosen president *pro tem*.

Prof. John Fiske read a paper on "Charles Lee, the Soldier of Fortune."

The librarian reported 115 volumes and 97 pamphlets as donations in October.

George Kuhn Clarke offered resolutions endorsing the petition of the Cape Cod Memorial Association to the General Court for an appropriation for the erection of a fitting monument at Provincetown, to commemorate the arrival of the Mayflower and the landing of the Pilgrims there, Nov. 11-21, 1620. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.*

December 7.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon at three o'clock at No. 12 Somerset Street, Hon. Joseph B. Walker, vice president, in the chair.

Rev. Ezra Hoyt Byington, D.D., read a paper on "The Puritan and the Pilgrim in New-England History."

David G. Haskins, Jr., chairman of the committee on the revision of the By-Laws, reported in print a series of amendments. It was voted that the consideration of these amendments be postponed to the next meeting, and that printed copies of the report be sent to each resident and life member with the notice of the annual meeting.

The corresponding secretary and the librarian made their monthly reports.

Albert Harrison Hoyt, Albert A. Folsom, George S. Mann, Andrew H. Ward and Julius H. Tuttle were chosen, by ballot, a committee to nominate officers for 1893.

Sixteen resident members were elected.

Wednesday, January 4, 1893.—The annual meeting was held in the hall of Boston University, 12 Somerset Street, this afternoon, at three o'clock. In the absence of President Claflin, Hon. Charles C. Coffin was called to the chair. Mr. George A. Gordon was chosen secretary *pro tem*.

The report of the committee on the By-Laws was taken from the table and the committee was discharged. Action on the report was referred to the next stated meeting.

Rev. Ezra Hoyt Byington, D.D., presented the annual report of the Council. It contained abstracts of reports to the Council by the several committees, namely, on Finance; on the Library, by Rev. Henry A. Hazen, D.D., chairman; on Publication, by Albert H. Hoyt, chairman; on English Research, by William S. Appleton, chairman; on Memorial Biographies, by John W. Dean; on the Cabinet, by Herbert J. Howard; on Donations, by Rev. William C. Winslow, D.D., chairman; on Heraldry, by Henry E. Woods, chairman; on Papers and Essays, by Rev. David Greene Haskins, D.D., chairman; and the committee to assist the historiographer.

John Ward Dean, the librarian, made his annual report. The additions to the library during the year were 510 books and 569 pamphlets.

B. B. Torrey, the treasurer; Rev. Henry A. Hazen, D.D., the corresponding

* The New-England Historic Genealogical Society celebrated the quarter millenary of this event Nov. 21, 1870, by an address by J. Wingate Thornton, A.M., which was printed with additions in 1874, under the title of "The Historical Relation of New England to the English Commonwealth." See REGISTER, vol. 25, pp. 94-5; vol. 29, pp. 336-7.

secretary; George K. Clarke, in behalf of the historiographer's department; and D. P. Corey, as chairman of the trustees of the Kidder Fund, made their several annual reports.

Col. Albert H. Hoyt, chairman of the nominating committee, reported a list of candidates for officers for the ensuing year, who were elected as follows:

President.—William Claflin, LL.D., of Newton, Mass.

Vice-Presidents.—Walbridge Abner Field, LL.D., of Boston, Mass.; Joseph Williamson, A.M., of Belfast, Me.; Joseph Burbeen Walker, A.M., of Concord, N.H.; James Barrett, LL.D., of Rutland, Vt.; Elisha Benjamin Andrews, D.D., LL.D., of Providence, R. I.; Edward Elbridge Salisbury, LL.D., of New Haven, Ct.

Recording Secretary.—George Augustus Gordon, A.M., of Somerville, Mass.

Corresponding Secretary.—William Stanford Stevens, A.M., M.D., of Boston, Mass.

Treasurer.—Benjamin Barstow Torrey, of Hanover, Mass.

Librarian.—John Ward Dean, A.M., of Medford, Mass.

Members of the Council for the term ending in 1896.—Ezra Hoyt Byington, D.D., of Newton, Mass.; Charles Carleton Coffin, A.M., of Boston, Mass.; Don Gleason Hill, LL.B., of Dedham, Mass.

The following members of the Council hold over:

For the term ending in 1895.—William Tracy Eustis, of Boston, Mass.; David Greene Haskins, Jr., A.M., LL.B., of Cambridge, Mass.; Newton Talbot, of Boston, Mass.

For the term ending in 1894.—John Tyler Hassam, A.M., of Boston, Mass.; George Kuhn Clarke, LL.B., of Needham, Mass.; Charles S. Ensign, LL.B., of Watertown, Mass.

Hon. Charles Carleton Coffin, A.M., then delivered the Annual Address.

Thanks were voted to the retiring corresponding secretary, Rev. Henry A. Hazen, D.D.

It was voted that the annual address, the several annual reports, the necrology and the other proceedings at this meeting be referred to the Council with full authority to print the same.

February 1.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon at No. 12 Somerset Street. Mr. Charles S. Ensign was chosen president *pro tem*.

Reports of the Council, the librarian, the corresponding secretary and the historiographer were presented.

Charles Sidney Ensign was elected a member of the Council to fill a vacancy.

A committee consisting of Rev. Dr. E. H. Byington, J. W. Dean and N. Talbot was appointed to report at the next meeting resolutions on the death of Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes, for seven years an honorary vice president of this Society.

Rev. Dr. William C. Winslow offered resolutions on the death of the Rt. Rev. Phillips Brooks, which were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The Society approved of a petition now before the general court asking the State to print the muster rolls of Massachusetts soldiers in the Revolution, and Hon. Charles C. Coffin, Capt. Albert A. Folsom and George A. Gordon, A.M., were chosen a committee to represent the Society at the hearings.

Hon. Newton Talbot offered some votes in relation to some of the Funds of the Society, which were adopted, and ordered to be printed with the annual proceedings.

The report of the committee on By-Laws was then taken up, and the amendments under Chapters 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 10 were acted upon. The consideration of Chapter 13 was deferred to another meeting.

March 1.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon at 12 Somerset Street, Charles S. Ensign, LL.B., in the chair.

Prof. Williston Walker, Ph.D., of Hartford, Conn., read a paper on "The Influence of the Mathers in New-England Religious Development."

Rev. Dr. E. H. Byington, chairman of the committee appointed at the last meeting, reported resolutions of respect to the memory of Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, LL.D., an honorary member of this Society, which were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The report of the Council, the corresponding secretary and the librarian were presented.

Seven resident members were elected.

Frank E. Bradish, A.B., stated that the venerable Lucius Robinson Paige,

D.D., the eldest and senior member of the Society, would on the 8th inst. complete his ninety-first year, and on his motion the Society voted to send him its heartiest greeting, and to express the hope that his life may be prolonged in the enjoyment of his great learning and piety which now, as ever, excite our affectionate admiration.

New amendments to the By-Laws were offered and referred to a committee.

Resolutions were passed requesting the general court to have the list of persons whose names had been changed, issued in 1883, brought down to the present time and reprinted.

CONNECTICUT VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Springfield, Mass., Tuesday, March 7, 1893.—A meeting was held this evening in the South Church Chapel.

Rev. E. H. Byington, D.D., of Newton, read a paper on "The Pilgrims and Puritans, the Makers of New England."

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Providence, Tuesday, November 29, 1892.—A stated meeting was held this evening in the Society's Cabinet, Waterman Street.

Rev. William C. Langdon, D.D., read a paper on "Old Catholics of the Italian Revolution."

December 13.—A stated meeting was held this evening in the Society's Cabinet.

Mr. Henry C. Dorr read a paper on "The Association of the Proprietors of Providence and their Contest with the Free Holders."

December 27.—A stated meeting was held this evening.

Mr. Simon S. Bucklin, of Providence, read a paper entitled "A Plea for American Literature."

January 10, 1893.—The annual meeting was held this evening; the president, Gen. Horatio Rogers, in the chair.

Amos Perry, the librarian, made his annual report, showing the condition of the library.

Eleven members were elected.

President Rogers delivered his annual address.

Mr. Richmond P. Everett, the treasurer, reported a cash balance of \$394.55. The life membership fund amounts to \$2,093.76, and the publication fund to \$3,460.24. The investment fund amounts to \$23,000.

The committees on the library and on lectures made their annual reports.

The following officers for the ensuing year were then elected:

President.—Horatio Rogers.

Vice Presidents.—George M. Carpenter, E. Benjamin Andrews.

Secretary.—Amos Perry.

Treasurer.—Richmond P. Everett.

Nominating Committee.—Albert V. Jencks, James E. Cranston, Edward I. Nickerson.

Lecture Committee.—Amos Perry, Reuben A. Guild, William B. Weeden.

Committee on Building and Grounds.—Royal C. Taft, Isaac H. Southwick, Jr., Isaac C. Bates.

Library Committee.—William D. Ely, Amos Perry, Howard W. Preston.

Publication Committee.—E. Benjamin Andrews, Amasa M. Eaton, James G. Vose.

Genealogical Committee.—Henry E. Turner, George T. Hart, John O. Austin.

Finance Committee.—Robert H. I. Goddard, Charles H. Smith, Richmond P. Everett.

Auditing Committee.—Lewis J. Chase, James Burdick, F. A. Lincoln.

Committee on Necrology.—W. F. Munro, Rev. S. H. Webb, Amos Perry.

The work of obtaining information from the town clerks was reported to be very satisfactory, nearly all of the clerks having replied to the circular letter sent to them. The funds for tabulating the information was increased to \$100.

OLD COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Taunton, Massachusetts, Monday, October 10, 1892.—A quarterly meeting was held in Historical Hall this evening, the president, Rev. Samuel H. Emery, D.D., in the chair.

President Emery made a brief address, after which Prof. John Ordronaux addressed the Society on "The Columbian Festival Lesson."

Six members were elected.

Capt. John W. Dean Hall, the librarian, reported a list of donations.

Monday, January 6, 1893.—The annual meeting was held this evening, President Emery in the chair.

The president made his annual address.

Rev. Payson W. Lyman, of Fall River, Mass., delivered an address on "The Shays Rebellion."

Dea. E. H. Reed, the historiographer, read memorials of the members who had died since the last meeting.

The annual election took place, with the following result:

President.—Rev. S. Hopkins Emery, D.D., of Taunton.

Vice Presidents.—Hon. Edmund H. Bennett, of Taunton, and Rev. William L. Chaffin, of North Easton.

Recording Secretary and Librarian.—Capt. John W. D. Hall, of Taunton.

Corresponding Secretary.—Hon. Charles A. Reed, of Taunton.

Treasurer.—Dr. Elijah U. Jones, of Taunton.

Historiographer.—Edgar H. Reed, Esq., of Taunton.

Auditor.—John F. Montgomery, Esq., of Taunton.

Directors.—Hon. William E. Fuller, of Taunton; Gen. Ebenezer W. Peirce, of Freetown; Henry M. Lovering, Esq., of Taunton; Hon. John S. Brayton, of Fall River; Elisha C. Leonard, Esq., of New Bedford; James M. Cushman, Esq., of Taunton.

Mr. Montgomery, auditor, reported briefly the financial condition of the Society—Dr. Jones, the treasurer, being detained at home by illness—stating that there are \$1,760 in savings bank, and \$133 on deposit.

The secretary reported that our Society rolls now contain 537 members, viz.: 165 life, 22 honorary, 72 corresponding, and 278 resident members. Also that 16 life members, 5 honorary, 9 corresponding, and 17 resident members have passed away in six years and three months, since occupying our Historical Hall.

The librarian reported the quarterly donations.

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the Historiographer, Rev. EZRA HOYT BYINGTON, D.D., of Newton, Mass.

THE sketches of deceased members prepared for the REGISTER are of necessity brief, because the space that can be appropriated is quite limited. All the materials for more extended memoirs which can be gathered are preserved in the archives of the Society, and they will be available for use in preparing the "Memorial Biographies," of which four volumes have been issued and a fifth volume is in press. The income from the Towne Memorial Fund is devoted to the publication of these volumes.

As the office of Historiographer has been vacant for a number of months, the work of this department is in arrears. It is hoped, however, that in subsequent numbers of the REGISTER the deficiencies will be made up.

Rt. Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, D.D., Bishop of Massachusetts.—Bishop Brooks was born in Boston, Dec. 13, 1835, and died in Boston, Jan. 22, 1893. He was the second son of William Gray Brooks and Mary Ann Phillips, thus combining in his own person and in his name two of the oldest and best families of New England. His father was a member of this society, and his memoir will be found in the REGISTER, vol. 33, p. 255.

He was prepared for college in the Boston Latin School, was graduated from Harvard 1855, and studied divinity at Alexandria, Virginia. He was

ordained to the ministry in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1859; was rector of the Church of the Advent in Philadelphia until 1862, when he was transferred to the Church of the Holy Trinity in the same city. He became rector of Trinity Church in Boston in 1869, and after a ministry of twenty-two years in this ancient church he was elected Bishop of Massachusetts, April 30, 1891, and was consecrated October 14th of the same year.

Bishop Brooks was descended from Thomas Brooks, who came from England in the early years of the Puritan emigration. A number of eminent citizens of Massachusetts have been among his descendants. Three generations ago a descendant of Rev. John Cotton, the second minister of Boston, became the wife of the great-grandfather of Bishop Brooks.

On the side of his mother the Bishop was descended from Rev. George Phillips, a graduate from the University of Cambridge, who came from England in the *Arabella*, with Governor Winthrop, in 1630. He was the first minister of Watertown. The great-grandson of Rev. George Phillips was the well known Rev. Samuel Phillips, minister for sixty years of the Old South Church in Andover. Judge Samuel Phillips, born 1750, was Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts, and one of the founders of Phillips Academy, Andover, as another of the Phillips family was the founder of Phillips Academy, Exeter, and others of Andover Theological Seminary.

Bishop Brooks was interested in everything that relates to the history of New England. He was the author of a number of volumes which have had a wide circulation in this country and across the sea. His sympathies were broad and generous. He was the friend and helper of men of all sorts and conditions. But he will be remembered chiefly for his gift of eloquent and persuasive speech. He seemed to be equally attractive to people who differed not only in respect to culture, but also in their tastes and opinions. He had already taken a place among the greatest preachers of his time. It would not be easy to name one among English-speaking clergymen who excels him as a preacher to the multitudes of men. We shall wait a long time before we look upon his like again.

He was elected a resident member of this Society March 2, 1892.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, LL.B., LL.D., the nineteenth President of the United States, was elected an honorary member of this Society, Oct. 3, 1877, and was one of its honorary vice-presidents from 1879 to 1889.

He was born in Delaware, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1822, and was of the sixth generation from George Hayes of Windsor, Conn., who came to New England about the year 1680. The family is believed to have been of Scottish descent.

Mr. Hayes received his early education at Norwalk, Ohio, and Middletown, Conn., and was graduated from Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, with the highest honors, in 1842. He entered the Law School of Harvard University, and was graduated in 1845. He began the practice of law in Fremont, Ohio, but removed to the city of Cincinnati, where he soon rose to eminence in his profession. He was city solicitor of Cincinnati a number of years before the civil war. He enlisted as a volunteer in the Army of the United States in 1861, receiving a commission as major. He was in active service during the whole of the war,—was severely wounded at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862,—was promoted Brigadier General in 1864, and Major General by brevet in 1865. After the close of the war he served in the House of Representatives from 1865 to 1867, when he was elected Governor of Ohio. He was reelected in 1869, and in 1875. In 1876 he was elected President of the United States. The most important events during his administration were the withdrawal of the United States troops from the southern states, the resumption of specie payments, and the progress of civil-service reform. After his retirement to private life he was active in educational and charitable work, serving for many years as president of the National Prison Reform Association; trustee of the Peabody Educational Fund; and of the John F. Slater Fund.

He married, Dec. 30, 1852, Lucy Ware Webb, by whom he had eight children.

Besides the practice of law, and the duties of his political life, President Hayes gave much attention to literary and historical studies. He was one of the founders of the Ohio Historical Society, and a corresponding member of various historical and literary societies. He received the degree of LL.D. from Kenyon College in 1868, from Harvard 1877, Yale, and Johns Hopkins in 1880.

He died in Fremont, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1893.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, A.M., LL.D., was elected a corresponding member, Feb. 7, 1883, and an honorary member, Oct. 1, 1890. He was born in Providence, R. I., Feb. 24, 1824, and died at his home in West New Brighton, Richmond Co., New York, Aug. 31, 1892. He was a son of George and Mary Elizabeth (Burrill) Curtis.

At the age of fifteen he became a clerk in a mercantile house in New York. When eighteen years of age, he, with his older brother, joined the community of Brook Farm in West Roxbury, Mass., remaining there about two years. Then they spent one or two years on a farm in Concord, Mass. In 1846 Mr. Curtis went abroad, spending some time as a student at the University of Berlin, and traveling in a leisurely way through southern Europe, Egypt and Syria. In 1850 he returned to New York and entered upon a literary life. He was connected with the New York "Tribune" for a short time.

From 1853 to 1856 he was editor of "Putnam's Monthly." This led him into a partnership with the publishers of the magazine, though he had no share in the management of the business. In 1857 the firm failed, and Mr. Curtis relinquished his private property, and, as that did not suffice, devoted his income for the next fifteen years to paying in full the debts of the firm. He was engaged several seasons in the lecture field, where he won high distinction. He took the stump for Fremont in 1856; was a delegate to the second national Republican convention at Chicago, in 1860; became political editor of "Harper's Weekly" in 1863; was made a regent of the University of the State of New York in 1864; was non-resident Professor at Cornell University for four years; in 1867 was a delegate at large to the Constitutional convention of New York, in which he was the chairman of the committee on education; was a delegate to the national Republican convention of 1876. In 1862, President Lincoln offered him the position of consul-general in Egypt, which he declined. He declined also the post of minister to England, and later that of minister to Germany, offered to him by President Hayes in 1877. Mr. Curtis was specially interested in civil-service reform, and was the chairman of a commission appointed by President Grant in 1871, to draw up rules for the regulation of the civil service. He was for many years President of the National Civil-Service Reform League, and of the New York Association. He was, as has been seen, for many years prominent in the national Republican party. After the spring of 1884, he no longer identified himself with that party.

For the last twenty-five years of his life he had his summer home in Ashfield, Mass., where he spent four or five months of each year. He came there into pleasant relations with the permanent residents of the town, entered heartily into the local educational and social interests, and has left behind most pleasant recollections of himself. The academy, the public library, the poor and feeble, have reason gratefully to cherish his memory.

Mr. Curtis married in 1856, Anna Shaw, the daughter of Frank George Shaw, and had three children: Frank George Curtis, Elizabeth Burrill Curtis and Sarah Shaw Curtis. He received the degree of A.M. from Brown University in 1853; that of LL.D. from Madison University in 1864, from Harvard University in 1881, and from Brown University in 1882.

His principal publications were: "Nile Notes of a Howadji" (1851); "The Howadji in Syria" (1852); "Lotus Eating" (1852); "Potiphar Papers" (1853); "Prue and I" (1856); "Trumps" (1862). To these should be added the series of papers entitled the "Editor's Easy Chair," which Mr. Curtis contributed to "Harper's Monthly" from 1853 to the time of his death. Among his published addresses are the following: "Eulogy upon Charles Sumner," before the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1874; "Centennial Oration" at Concord, Mass., 1875; "Centennial Oration" at Schuylersville, N. Y., 1877; "Discourse upon William Cullen Bryant," before the New York Historical Society, 1878; "Oration upon Unveiling the Statue of Burns" in Central Park, 1880.

By the Rev. George M. Adams, D.D., of Auburndale.

DAVID WILLIAMS PATTERSON, the well-known genealogist, was elected a corresponding member of this Society, Sept. 5, 1855. He died at his home in Newark Valley, Tioga Co., N. Y., on 18th Nov. 1892.

His father, Hon. Chester Patterson, a native of Richmond, Mass., where he was born 24 Sept. 1777, removed with his father to Union, Broome Co., N. Y., in February, 1793, and was sheriff of that county, 1809-12; represented it in

the state Legislature, 1819-21, inclusive; was one of the presidential electors of the state of New York, 1824, casting his vote for John Quincy Adams; and town clerk of Union for many years, besides being otherwise much occupied with the public affairs of the town. In 1839, he removed with his family to Newark Valley, where he died 22 Sept. 1857, æ. 73. His wife was Mary Ann Elliott.

His son, the subject of our sketch, was born in Union, N. Y., 15 July, 1824; removed with his parents to Newark Valley, in 1839; and, obtaining a good common-school education, studied dentistry at Rochester, N. Y., and commenced its practice at West Winsted, Ct., in December, 1846. On the 8th of June, 1853, he married Helen Maria (daughter of Otis and Sarah Slosson) Lincoln, of Newark Valley, who survives him, with their four children, Anna, Lincoln Elliott, Sterling Woodford and Ralph Thacher.

While engaged in a successful practice at West Winsted, Dr. Patterson became interested in the study of American genealogy and local history; which so grew upon him, that finally, upon his removal to Newark Valley, in May, 1865, he abandoned dentistry, and thenceforth devoted himself (aside from the management of his small paternal farm) entirely to his favorite pursuits.

Of the great extent and value of his work, comparatively little is known even among his fellow-laborers in the same field; for most of it was done for others, and his share in the compilation of many of our best genealogies is indicated only by a line in the preface, or an occasional foot-note.* But the *quality* of that work, in the appreciation of those best qualified to understand it, will ever remain unchallenged. He was a most indefatigable and conscientious worker, pushing his researches with a systematic thoroughness and acumen which left almost absolutely nothing to be gathered by others who might, perchance, follow him over the same ground. One who knew him well, writing to me since his death, aptly speaks of "the *relentless objectivity* of his search." He seemed never anxious to "see himself in print"; his untiring industry and perseverance found its most ample reward in the consciousness that his work was well done; and crowded with work as he always was, he was ever ready to help, from his own stores of information and experience, all who came to him—from the timid tyro in the field of genealogy, to the veteran with whom he had often measured the lance of criticism. Hence, it is perfectly safe to say that we have had, in America, during the past forty years, no genealogist whose work stands so absolutely unquestioned, or whose *dicta* in regard to any mooted point was so unhesitatingly accepted as Dr. Patterson's. There was, among his fellow-laborers in the field, a sincere conviction (1) of his personal conscientiousness, and (2) of the perfection of his peculiar methods of systematic research, record, arrangement and statement. In these details he certainly excelled—and, though some of them (such as his system of notation; or the "married with," upon which he so much insisted; or the manner of his preparation of MSS. for the printer) might, to some, appear "cranky," they were certainly substantiated by him with very convincing argument; and, whether in MS. or print, left no doubt in the reader's mind as to what was intended.

The character of Dr. Patterson's literary work was but the natural expression of his own nature—firm, plainly expressed, devoid of all pretence. His rugged honesty always found free expression; and his dislike of that which was mean or underhanded was never glossed over with smooth words, or cancelled by polite silence. Scrupulously honest and rigidly exact and correct in all his transactions; quick to resent a wrong, real or fancied, he was equally considerate of the legal rights of others. There was, withal, a wonderful degree of tenderness in his nature; his friendships were as strong as his dislikes; and his best friends were those who best understood and appreciated the nature of his work, and were in sympathy with his peculiar literary tastes. In all the relations of life, domestic, social, religious and literary, the man's *positiveness* was so little in accord with the conventionalism of ordinary society—that, together with his modesty, it debarred him from that full recognition of his value in the community to which his abilities and his works entitled him. Generous

* In the case of Nos. 2, 3, 6 and 9, of the following list, Mr. Patterson's claim to authorship rests upon facts personally known by, or from statements made by him to the author of this sketch, or to members of his own family.—H. R. S.

and helpful by nature, he was always "to the front" in the social, religious and higher material interests of the community in which he resided; still, in all such public affairs, he was (true to his nature) the advocate of those methods only which would produce the most thorough and substantial results. His religious views, while they might not, perhaps, have exactly squared with any church creed, were the outcome of a deep study of the Bible and of human nature; and we have reason to know, personally, that his was the faith of the humble Christian, looking forward to eternal salvation through the only atonement upon the Cross.

It is somewhat difficult, at the present time, to prepare a full and exact schedule of Mr. Patterson's genealogical work. From the best data available, however, we glean the following:

The only *published* works, avowedly his, are:—

1. *A Letter of Directions to His Father's Birthplace*, by John Holmes, with Notes and a Genealogy by D. Williams Patterson. 1865. 8vo. pp. 76.

2. *John Watson of Hartford, Conn., and his Descendants*. A Genealogy by Thomas Watson. 1865. 8vo. pp. 47.

These two works were respectively Nos. 1 and 3 of the issues of a private club of three members (D. Williams Patterson, then of West Winsted, Ct.; Francis S. Hoffman, Esq., of New York City, and the writer of this memoir, then resident in Brooklyn, N. Y.), styling itself the "*U. Q. Club*"—a name humorously suggested by Dr. P., with reference to the "unknown quantity" which so often, in genealogy as in mathematics, puzzles the student; as well as to the non-identification of the membership of the club, now for the first time given to the public.

3. *Memorables of the Montgomeries*. New York. Printed for the King of Clubs. 1866. (Edition 40 copies in 4to, 60 in 8vo.) Bradstreet Press, New York.

This, which included a Montgomery Pedigree, was prepared for and privately printed by Thomas H. Montgomery, Esq., of Philadelphia; the device used on its title, a "King of Clubs," was also, I believe, a suggestion of Dr. P's.

4. *Slosson Genealogy*. By D. Williams Patterson. Reprinted from the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, of 1872. 8vo. pp. 20. A record of descendants of Nathaniel Slosson, born about 1696, Norwalk, Conn.

5. *John Stoddard, of Wethersfield, Ct., and his Descendants, 1642-1872*. A Genealogy by D. Williams Patterson. 8vo. pp. 96, 1873.

6. *The Isbell and Kingman Families*. Some records of Robert Isbell and Henry Kingman and their descendants. Gathered from various sources, and compiled by Leroy W. Kingman. Owego, 1889. 4to. pp. 30.

7. *Brockway Family*. Some records of Wolston Brockway and his descendants. Compiled for Francis E. Brockway [by D. Williams Patterson]. Owego, 1890. 4to. pp. 167.

8. *The Grant Genealogy*. Descendants of Matthew, of Windsor, Conn. [Reprinted from Stiles's Revised History and Genealogy of Windsor, Conn., 1893. 8vo. pp. 42. Edition 100 copies.]

9. *The Whitney Family, Connecticut, 1649-1878*. Privately printed by the late S. Whitney Phoenix, of New York City. 3 vols. 4to. 916, 898, 826 pp. and pedigrees. Edition 510 copies. The compilation and arrangement of this work was the greatest monument of Mr. Patterson's industry and skill; and he prepared, also, enough more material (especially biographical) to have made another large volume; which, however, Mr. Phoenix did not see fit to publish.

10. To Mr. John Boyd's *Annals of Winchester, Conn.*, Mr. Patterson contributed a large amount of genealogical matter and labor, which received due acknowledgment.

11. *Susquehannah Association. Historical Notes*. Compiled by D. Williams Patterson, for the Susquehannah Association of Congregational Churches and Ministers (*reprinted from Congregational Quarterly*). Boston, 1874. 8vo. 8. Notes on the "First" Susquehannah Association.

In *Manuscript* form, he left many many valuable works, most of which are well prepared for printing; among these the principal are:—

1. *The Holy Ones of Lisle*, or Fifteen-score and one who sought to serve the Lord. Compiled from authentic records. 4to. pp. 269. [A history of the First Church of Lisle, N. Y.]

2. *Folks-Lore of East Haddam, Conn.* Seven or more large 4to. vols. [Originally compiled for a gentleman in Connecticut. Mr. P. devoted much time to the preparation of this collection.]

3. *Robert Lane and His Descendants*.
 4. *Sergt. John Matthias*, of Norwalk, Conn., and some of his Descendants, 1669-1884; about same number of pages as No. 1.
 5. *Spencer Genealogy*—Jared and Hannah, married 1665; about same number of pages as No. 4.
 6. *Cone Genealogy*—Daniel of Haddam, Ct., 1626.
 7. *Rockwell*, of Stamford, Ct.,—John of 1860.
 8. *Smith Family*, of Milford, Ct., 1671.
 9. *Isaac Willey and Descendants*, Boston, Mass., 1640.
 10. *Some Records of Thomas Lee, of Lyme, Ct.*
 11. *Hungerford Family, of East Haddam, Ct.*—Thomas, 1639; about 100 pages.
 12. *Genealogies of the Christopher, Crocker and Mearns Families*.
 13. *Mersereau Genealogy*—Jean Mersereau, from France, 1685-1888.
 14. *Proprietors of Haddam, Ct.*
 15. *Willard Family*—Richard, of Kent, Eng.; will dated 1616.
 16. *Seymours of New Canaan, Ct.*,—from Andrew, 1734; also of Greenwich, (Ct.) and Newburgh (N. Y.) Seymours.
 17. *Study of the Moores, of Simsbury, Ct., 1755*.
 18. *Alvord Records*.
 19. *Fragments of Lyme (Conn.) Genealogies*—about 500 pages, 4to.
 20. *Patterson Family*.
 21. *Holmes*, a very large MSS. work, done for Rufus E. Holmes of West Winsted, Ct. Mr. Patterson was engaged on this at the time of his death. His last journey, made under conditions of much pain and personal suffering, was in the interest of this work.
 22. *Descendants of Robert Coe*—from 1634.
 23. *Genealogies of Norwalk and Ridgefield, Ct.*,—a large MS.
 24. *Ralph Keeler and Descendants, 1613*.
 25. *Miscellaneous*. 15 large vols., A-L, some families very fully written up.
 26. *History of the Families of the Boston Purchase*,—a very large MS., a few sketches from which (relative to the families of Berkshire, Newark Valley and Richford) were published in Gay's Historical Gazetteer of Tioga Co., N. Y., in 1881.
 27. *Some Records of the Descendants of the Widow Ford, 1621-1880*.
 28. *Records of the Willey Family, of East Haddam, Ct. Second Copy. With Letters*.
 29. *Whitney*. Three large MSS. apparently ready for publication, viz.:—
 (a) *Joshua Whitney and his Descendants*. Compiled, 1884-88; dedicated to Abel W., of Adrian, Mich., "whose generosity made possible the studies which opened the way for compiling this genealogy of the W. family of Mass."
 (b) *Whitney Family of Massachusetts*,—from John and Elinor, of Watertown, Mass., parents of Joshua above referred to.
 (c) *Massachusetts Whitneys. Cortland Co. and Tioga Co., N. Y. Branch.—Descendants of Jonathan*.
- Mr. Patterson was an early and ardent collector of all printed genealogies and local histories, and accumulated a large and very valuable library; which, it is to be hoped, will be kept intact and find a suitable resting-place in some public institution, in accordance with his own oft-expressed desire.
- By Henry R. Stiles, M.D.

BOOK NOTICES.

[THE Editor requests persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.]

Family-Histories and Genealogies. A Series of Genealogical and Biographical Monographs on the Families of MacCurdy, Mitchell, Lord, Lynde, Digby, Newdigate, Hoo, Willoughby, Griswold, Wolcott, Pitkin, Ogden, Johnson, Diodati, Lee and Marvin. And Notes on the Families of Buchanan, Parmelee, Boardman, Lay, Locke, Cole, De Wolf, Drake, Bond and Swayne, Dunbar and Clarke,

and a Notice of Chief Justice Morrison Remick Waite. With Twenty-Nine Pedigree Charts and Two Charts of Combined Descents. In three volumes. By EDWARD ELBRIDGE SALISBURY and EVELYN MCCURDY SALISBURY. 1892. Privately Printed. Super Royal 4to. The first volume is bound in two parts. There is also a supplementary volume containing the thirty-one charts, the whole work being bound in five volumes. Price, with boxing, \$26. Only 300 copies have been or will be printed.

In 1885 Prof. Edward Elbridge Salisbury, of New Haven and Lyme, Conn., printed his "Family Memorials," which consisted of a series of genealogical and biographical monographs of the Salisbury and allied families, with pedigree charts, bound in two quarto volumes. At that time it was probably the most elegant work of genealogy which had appeared, and contained much valuable and original matter; but now that elegant work is even surpassed by the united effort of himself and wife, in three quarto volumes, bound in five, the fifth being a supplementary volume of thirty-one pedigree charts. These monographs, which consist of about fifteen hundred pages, are printed in the same superb style, and uniform with those of Prof. Salisbury's, and give the families from which Mrs. Salisbury descends.

There have been several elaborate genealogies printed, as the Hyde, Strong, Dwight, Wentworth, Whitney, Winslow and Pickering (first part only of this last), but none in so sumptuous a manner as these, or that contain such extended biographies; in fact they are mainly devoted to biography. It is hardly probable that there will be many such works issued, for we are told by the authors that the expenditure has been about \$16,000, not including their own time of between seven or eight years (a labor of love), nor the large expenditure of money for obtaining information.

The authors state in their circular, as is so common to the enthusiastic genealogist, that when they began their labors it was intended to prepare a single volume of some two or three hundred pages, which have been multiplied to the number above mentioned.

Lyme, the birthplace of Mrs. Salisbury, is the starting point of her delineations, and embracing so many descendants of that ancient town, as it does, the book is almost a history of the place itself.

Prof. and Mrs. Salisbury have been fortunate in having such historic families, in this country and in Europe, to work up, and the matter is so rich and interesting that persons not specially interested in genealogy or identified with these families will find these volumes delightful reading.

The enormous amount of labor required on such an extended work, the great nervous strain, the excessive care needed to prevent errors, are known only to those who have been similarly engaged, and Prof. and Mrs. Salisbury are to be congratulated on this monument of their patience and skill.

By Harrison Ellery, of Boston.

Transactions of the Royal Historical Society. New Series. Vol. vi. London: Longmans, Green & Co. And New York: 15 East 16th Street. 1892. 8vo. pp. 366+16+7.

The articles comprised in this volume constitute a valuable addition to historical literature. Many of them seem to be of special interest, particularly "The Publication of the Gascon Rolls by the British and French Governments, considered as a New Element in English History" (that great and hitherto almost unexplored labyrinth of parchments, likely, it is thought, to throw great light on the history of the British rule in Aquitaine—covering the period between 1242 and 1460). "The progress of Historical Research during the Session, 1891-92," and the "Presidential Address."

Probably the far-reaching results wrought by this and kindred societies in Great Britain and her colonies and in our own land—and likewise in foreign countries—cannot be estimated. Among the many learned British societies, the Royal Historical Society holds a high position.

It is impossible in a short notice to give an adequate, hardly even a general account, of the rich and varied contents of the book before us. Of the latter paper only will time and space permit of more than passing notice, although all the articles seem to be well deserving of careful study. The address of the President, the Rt. Hon. Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff, is in many ways a remarkable one; the matter is excellent, the style is clear and forcible, and there

is not wanting a touch of humor to enliven it. I cannot too heartily commend the author's glowing praise of historical studies; in fact this underlies the whole address. Would that a copy of it were accessible in every school-house in the land, to arouse and develop enthusiasm in this helpful (I had almost said the most helpful) branch of learning.

If there were only fewer studies in our preparatory schools, and more freedom given (as would then be possible) in the choice of these studies, according to the special aptitude of each scholar, I feel sure that better results would be attained. And a much larger portion of time should be allowed, to those whose bent lies in this direction, for the study of history. History, considered as a mental discipline only, may be as good or better than the study of the languages, or mathematics, or even law and philosophy.

The author rightly lays stress on the desirability of having competent teachers to direct students in the study of history. How many have been taught to think, how many have had their desire for knowledge stimulated by the enthusiasm and wise direction of their teachers. How largely the personality of the instructors enters into the work of the student.

The author emphasizes the importance of acquiring a knowledge of general history before attempting to make a study of any particular period. Of course, in these days of sub-division in all branches of learning, the most exact work will have to be left to the specialists in each particular field; still, all have not time to become proficient in many branches, and none can well be unless they are first well-grounded in the broad and general outlines, the foundation principles of history. He well says: "Everywhere history, general history, history considered as one great continuous broadening river, should be present and appealed to."

It is pleasant to record that the author refers with warm praise to Dr. Fisher's "Outlines of Universal History," and Dr. Andrews's "Institutes of History," showing an appreciative estimate of the work of our men of letters, and thus doing something to strengthen the bonds between the two countries which are essentially one.

In regard to the controversy as to whether history is a science or not, the writer inclines to the view (and as it seems to me rightly) that it is not. It does not necessarily dignify history to apply to it a name which may be properly given to other departments of learning. I cannot think that so large and comprehensive a subject as history can be adequately measured and gauged by statistics and rules, even if they be numerous and varied. No, it is more than a branch of science; and its range and development are as limitless as the heart and soul of man. The writer says: "Much ink has been expended on the controversy, whether history should be looked upon as a branch of science or as a branch of literature. It is the old story of the shield with the two sides; if we look at history from one point of view, it appears as a succession of problems; if we look at it from another, it appears a pageant, a succession of pictures—sometimes sad, sometimes brilliant. It is, however, from the side on which it looks like a succession of pictures that general history is approached with most advantage."

What source of instruction can be so fascinating as the wide and productive field of history? What luxuriant harvests may here be reaped by the earnest and careful toilers. To learn what men have done is to know what men may do. And more than men have done, men may do. To read the lives of men who have made history (I mean not merely the lives of great captains and rulers, although they have their place, but those who through faith have wrought righteousness, who have in their day and generation done something to make the world better), we see brightly shining all through the ages countless lives full of simple trusting faith in Jesus Christ; lives of men animated by high purpose, who dared to do and be, who cared not for success—that is what the world calls success,—but who have earnestly striven to deserve success.

In the study of history the imagination is kindled, enthusiasm is stirred, sentiment is aroused, and all the better faculties are brought into action. Hero-worship is not yet dead in the world, and it will never die. There will always be a yearning in the heart of man in his better moments for the true, the beautiful, the good. Who has not felt this influence? And as the learner journeys on in the school of life, he cannot but wistfully turn to the great Hero of history, in whose perfect life all history centres, the Saviour of our souls.

By Rev. Daniel Rollins, of Boston.

Arthur Deloraine Corey. 1866-1891. A Memorial. Cambridge. 1892. 12mo. pp. 231.

With mingled interest and sadness we have read, carefully, the pages devoted to an account of the brief career of a promising young man, the only child of his parents, Deloraine-Pendre and Isabella (Holden) Corey, of Malden, Mass., who died in Malden, Aug. 17, 1891, in the 26th year of his age; a beautiful memento of parental affection.

Some account of his noted family connections, student life in this country and Germany, and other particulars to which we would call attention, may be found in the January number of the REGISTER, pages 108, 109; but in the neat and tasty volume before us we have more of the details of that life, his travels abroad, his visiting in the interim of his university studies, and before and after, the distinguished galleries, cathedrals, depositories of paintings, and numerous works of art; perfecting himself in a knowledge of the German language, and adding largely to his stock of information to be obtained only by a thorough study and analysis of the original productions of the old masters, so freely opened to him in those noble institutions there mentioned, in England, Italy, France and Germany, accompanied in many of these places by his beloved father.

Arthur graduated at Harvard College with honors, in 1886; went to Europe in the summer of 1887, and in 1891, after a course of nearly four years study at the Royal Friedrich Wilhelm University, in Berlin, Germany, received the highest literary degree of the institution, that of Doctor of Philosophy. In less than three months after his return home he passed away.

The Rev. Dr. Stuckenberg, Arthur's friend and pastor, in Berlin, writes: "Although his life was short, it was well worth while to live for the exercise of the noble qualities which adorned his soul and made his life beautiful."

Following the "Life," as written by his father, is a memorial sermon by Rev. Nathan H. Harriman, of the First Baptist Church, Malden, with an account of the services; and an extract from a discourse by Rev. Benjamin H. Bailey, of the Unitarian Church, closing with a few poems written by Dr. Corey, found among his papers, chiefly printed as the author left them.

The illustrations are, a portrait taken in 1877, when the subject was about 14 years of age, and another in 1891, the year of his death.

By William B. Trask, A.M., of Dorchester, Mass.

L'Intermédiaire des Chercheurs et Curieux. LUCIEN FAUCOU, Directeur. Paris: Paraissant les 10, 20 et 30 de chaque mois.

This valuable repository of French "Notes and Queries" has completed its twenty-fifth volume, and entered upon its twenty-sixth. Therewith, it announces the early publication of a complete index of twenty-four volumes, covering sixty thousand titles of questions, queries, letters and documents, otherwise unedited, with comprehensive replies and summaries. This was an immense task, and occupied the attention of the learned staff for two entire years. Its publication will be not only of the greatest service to the scholar and the savant, but will always remain a monument to the large capacity, industry and enterprise of *L'Intermédiaire*. As an encyclopedia, its collection will be most precious, of facts otherwise attainable only after great pains and difficult study.

By Geo. A. Gordon, A.M., of Somerville, Mass.

Records of the Town of Plymouth. Published by Order of the Town. Vol. 2. 1705 to 1743. Boston: Published by W. B. Clarke & Co., 340 Washington St. 8vo. pp. 365.

This volume, like the records of many New England towns, contains much miscellaneous matter. The records of the town-meetings of this period contain little but grants of land, and ascertaining of boundaries. Here, also, are recorded agreements under seal between individuals, the special mark for cattle and sheep of the townsmen, and many strays,—among the last "a Ten Shilling Rhoad Island Bill N^o (177)" and "The marks of a Whale struck by Joseph Sachemus Indian at Manument Ponds the 25th of November 1737." Evidently the Plymouth of that time had its Four Hundred, for in the tax-rate of 1707 is the following: "Item for the uper sosity, 13 shillings." An old English expression, very rare here, is found in 1702, "Ye Beatten Way Thatt Now is to ye Kings Rood yt lies Throughout Lakenham." In 1688, Joseph Bartlet

"in consideration of A certain youth Named Nedd and three pounds in money" made over and assigned to Ephraim Morton "A Certain Negro youth being A perpetuall slave whose name is Toney." The preface gives a short biographical sketch of the town clerks of the period, and in this and in the few foot notes, the editor, Mr. William T. Davis, shows his excellent judgment; evidently expecting that the book will be used by persons competent to understand it, and not burying the text under a profusion of quotations. * *

Landmarks in Ancient Dover, New Hampshire. By MARY P. THOMPSON. Complete Edition. Durham, N. H. 1892. Large 8vo. pp. 234.

In this remarkable volume Miss Thompson completes the work begun in her earlier edition, noticed in the REGISTER for April, 1889. The little book of eighty-five pages, and of a limited scope, has been almost entirely re-written, some errors have been corrected, several hundred new localities have been added, and the result is a new work, containing two hundred and eighty-four pages; exhaustive, and most valuable to all those who are interested in ancient Dover. It forms a complete cyclopædia of all the noteworthy localities and landmarks, ancient and modern, in the whole original township of Dover, which included, besides the present city of that name, the towns of Durham, Lee, Madbury, Rollinsford, Somersworth, the greater part of Newington, and parts of Newmarket and Greenland. Besides which, it also embraces many places in Barrington, Nottingham and Rochester. About seven hundred localities are enumerated in alphabetical order; among them being more than sixty old garri-son houses.

The information about all these hundreds of hills, rivers, creeks, brooks, swamps, islands, falls, bridges, mills, ponds, etc., has been obtained by the indefatigable authoress, with an amount of labor that only an investigator can appreciate, from the various early town records, from the County records at Exeter, from the New-Hampshire Provincial and State Papers, and from local and family tradition. The book is replete with interesting genealogical and biographical material, and will prove invaluable to any one who wishes to study carefully the early local history, or to interpret old deeds and records relating to the region.

The authoress has succeeded in establishing fully the locations of Canney's Creek and Hogsty Cove,—two ancient landmarks, hitherto of uncertain situation, but historically important, as marking the original boundary line between Portsmouth and Dover; in regard to the latter point, disproving the situation assumed as correct, in the late Charles W. Tuttle's Historical Papers.

The present volume is dedicated to the Dover Historical Society, at whose request it has been prepared. It is illustrated with a map of the region described, and two plans.

Miss Thompson is entitled to the gratitude of all the sons of old Dover for this unique and valuable contribution to the local history, and it is to be wished that other historic towns might find persons competent and willing to do a similar work for them.

By David Greene Haskins, Jr., A.M., of Cambridge.

Vital Record of Rhode Island, 1636-1850. First Series. Births, Marriages and Deaths. A Family Register for the People. By JAMES N. ARNOLD, Editor of the "Narragansett Historical Register." Vol. 4. Newport County. Published under the auspices of the General Assembly. Providence: Narragansett Historical Publishing Company. 1893. Large 4to. Price \$7.50.

We are pleased to see another volume of this great work, and also to learn that the two remaining counties of the State (Bristol and Washington) will be placed in type during the present year. Mr. Arnold informs us that Newport County (genealogically considered) is the best county in the State, and that the matters treated in this volume are far nearer complete than he expected. Newport, in colonial times, was certainly a place of aristocratic residences, and for more than a century gave law to the State, and had great influence in the affairs of New England. The old cemetery here has scores of tombs bearing coats of arms, and it reminds the visitor more of an old English church-yard than a burial ground in liberty-loving America. The records of this interesting community Mr. Arnold has here presented to the reader's eye. It will please any genealogist to glance over the names, especially one who has an interest in these families. A brief study of the pages here presented will convince the most sceptical of the great amount of patient, careful and laborious research needed to produce

such a result; and as we have before remarked, Mr. Arnold deserves well of his State for his labors in her behalf; and now that the work is so nearly finished, we trust he may successfully complete it to his own desire and pleasure.

The preceding volumes of this work are, Kent County (Vol. 1), price \$5; Providence County (Vols. 2 and 3), price \$10. † † †

History of the Town of Canton, Norfolk County, Massachusetts. By DANIEL T. V. HUNTOON. Published by the Town. Cambridge: John Wilson & Son, University Press. 1893. 8vo. pp. 666.

This beautiful and well compiled volume is a worthy memorial of the town of Canton. The author did not live to see his work in print, though he left it completed in manuscript. He died in his native town—whose history he here so well commemorates—Dec. 15, 1886, at the age of forty-four. He was an active member of this Society, and a sketch of his life will be found in the REGISTER, vol. 41, pages 328-9. He had rare qualifications for a work like this; and his labors in collecting and arranging his material and in writing out the history extended through many years. Every topic of interest in the history of Canton will be found satisfactorily treated in this work. The accounts of the Punkapoag Indians, the first English settlers, the churches, the schools, the war of the Revolution and its worthies, the salt works, the powder mill, the loyalists and other matters will be read with interest.

The book does credit to the University Press, at which it was printed, and it is well illustrated. A portrait of the author forms the frontispiece, and other portraits of persons distinguished in the history of the town are given. The book also has views of buildings, memorial tablets, tombstones and other objects of interest, besides several maps. It has a full table of contents and an excellent index.

Southern Historical Society Papers. Vol. xx. Edited by R. A. BROCK, Secretary of the Southern Historical Society. Richmond, Va.: 1892. Pamphlet. 8vo. pp. 405.

In this collection of twenty-eight papers, with an index, is presented much valuable information regarding military operations, 1861-65, not otherwise easily attainable, which it is important to possess. The Southern Historical Society is to be congratulated upon its good fortune in securing the continued competent services of the accomplished gentleman, who, in his post as its secretary, skillfully executes the editorial duties of its publications.

By Geo. A. Gordon, A.M., of Somerville, Mass.

1642-1892. *Legends of Woburn, now First Written and Preserved in Collected Form, with Twenty-three Full-page Plates and Eight Tail-pieces. To which is added a Chrono-indexical History of Woburn.* By PARKER LINDALL CONVERSE. Woburn, Mass.: Printed for subscribers only. 1892. 12mo. pp. 177.

Mr. Converse in this volume has given "a ramble in the fields of legendary lore." As he in the preface says, "every country has its national stories, historical and mythical, peculiar to itself; and every hamlet its local ditties, dear to its inhabitants, which, in very many places, have been written and preserved, as they ought to be in all others." These traditions are such as were recounted at the fireside of the fathers. The story-teller of Puritan times has given way to the newspaper reader. Mrs. H. B. Stowe, in "Old Town Folks" and Sam Lawson's "Fireside Tales," has preserved many of the stories of the pioneers of Natick. In this she wrought well. Mr. Converse has likewise rescued a few legends from Woburn's early settlers. There is in every community stories of the Indians, the pat and quaint sayings and characters of its pioneers and leading men. These traditions of the business, social, military and moral life of the locality are often rich, and open to the reader a realism which we cannot get from the pages of statistics and history. The fireside, the village inn, the country-store, belong to the past, and many are the thrilling tales which, if they could be rehearsed to-day, would render true service in picturing the actual life of the fathers and mothers, whose labors we have taken up. This book is finely illustrated by twenty-three full paged plates of homesteads, landscapes and localities of Woburn. The citizens of Woburn are under many obligations to Mr. Converse for this publication illustrative of their early history.

By Rev. Anson Titus, of Natick.

A Family Genealogical Record.—Second Edition. Boston: William B. Clarke & Co., 340 Washington St. 1892. Large 4to. pp. 22. Price \$1.25.

This work was first issued in 1885, and was commended by us in October of that year. It consists of a series of blanks for recording the ancestry of any person, and there is room in it for ten generations. The author is Miss Emma F. Ware, of Milton, Mass., the author of the Ware Genealogy, published in 1887 in the REGISTER. She has made several improvements in this second edition. Those who wish to preserve a record of their ancestors in tabular form will find this a convenient book for the purpose. There is sufficient room in the space allotted to each individual to enter the most important facts in his history. We commend it to all such persons.

History of the Old Dutch Church at Totowa, Paterson, New Jersey, 1755-1827. By WILLIAM NELSON. Baptismal Register, 1756-1808. Paterson, N. J.: Press Printing and Publishing Company. 1892. 8vo. pp. 169.

Mr. Nelson, in his "Forewords," says, "From the lips of the 'oldest inhabitant' the writer was wont many years ago to hear much about the Old Dutch Church at Totowa, till in fancy he could picture to himself the quaint square stone building with pyramidal shingle roof, and odd belfry; the box-pews, with doors carefully closed; the queer pulpit perched up at one end, overshadowed by the huge sounding board; the sturdy Dutch folk who with reverential air listened to the Word as expounded by Dominie Marinus, Dominie Mayer, Dominie Schonmaker or Dominie Ettinge, and at intermissions strolled about the solemn 'God's Acre' where reposed their dead who waited the resurrection unto Life."

With reverent care Mr. Nelson has gathered, in the work before us, the history of the church from the first preaching at Towanda in 1735, and the organization of a church in 1750, to the burning in 1827 of the quaint old church edifice, of which an engraving is given. He has also furnished a full transcript of the church register, which is in the Dutch language. An appendix of historical documents and a full index are given. The author deserves great praise for this contribution to the history and genealogy of New Jersey. Only 200 copies were printed, all for private distribution.

Centennial Year (1792-1892) of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture. Small 8vo. pp. 146. Printed at the Salem Observer Office. 1892.

This historical sketch of the Society named was issued in paper covers by the trustees last summer, at a date corresponding to that of the organization of the Society. A few volumes have since been issued in cloth binding for libraries, etc. The narrative contains, besides the main facts of the Society's experience during the century, many incidental matters pertaining to the general progress of agriculture in this State, with interesting references to distinguished citizens who have in one or another way been identified with that progress. The book is compiled by Mr. Daniel W. Baker of Boston, and shows his thorough and conscientious research.

Swedish Holsteins in America from 1644 to 1892, comprising many Letters and Biographical matter relating to John Hughes, the "Stamp Officer," and friend of Franklin. With Papers not before published relating to his brother of Revolutionary fame, Colonel Hugh Hughes of New York. The Families of De Haven, Rittenhouse, Clay, Potts, Blakiston, Atlee, Coates, and other descendants of Matthias Holstein, of Wicaco, Philadelphia, are included. Thirty-five family pictures, and fac-similes of letters of Benjamin Franklin and Rev. Nicholas Collin, D.D., are given.* By MRS. ANNA M. HOLSTEIN, Upper Merion, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Norristown, Pa. 1892. 8vo. pp. 307, including indexes. Price \$4.00.

Genealogists inquire for original research, new and valuable. This book meets these requirements. Franklin's remarkable letter, the Hughes family letters and Anthony Wayne's are of general historical interest. The Holsteins, one of the most ancient Swedish-American families, a substantial and respectable race, still survive in the ninth generation near the spot occupied in 1644, perhaps earlier, by their forefathers. The Hughes, De Havens, Hulings

* Three were received too late for the title page.

(Huguenots, de Hulingues), Clays, Rittenhouses and Potts are names well known in Pennsylvania. The biographical notices of the Hepburns, Pollocks and Rockhills are of those distinguished in various ways, who married descendants. Thirty-eight excellent portraits add to the interest of this well-printed book, with a quaint and curious autograph letter of the Rev. Nicholas Collin, the view of Gloria Dei (Old Swedes) Church, Philadelphia, and the De Haven arms.

Page 252 is a photograph of Benjamin Franklin's letter, Aug. 9, 1765, to his friend John Hughes, the Stamp Officer, of the greatest public interest. Franklin expresses dissatisfaction with the rebellious colonies, advises Mr. Hughes to hold his office, with other details showing his action on this important question. Politically he would have been ruined had this letter appeared in his lifetime. The Sons of Liberty and James Otis received the *ci-devant* Stamp Officer with great courtesy on his visit to Boston in 1769. He was well received in other parts of New England, and in 1771 with special consideration in South Carolina.

This work is badly arranged; the REGISTER's system should have been followed. A more complete index would have been a great addition. * * *

First Annual Report of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, together with the Several Addresses delivered at the Meeting held on Wednesday evening, Nov. 30, 1892. Philadelphia: Printed for the Society. Sm. 4to. pp. 56.

We are glad to see a new genealogical society taking its place among the learned societies of this country; and we trust that others will soon be formed in the several States of the Union. The first meeting of the projectors of the association was held at Philadelphia, at the residence of Mr. Charles R. Hildeburn, on the 13th of February, 1892, and on the 24th of that month this Society was organized by the adoption of a Constitution and By-Laws and by the election of officers.

The neatly printed volume before us, besides the annual report of the directors, contains the annual address of the president, Edward Shippen, M.D., U.S.A., and an address by Mr. Howard M. Jenkins. Appended are lists of the officers and members of the Society. We notice that the Society is making good progress in the collection of manuscript copies of church records in Pennsylvania and adjacent States.

The Starin Family in America, descendants of Nicholas Ster (Starin), one of the Early Settlers of Fort Orange (Albany, N. Y.). By WILLIAM L. STONE. Albany: Joel Munsell's Sons, Publishers. 1892. 4to. pp. 233.

The Pedigree of Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, Henry Clay Pennypacker, Isaac Rusling Pennypacker, James Lane Pennypacker, of Philadelphia, sons of Isaac Anderson Pennypacker and Anna Maria Whitaker. Philadelphia. 1892. Folio, pp. 5, with two large folding genealogical charts. Edition 50 copies.

Genealogical Sketches of Robert and John Hazelton and Some of their Descendants. With Brief Notices of other New-England Families bearing this Name. Compiled by Dr. WILLIAM B. LAPHAM. Portland, Maine: Published by F. H. Hazelton. 1892. 8vo. pp. 367.

Some Memories of James Stokes and Caroline Phelps Stokes. Arranged for their Children and Grandchildren. Printed for the Family. 1892. 12mo. pp. 579. Edition 100 copies.

A History and Genealogy of the Families of Bulloch, Stobo, De Veaux, Irvine, Douglass, Baillie, Lewis, Adams, Glen, Jones, Davis, Hunter; and a Genealogy of branches of the Habersham, King, Stiles, Footman, Newell, Turner, Stewart, Dunwody, Elliott, with mention of the Families of Bryan, Bourke, Williams, Wylly, Woodbridge and many other Families. By JOSEPH G. BULLOCH, M.D. Savannah, Ga.: Braid & Hutton, Printers and Binders. 1892. 8vo. pp. 171.

The Bartletts, Ancestral, Geographical, Biographical, Historical. Comprising an Account of the American Progenitors of the Bartlett Family, with Special Reference to the Descendants of John Bartlett of Weymouth and Cumberland. By THOMAS EDWARD BARTLETT. 8vo. pp. 112.

Ancestry of Joseph Trowbridge Bailey, of Philadelphia, and Catherine Goddard Weaver, of Newport, Rhode Island. By JOSEPH TROWBRIDGE BAILEY. Printed Privately. Philadelphia. 1892. 4to. pp. 54.

Some Descendants of John Moulton and William Moulton, of Hampton, N. H., 1592-1892. Compiled by AUGUSTUS F. MOULTON.

- A Genealogy of Several Branches of the Whittemore Family, including the Original Whittemore Family of Hitchin, Hertfordshire, England, and a Brief Lineage of other Branches (Revised Edition).* By B. B. WHITEMORE. Nashua, N. H.: Francis P. Whittemore, Printer. 1893. 8vo. pp. 132.
- Materials for a Genealogy of the Scammon Family in Maine.* Salem: The Salem Press. 1892. 8vo. pp. 21.
- 1632-1892. Memorials of Roderick White and his wife Lucy Blakeslie, of Paris Hill, N. Y., with some Account of their American Ancestors, and a Complete Record of their Descendants.* By ANDREW C. WHITE. Ithaca, N. Y.: Printed for the Family. 1892. 8vo. pp. 32.
- Genealogy of the Brownell Family.* 18mo. pp. 64.
- James Ayer. In Memoriam. Born October 4, 1815; Died December 31, 1891.* Privately Printed. 1892. 4to. pp. 58.
- Genealogy of the Dutton Family of Pennsylvania. Preceded by a History of the Family in England from the Time of William the Conqueror to the Year 1669; with an Appendix containing a short account of the Duttons of Connecticut.* By GILBERT COPE. West Chester, Pa.: Printed for the Author. 1871. 8vo. pp. 112.
- Noyes Genealogy. Record of a Branch of the Descendants of Rev. James Noyes, of Newbury, Mass.* Compiled by HORATIO N. NOYES. Cleveland, Ohio. 1889. 8vo. pp. 32.
- Sargents from England, first to settle in New England prior to 1690. The First William Sargent, Amesbury, Mass., his Genealogical Record, and many of his Descendants; giving fully that of Moses Sargent, Warren, Vt., and that of all his Descendants.* By EDWIN EVERETT SARGENT. St. Johnsbury, Vt. 1893. 12mo. pp. 21.
- A Few Facts concerning Roger Wellington and some of his Descendants.* Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, Printers. 1892. Fcp. 4to. pp. 26.
- The Lippincotts of England and America. Edited from the Genealogical Papers of the late James S. Lippincott.* 8vo. pp. 43.
- Sketch of Rev. Blackleach Barrett and Related Stratford Families.* By M. D. RAYMOND. Published by the Fairfield County Historical Society. 12mo. pp. 44+8.
- History of the Putnam Family in England and America.* By EBEN PUTNAM. Part III. Issued only to Subscribers. Salem. August, 1892.
- Some Facts concerning the Ancestors and Descendants of Asaph Churchill 1st, of Milton.* Compiled by GARDNER ASAPH CHURCHILL. Dorchester, Mass. 1887. 8vo. pp. 18.
- History of the Dudley Family. Number VIII.* By DEAN DUDLEY. Wakefield, Mass.: Dean Dudley, Publisher. 1893. 8vo. Price \$1 a number.
- Memorial of the Reunion of the Descendants of Governor Thomas Dudley. Appendix to the History of the Dudley Family.* By DEAN DUDLEY. Wakefield, Mass.: Published by the Author. 1892. 8vo. pp. 52. Price 50 cts.
- The Sharpes.* 8vo. Issued monthly, 4 pages each number.
- The Lee Family, relating especially to Samuel Lee, of Watertown, Mass., and some of his Descendants.* By O. P. ALLEN. Newport, R. I.: R. H. Tilley. 1893. 8vo. pp. 14.
- The Ancestry and Earlier Life of George Washington.* By EDWARD D. NEILL, D.D. 8vo. 48 pages.
- The Historical Journal of the More Family.* Newark, N. J. Vol. I., No. 2. January, 1893. 8vo.
- Lucy Keyes, the Lost Child of Wachusett Mountain.* By FRANCIS E. BLAKE. Boston: Press of David Clapp & Son. 1893. 8vo. pp. 23.
- The Weaver Family of New York City.* By ISAAC J. GREENWOOD. Boston: David Clapp & Son, Printers. 1893. Royal 8vo. pp. 12.
- The Pemberton Family.* By WALTER K. WATKINS. Boston: David Clapp & Son, Printers. 1892. 8vo. pp. 9.

We continue in this number our quarterly notices of recent genealogical publications.

The first book on our list, the *Starin Family*, is by William L. Stone, author of the *Life and Times of Sir William Johnson, Bart.*, and other well-known historical, biographical and genealogical works. It is brought out in an elegant style, and is a fine specimen of the typographical work of Joel Munsell's Sons, who are worthy successors of their father. The *Starin* family is traced to the present time from Nicholas Ster, who was born on the borders of the Zuyder Zee in 1663, and emigrated to New Amsterdam, where he landed in 1696. Soon after the arrival of the immigrant in America, he changed his Dutch surname *Ster* (Star) to the German *Stern*, having the same signification, and a few years later to *Staring* or *Starin*; and these two surnames have been used interchangeably to the present time. Mr. Stone has been successful in obtaining material for his book, which he has arranged in a clear manner. The book has a good index, and is illustrated with fine portraits and other engravings.

The *Pennypacker Pedigree* is given in large folding charts, in which the ancestors of the persons named on the title page are traced in all lines. They include many historical personages. The work was compiled by Mr. James L. Pennypacker for his brother, Mr. Samuel W. Pennypacker, of Philadelphia.

The next work, the *Hazelton genealogy*, is compiled by Dr. Lapham, of Augusta, Me., who has had much experience in compiling family and local histories, and is published by Mr. Franklin H. Hazelton, of Portland, Me., to whom the inception of the work is due. The book is well compiled, well indexed and well printed. It is illustrated with fifteen portraits and an engraved coat of arms.

The volume on the *Stokes family* is gotten up in a very handsome manner, and is illustrated with portraits and other engravings of a high order. It consists chiefly of a well written account of the life of Mrs. Stokes and her husband. An appendix of genealogical matter relating to their ancestry is given. It is compiled by Anna B. Warner for the children of Mr. and Mrs. James Stokes. We wish such family memorials were more frequent.

The *Bulloch* book contains much interesting matter relating to families from which the author is descended. It makes a handsome volume and is well compiled.

The *Bartlett* book contains much valuable and interesting matter about the Bartletts, and particularly about the line named in the title page; and the author deserves praise for the creditable manner in which he has performed his work. It is well indexed.

The *Bailey and Weaver* book is devoted to the ancestors of the persons named in the title. It is well compiled and handsomely printed. It is illustrated with portraits.

The *Moulton* book is by Mr. Augustus F. Moulton, a lawyer, of Portland, Me., and does credit to his research and taste. It makes a handsome volume, and is well indexed.

The *Whittemore* book is by the late Bernard Bemis Whittemore, of Nashua, N. H. It contains much valuable matter about the families of this name, which is to be distinguished from that of Whitmore, another early New England family.

The *Scammon* pamphlet is by Mr. Benjamin N. Goodale, of Saco, Maine. It gives a full record of one line of the Scammons of York County, Maine.

The *White* pamphlet is by Mr. Andrew C. White, assistant librarian of Cornell University. Roderick White, born 1788, died 1822, was the seventh generation in descent from Elder John White, an early settler of Hartford, Conn.; and his wife, Lucy Blakeslee, was the seventh generation from Thomas Blakeslee, of Branford, Conn. The line of each is clearly traced.

The *Brownell* book is by Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Spencer, née Atwood, of Ithaca, N. Y., who entitles it "Some of my Ancestors," it being a record of families from which she is descended. It was printed by a boy on his little printing press that would only print a sheet the size of the book. It is creditable to his skill. Mrs. Spencer is to be congratulated on obtaining so full records of her ancestors.

The book on Dr. Ayer, though strictly a biography, contains genealogical matter relating to the Ayer, Mason and Ayres families. It is handsomely printed, and illustrated with portraits and views.

The Dutton Family was printed over twenty years ago, but as it has never before been noticed in the REGISTER, we give its title and commend it to our readers.

The Noyes pamphlet gives one line of the descendants of the Rev. James Noyes, the kinsman and colleague of Rev. Thomas Parker as minister of the First Church of Newbury. It is well compiled and makes a fine pamphlet.

The Sargent book is well described in its title page. We think this is the first genealogy of the Amesbury Sargents printed. The Sargents here preserved settled in Vermont in the last century.

The Wellington book is by Mrs. Adaline W. Griswold, of Belmont, Mass. It contains the will of Roger Wellington, of Watertown, Mass., the emigrant ancestor of this family, and a brief genealogical account of some of his descendants. The book is well compiled and handsomely printed.

The Lippincott pamphlet has been printed from the manuscripts of the late James S. Lippincott, who spent many years on the work, and had he lived would, no doubt, have produced a fuller work. The matter here preserved shows much research. We hope that the friends who have preserved the manuscript in print will make it the basis of a larger work.

The Burritt book, or a portion of it, was read as a paper by Mr. Raymond, of Tarrytown, N. Y., before the Fairfield County Historical Society at Bridgeport, Conn., Friday evening, Feb. 19, 1892. It is a valuable and interesting paper.

The Putnam Family has reached the third number, and maintains its interest. It does credit to the compiler.

Mr. Churchill, the compiler of the pamphlet on the Churchill family, has been many years collecting material relative to the genealogy of that family. He has selected from his materials a portion relating to the ancestors and descendants of his grandfather, Asaph Churchill, of Milton, and has printed a small edition for his friends. It shows care in its preparation, and is handsomely printed.

Mr. Dudley has issued the eighth number of his valuable History of the Dudley Family. It maintains the interest of the work. He has also issued a report or memorial of the Reunion of the Descendants of Gov. Thomas Dudley, held at the Revere House, Boston, October 25, 1892. It is printed uniform with the History of the Dudley Family, and is illustrated with portraits, etc.

Four numbers of the genealogical periodical, "The Sharpes," namely, those for January, February, March and April, 1893, have been issued. They preserve much interesting matter relative to the Sharpe family.

Mr. Allen, the author of the pamphlet on the Lee family of Watertown, states in his work that the sketch is published to preserve material brought to light after much research, with the hope that some other member of the family will bring the work to completion.

Rev. Dr. Neill's pamphlet on the Ancestry and Early Life of George Washington forms No. II. of the 2d series of the "Macalester College Contributions." It originally appeared in the Pennsylvania Magazine of History for October, 1892, and has been reprinted in pamphlet form. It furnishes new and valuable facts about Washington.

The first number of the Historical Journal of the More family was noticed by us in July last. We are glad to welcome a second number.

The pamphlet on Lucy Keyes preserves many facts about the disappearance of that child in 1755, but is unable to solve the mystery that surrounds it. It has some genealogical matter leading us to preserve its title here.

The Weaver Family and the Pemberton Family are both reprints from the REGISTER. The Weaver pamphlet is illustrated with portraits of John and Elizabeth (Weaver) Greenwood, and other illustrations.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

PRESENTED TO THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1892, TO MARCH 1, 1893.

Prepared by Mr. WALTER K. WATKINS, Assistant Librarian.

I. *Publications written or edited by Members of the Society.*

The Queen of Egyptology. By William C. Winslow, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D. Reprint. 1892. 8vo. pp. 15.

A New Study of Patrick Henry. By Moses Coit Tyler, LL.D. New Haven. 1893. 8vo. pp. 10.

A Biographical Sketch of Benson John Lossing, LL.D. By Nathaniel Paine. Worcester. 1892. 8vo. pp. 8.

Fourth Report on the Custody and Condition of the Public Records of Parishes, Towns and Counties. By Robert T. Swan. Boston. 1892. 8vo. pp. 81.

Lucy Keyes, the Lost Child of Wachusett Mountain. By Francis E. Blake. Boston. 1893. 8vo. pp. 23.

Our Half Century: Oration before the Society of Alumni of Marietta College, June 17, 1891. By Joseph F. Tuttle. 8vo. pp. 10.

History of the Gerrymander. By John Ward Dean, A.M. Boston. 1892. 8vo. pp. 11. Price 25 cts.

Moses Brown; A Sketch. By Augustine Jones, LL.B. Providence. 1892. 8vo. pp. 47.

In Memoriam Charles Loring Joslin. A Sermon by Rev. George M. Bodge. Leominster. 1893. 8vo. pp. 19.

John Myles and Religious Toleration in Massachusetts. By Thomas W. Bicknell. Boston. 1892. 8vo. pp. 30.

Columbus and the Finding of the New World. By William F. Poole, LL.D. Chicago. 1892. 12mo. pp. 19.

A Noble Life. A Discourse Commemorative of Abiel Abbot Low. Delivered by Alfred P. Putnam, D.D. Boston. 1893. 8vo. pp. 20.

Arthur Deloraine Corey, 1866-1891. A Memorial. By Deloraine P. Corey. Cambridge. 1892. 8vo. pp. 231.

The Acts and Resolves, Public and Private, of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. Vol. VII., being Vol. II. of the Appendix, containing Resolves, etc. 1692-1702. Edited by Abner C. Goodell, Jr. Boston. 1892. 4to. pp. 851.

II. *Other Publications.*

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GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

By HENRY F. WATERS, A.M.

[Continued from page 140.]

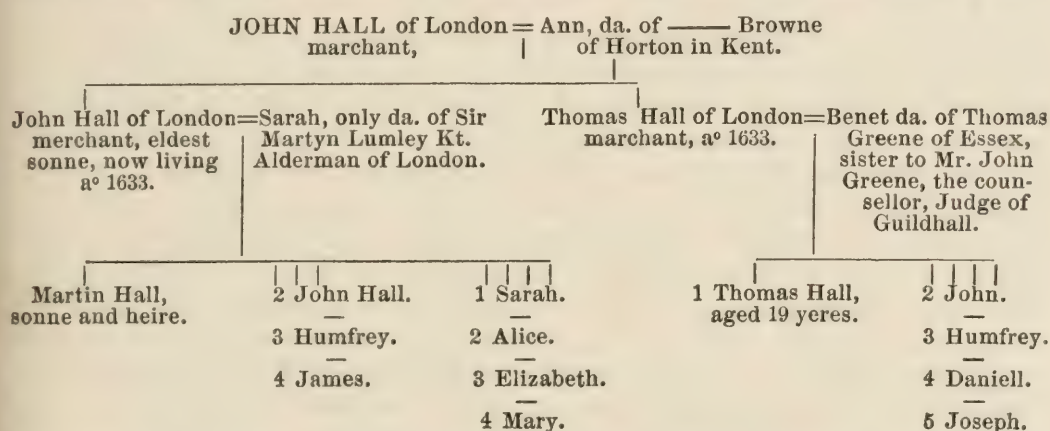
JAMES HALL (*continued*).*

8^o Septembris 1686. Personally appeared Samuel Layfield of St. Michael Cornhill, London, goldsmith, aged forty years or thereabouts, the husband of Mary Oliver, niece of James Hall late of London, draper, deceased, by Mary his sister, and did depose that he went to visit James Hall deceased &c. on Tuesday the tenth of August last past, who was then very dangerously ill at his house, in Lamb Alley in the parish of St. Buttolph Bishopsgate, and there he staid and watched with him in his chamber until three of the clock in the morning, about which time the said James Hall departed this life, and this deponent assisted in the laying forth his body, and about five or six of the clock in the said morning he did send for Mr. John Hall, the said deceased's nephew, and he came thither about six of the clock and he immediately sent for Mr. Thomas Fige and Mr. Edward Johnson, two of the deceased's neighbors, and he the said Mr. John Hall did not go up the stairs into the said deceased's chamber until they the said Mr. Fyge and Mr. Johnson came, and then they went up all together and there agreed to search amongst the said deceased's writings for a Will, and this said deponent took out of the pocket of the breeches which the said deceased did usually wear and were then in his said chamber a bunch of keys and a watch, one of which keyes belonged to a trunk which stood in the chamber, which they unlocked (having searched two small trunks before) but in that trunk there were several writings of concern, a bag of money with a ticket upon it to be fifty pounds, a purse with a quantity of gold in it, being ninety nine guineas, and two broad twenty shilling pieces, in which said trunk there was also found, wrapt up in a paper upon which were endorsed these words The Last Will and Testament of James Hall, made the sixteenth day of November 1665, to be delivered to his executors Mr. John Hall and Mr. Robert Mordant, or one of them, which paper seemed to have formerly sealed but at the said finding was unsealed, which being opened they found eight sheets of paper fixed together on the top with red tape, and a seal thereupon, which was immediately, in the presence of all the said four persons perused and read, and they did observe and take notice that the words James Hall were subscribed to the bottom of every of the said sheets and they also took notice of the several obliterations (then follows a list of such obliterations). And they did observe that by the numbers of the sheets there were two wanting, viz^t the 6th and 7th, but those that were so found the said Mr. John Hall took into his custody and locked up the said trunk again, and the said Mr. Hall also kept the key thereof, and immediately thereupon they searched and rummaged all trunks, boxes and other places where they could imagine any other will might be placed or laid because that which they had found was of so ancient a date. And this deponent doth further depose that by the order of the said Mr. John Hall he did remove the said trunk, wherein the said money was, and the said sheets &c., and also two other little trunks to his own house, for better

* The will of James Hall is printed in the REGISTER, *ante* p. 140.—EDITOR.

security, and there locked them into his closet, the said trunks being locked and the said Mr John Hall having the keys in his custody, as aforesaid. And that, on or about the nineteenth of the said month of August the said Mr. John Hall and this deponent looking over the remaining papers in the said trunk, which had not been opened since the bringing the same to his, this deponent's, house, and there, towards the bottom of the said trunk, they found two other sheets numbered 6 and 7, with several obliterations and blottings, torn at the top and at the bottom, and that the said eight sheets, so fixed together as aforesaid, and the said two sheets "soe loose obliterated and torne," and annexed to this his deposition, were at the time of finding thereof as they now are. Then follows a deposition (of the same general purport) made by Thomas Fyge and Edward Johnson jointly 8 September 1686. Lloyd, 43.

[The above will, which is undoubtedly the will referred to by John Hall as that of his uncle James, seems to place this family. In the Visitation of London (1633-4-5), may be found the following pedigree of Hall, of Bishopsgate:



James, the fourth son of John and Sarah Hall, was evidently the testator of the will of which I have just given an abstract. His mother, Sarah, had probably remarried — Wraxall; his brother John (the second son) was the one who went to New England and married the widow Rebecca Byley, by whom he had the son John who afterwards came to England and lived and died at Islington. Sarah, the eldest daughter of John and Sarah Hall, had married — Berry and had a daughter Sarah married to — Bewley. Mary, the fourth daughter, married — Oliver and had a daughter Mary, wife in 1686 of Samuel Layfield. Their cousins Humfrey and Daniel Hall, sons of Thomas and Benet Hall, seem to have been living in 1691, the former in Hertfordshire and the latter at Gravesend. In a future number I hope to give other wills referring to John Hall of Islington, and also to New England. HENRY F. WATERS.]

CICELY HILL of London, widow, 7 August 1621, proved 14 September 1621. I give to the daughter of my late deceased sister Alice, dwelling in Manchester in the County of Lancaster, twenty shillings and two of my gowns, two petticoats, a kirtle and two aprons. To Eñie Clyffe my chamlett pettycoate. I give and bequeath to Hanna Jadwyn, the daughter of Thomas Jadwyn, scrivener, twenty shillings. To Dorothy Marden twenty shillings. To the three maiden children of Mr. George Johnson, citizen and merchant tailor of London, ten shillings apiece. To Mary, Ann and Hester, the daughters of my cousin Peter Hynde, citizen and embroiderer of London, ten shillings apiece. I give to Elizabeth Jadwin the wife of the aforesaid Thomas Jadwyn, ten shillings. To my brother James Radley forty shillings. To my cousin Thomas Harrison of Manchester twenty shillings. To my cousin John Harrison, his son, twenty shillings. To my

good friends Mrs. Alice Bridgitt and to the aforesaid Thomas Jadwyn ten shillings apiece. I give to Mrs. Owen ten shillings. To William Johnson ten shillings. To the wife of William Latham ten shillings. To George Latham their son my featherbed, flockbed, boulder and rugs. To Catherine Madoxe, daughter of the said George Johnson, ten shillings and all my pewter. To Mr Edward Steney clerk ten shillings. To Mr. Young, curate of the parish where I now dwell, ten shillings. To the poor of the parish ten shillings. To the eldest son of my deceased sister Alice twenty shillings. To my kinsman William Radley forty shillings. To Winnifred Latham daughter of William Latham ten shillings. To Rebecca Sayers ten shillings. The residue to my cousin Peter Hynde and Katherine Johnson, wife of George Johnson, whom I make executors. Dale, 77.

WILLIAM LYNN, citizen and carpenter of London, 20 July 1678, proved 10 June 1680. My body to be buried in the parish church of St. Thomas the Apostle, Southwark. To my wife Mary the lease of my ground called The Timber Yard, bearing date 1 January 1658; the said lease given me by the last will of my father, Samuel Lynn deceased, held of the Governors of the Hospital of St. Thomas and situate in the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle in Southwark, aforesaid. I give her also the lease of the house I now dwell in (in the same parish) held of John Hall and Elizabeth his wife of Islington, Middlesex, gent. To my eldest son William Lynn my moiety of four messuages &c. in Church Yard Alley near Fetter Lane, he to pay twenty pounds to my daughter Mary Lynn, fifty pounds to my son Samuel and one hundred pounds to my son John. To my daughter Elizabeth Lynn my messuage &c., now divided into two tenements, in Tooty Street, in the parish of St. Olaves, Southwark, she to pay fifty pounds to my daughter Mary and one hundred pounds to my son Richard Lynn. My wife Mary to be sole executrix and my trusty and well beloved friends Mr. John Reve and my brother Mr. John Hall of Islington to assist my executrix. A codicil dated 15 December 1679.

John Hall one of the witnesses.

Bath, 82.

[The John Hall of Islington here called brother was the goldsmith whose will was given in the January number of the REGISTER. The following wills also relate to his family and their connections, as a reference to the pedigree of the family in the Visitation of London (Harleian Soc. Pub.), will show.

HENRY F. WATERS.]

JOHN HALL the elder, citizen and draper of London, 16 January 1617, proved 19 December 1618. My body to be buried in the parish church of S^t Nicholas Acon in London where I now dwell and have remained nine and fifty years and more, I praise God. To my son John my three messuages or tenements in Lombard Street and S^t Nicholas Lane, whereof one is in the tenure of Edmond Tennant, citizen and clothworker of London, another in the tenure of Richard Mills, draper, and the other in the tenure of Benjamin Buckstone, grocer; with remainder to my second son Humfrey Hall, and next to my third son Thomas. My wife Anne shall have her full third part of the rents of the said three messuages during her natural life. To my son John my garden and a fair tenement thereon builded, in the parish of S^t Buttolph without Bishopsgate, in an Alley there called Lambe Alley. To my son Thomas &c. a yearly rent charge of thirty three shillings four pence, in Pulborow, given and bequeathed unto me by the last will of Thomas Hall of Horsham Sussex, gent, deceased. To the said Thomas all other my lands &c. in Sussex. My goods to be divided into

three parts, of which one part to my wife Anne. Another part to my son John, for that I have advanced all the rest of my children long sithence and have not given any advancement or child's portion unto the said John. To my son in law Richard Bate and Anne his wife, whom I have already fully advanced, I give four pounds, to my son in law Daniel Gossege and Alice his wife the like legacy of four pounds, to my son in law Miles Corney and Gartred his wife, the like legacy, to my son Humfrey the like legacy, to my son Thomas the like. To my son Anthony whom I have advanced and satisfied his child's portion since his full age, forty shillings and to my son Daniel Hall the same. To Elizabeth daughter of Richard Bate four pounds at one and twenty or day of marriage. My son John to be full and sole executor and my son Humfrey Hall and my son in law Daniel Gossege to be overseers.

By a codicil dated 22 October 1618 he gives to cousin John Englishe four pounds and to cousin Mary Kettelye four pounds for a remembrance. Meade, 127.

THOMAS HALL citizen and haberdasher of London, 6 March 1634, proved 14 April 1635. My body to be buried in the church of St Nicholas Acon. My worldly goods (my debts being paid and funerals discharged) to be divided into three equal parts, according to the custom of the City of London; one third thereof to my wife Bennett Hall, another third to my children and the other third I give and devise &c. To my brother Daniel fifteen pounds if my other brothers will give him so much to set him free. If not then I give him five pounds. To my kinswoman Anne Lewis forty shillings. To Mr. John Jones, the parson of St Nicholas Acon forty shillings for a sermon at my funeral in the said parish, where I desire to be buried by my father and mother. The residue to my wife and children half to her and half to them (other bequests omitted). I make my wife Bennett Hall sole executrix and my brothers Mr John Greene and Mr John Hall my overseers. My land in Enfield Middlesex to my eldest son Thomas and his heirs. Sadler, 36.

SIR MARTIN LUMLEY knight, citizen and Alderman of London 1 September 7th Charles, A. D. 1631, proved 15 July 1634. To Sarah Hall, the daughter of my son in law John Hall and Sarah his now wife, the daughter of me the said Sir Martyn Lumley, four hundred pounds at such time as she shall be married, upon the condition that it be with the consent and approbation of my son and heir Martin Lumley. To my sister Elizabeth Archer ten pounds to buy her some token and I also give her mourning to wear at my funeral. To my sister Alice Woodrove two parts of my now wife's gold chain, in three parts being divided; that is to say so much thereof as was my late deceased wife's and her sister's chain. To sundry poor. To Mr Vowcher, parson of St Peters in London, whereof I am a parishioner, five pounds, and I give him mourning to wear at my funeral. To Mr Walker, preacher of God's word, ten pounds. To my son in law John Hall and my daughter Sara his wife and all their children mourning to wear at my funeral. To my cousin Inge and her husband mourning. To Mr Kertridge and his wife and Mr Hailes and his wife mourning to wear at my funeral. To Richard Rochdale ten pounds and mourning. To Frances Booren, wife of John Booren one annuity of five pounds by the year during her natural life. To Edward Litton one annuity of three pounds for life. To Judith Raymond the like annuity. The residue to my son and heir Martyn Lumley, whom I appoint full executor &c. Twenty

pounds yearly rent charge on the messuage wherein I did late dwell, in the parish of St^t John the Evangelist, called the Black Boy, to the church wardens of St^t Helen's Bishopsgate Street, for the establishing and settling of a lecture or a sermon forever to be preached in the said church of St^t Helen's upon the Tuesday in every week weekly and in the evening of the same day, from the feast day of St. Michael the Archangel unto the feast day of the Annunciation of our blessed Lady St^t Mary, to the honor and glory of God and comfort of the auditory; the said churchwardens to pay it unto a good and godly, religious divine in consideration of his pains to be taken in preaching such sermon or lecture. The said sermon or lecture always to begin about five of the clock in the evening. Another yearly rent charge of four pounds out of the aforesaid messuage to be distributed annually amongst the poor householders inhabiting within the said parish of St. Helen's. To my daughter Sarah wife of John Hall one hundred pounds a year for life. Other provisions for Sarah Hall the grand daughter.

A codicil 23 March 1631. To my grandchildren Martin Hall, John Hall, Humphrey Hall, James Hall, Alice Hall, Mary Hall and Elizabeth Hall, the children of the said John Hall by my said daughter Sarah, his now wife, fourteen hundred pounds, or two hundred pounds apiece to Martyn, John, Humphrey and James at their several ages of one and twenty and to Alice, Mary and Elizabeth at one and twenty or days of marriage. To my grandchild Prudence Lumley daughter of my son and heir Martin Lumley by Jone his late wife deceased, one hundred pounds wherewith to buy her jewels.

Another codicil 30 June 1634. My kind and loving wife Dame Mary Lumley shall have the use of all my mansion and dwelling house wherein I now dwell, in Wood Street London for one year &c. Other provisions and bequests. Christ's Hospital, whereof I am President. To M^r Hall the sword bearer twenty nobles. To widow Perkins five marks. To Richard Lumley fifty pounds. Seager, 65.

[A pedigree of this family (under the name of Lomley) may be found in the Visitation of Essex, 1634 (Harleian Soc. Pub.), vol. 1, p. 436. His daughter Sarah, after the death of her husband John Hall, became the wife of Abraham Wraxall, as is shown by her will which here follows. HENRY F. WATERS.]

SARAH WRAXALL of St. Bartholomews the Little, near the Royal Exchange in London, widow, late wife and relict of Abraham Wraxall, late of Fleet Street, London, gen. deceased, 8 July 1665, proved 14 December 1668. Calls herself of great age. My body to be buried in the Parish Church of St. Hellens in Bishopsgate Street, London, as near to my father Sir Martin Lumley, late of London, alderman deceased, as may be. To my daughter Sarah Berry, wife of Thomas Berry of London gen^t, twenty shillings (and sundry wearing apparell &c.). To my daughter Elizabeth Radham, wife of John Radham of Northumberland, five and twenty pounds of lawful money of England, which I will, after her decease, shall be paid and distributed to and for the use of her child and children. To my daughter Mary Oliver, wife of Richard Oliver, five and twenty pounds, to be paid and distributed to and for the use of her child and children. To my grandchild Sarah Bewley, wife of John Bewley, twenty shillings. To my grandchildren Edward, Dorothy and Sarah Blackwell, children of my late daughter Alice Blackwell late wife of Gervas Blackwell who now is a linen draper in Newgate Market, twenty shillings apiece. To my grandson John Hall, merchant, twenty shillings. To my maid servant Kath. Bridges three pounds. To one (—) Long, daughter of M^{rs} Bourne, ten shillings. (To

others.) I desire that Mr Merriton, the minister and now pastor of St. Michael Cornhill London, may preach my funeral sermon, and I give him forty shillings. I give a silver pot with two ears (and other pieces of plate) to my son James Hall, draper in Cannon Street, all of which plate are in and about my lodging chamber. The residue to my said son James whom I make sole executor &c. To my daughter Sarah Berry my wedding ring with a diamond in it. Hene, 162.

HUMPHREY HALL citizen and girdler of London 29 December 1641, proved 21 November 1648. By deed bearing date 24 December (this instant month) I have assigned and conveyed unto Richard Bateman, William Bateman and Anthony Bateman, sons of the Worshipful my good friend Robert Bateman the Chamberlain of London all my estate and term of years in my two tenements situate in the parishes of St. Nicholas Acon and St. Mary Abchurch London, to me demised by lease by my late father John Hall deceased, upon sundry trusts. To my daughters Elizabeth Barnes and Sarah Griffith five pounds. To my wife Mercy Hall one annuity of fourteen pounds issuing out of the said two tenements in London. To Mary Townley now the wife of Mr. Lawrence Townely of Norwich, who was heretofore the wife of my son John Hall the yearly rent of ten pounds payable out of the rents of the said two houses. Twenty pounds per annum for the use of the poor in the Hospital that I have built at Brandon *alias* Brandon Ferry in Suffolk. My desire and direction is that my brother Danyell Hall, whom God hath in his mercy chastized by taking from him his estate, may during his life be reader of divine service to the poor of the Hospital and to receive his convenient dwelling in the said Hospital, with four pounds per annum as Curate. Reference to brother John Hall and to testator's dwelling house at Brandon. Essex, 165.

[A reference to the pedigree of Hall of London will show what relation the testator of the above will bore to our John Hall of Hampton, and to John Hall the goldsmith of Islington. HENRY F. WATERS.]

THOMAS SNOWE of East Camell, Somerset, 6 August 1583, proved 5 October 1583. My body to be buried in the churchyard of East Camell. Son Robert (a minor). Son William (a minor). Wife Jone. Daughter Jane. Daughter Susan. Daughter Edith (due her under her grandmother's will). Son John Snowe.

One of the witnesses was Peter Thatcher, minister.

Butts, 2.

GEFFREY BIGGE of Patney, Wilts, clerk, 15 October 1630, proved 3 May 1632. I give to Mr. Peter Thatcher a little to help his too small stipend for his painful and profitable ministry in the parish church of St. Edmunds in Sarum, the sum of five pounds, to be paid within half a year after my decease if he shall be then incumbent there. My son in law Joseph Bate and my son in law John Dove. My daughter Anne Bate and her son Joseph Bate. My daughter Elizabeth Dove and her eldest daughter Anne Dove. My wife Hester Bygge. The children of my brother Edmund Bygge (saving Edmond and Richard). To Mr. Edward Gough the Concordance that my Reverend and loving father gave me at his decease. My loving friend and neighbor Mr. John White, vicar of Chirton. My nephew Richard Bigge. My brother Edmund Bigge of Wilfford Clerk.

Witnessed by John White clerk and the probate granted by Peter Thatcher clerk, by virtue of a Commission. Audley, 55.

[The above two wills I thought worth saving as of interest to the Thachers of New England. HENRY F. WATERS.]

MARGARET CHEESEMAN of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey widow, 15 January 1679, proved 21 July 1680. My overseers shall disburse, expend and lay out for my funeral expenses and charges fifty pounds. To the poor of this parish five pounds. To all the children of my very loving kinsman M^r Lemuel Mason the elder in Virginia that shall be living in Virginia at the time of my decease ten pounds apiece, to remain in the hands of my executors until they shall attain to their several ages of one and twenty years or days of marriage. To my Cousin Elizabeth Theleball, now living in Virginia, five pounds. To all her children living at time of my decease five pounds apiece. To John Matthews, living in Virginia, who was brother by the mother's side to my late granddaughter Anne Cheeseman deceased, five pounds and a diamond ring which formerly was his sister's. To my kinswoman Anne Gayney twelve pence. To my god daughter Margaret Mason, who lives with me, one hundred and fifty pounds and the lease of my house and all the plate I had of John Harrison. The rest of my plate I give to the children of my said cousin Lemuel Mason as followeth (*i.e.*) to Alice Mason a great beaker, to Elizabeth a tankard, to Anne a tankard and to Abigail, Mary and Dynah all the rest of my plate, to be equally divided &c, and to Lemuel Mason the younger my best great ring. Five pounds apiece to M^r John Samuel, Mr. Thomas Gladwin, my said cousin Margaret Mason and Mrs. Mary Childe widow; and they to be overseers of my will. All the residue to my kinsman M^r Lemuel Mason in Virginia; and he to be executor; and my said god daughter Margaret Mason to be executor in trust only for the use and benefit of the Lemuel her father. Proved by Margaret Mason. Bath, 92.

[Lieut. John Chisman was of Elizabeth City in 1624 then aged 27, he had come out in the *Flying Hart* in 1621, and with him was Edward Chisman, probably his brother, aged 22, who came in the *Providence* in 1623* and, in the last named year, a Thomas Chisman was also of Elizabeth City.† Lieut. Chisman had a patent for 200 acres of land on South side of Elizabeth River in 1626‡ & was still living in 1635§ & was probably the same John Chisman who, 9 Nov. 1646, is witness to an agreement between Lieut Francis Mason & William Dounman.||

William Gany was of Elizabeth City in 1624, aged 33, he came out in the *George* in 1616, his wife Anna, aged 24, came in the *Bona Nova* in 1620, their daughter Anna was born in Virginia before 1623¶ query if not the legatee of 12 d. in the will? Henrie Gany, aged 21, who came in the *Dutie* in 1619, is in the roll of servants of Francis Mason in the same Muster.** It is noteworthy that Alice & Margarie Gany where among the first names in Lieut. Francis Mason's list of Head Rights.††

But the most interesting portion of this valuable will lies in the clue which it affords to the probable English home of the Mason family and their connections. Elizabeth Theleball, as the writer has shown,‡‡ was the daughter of Lieut. Francis Mason & sister of Col. Lemuel Mason; the Ganey connection, before indicated, is made certain & the daughter Margaret accounted for. Thomas & George, sons, & Frances & Mary, daus. of Lemuel Mason, are not mentioned by name in the will, but were of course included in the gift of £10 to all the children "now living in Va."§§

The Registers of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, now in course of publication in the *Genealogist*, will no doubt afford information of very great value in this connection. They have at present, however, only reached the year 1604.¶¶¶

J. HENRY LEA.]

* Hotten, p. 252.

† Ibid. p. 185.

‡ Ibid. p. 274.

§ Note 25 in Head Rights, Reg. Jan. 1893, p. 70.

|| Lower Norf. Ct. Rec., Book iv., fo. 18b.

¶ Hotten, p. 256.

** Ibid. p. 251.

†† Head Rights, Reg. Jan. 1893, p. 63.

‡‡ Ibid, note 18, p. 68.

§§ Ibid, note 31, p. 70.

¶¶¶ *Genealogist*, vol. vi.-ix. and in progress.

DENNIS HOLLISTER of the City of Bristol, grocer, 1 September 1675, with a codicil bearing date 6 July 1676, proved 21 July 1676. To my only son Dennis Hollister and his heirs forever my corner house and shop which I bought of Richard Jones, in the parish called Mary Part in Bristol, in which I now dwell, except a certain pavement over the kitchen, the full breadth of it one way and about half the breadth the other way, which shall be forever to my other house next adjoining, bought of James Hughes and Thomas Haynes, for an outlet and to preserve the lights of the said house from being stopped up. I give him also two low and ten high turkey work chairs with red leather cases standing in the Parlor (and other furniture). To my daughter Hannah Callowhill, wife of Thomas Callowhill, during her natural life, my new house, lately built in a place called the Fryars Orchard in the parish of Jamessas in the suburbs of the city of Bristol and my stable in the Fryars and my houses or tenements there, bought of Henry Lloyd, wherein one Nehemiah Hollister and one Jeane Partridge, widow, now dwell, and my warehouses and lofts bought of William, Robert and Thomas Challoner, in Peter's Parish near the East end of the Burying yard there; and after her death these warehouses to go to my grand daughter Sarah Callowhill, her eldest daughter, and to her heirs, with remainder to my grand daughter Hannah Callowhill. The houses and tenements bought of Henry Lloyd to go to my grand daughter Bridget Callowhill, with remainder to her sister Hannah. And the new house to go to Thomas Callowhill if he survive his wife, to hold for life, and then to my grandson Dennis Callowhill, his eldest son, with remainder to Thomas Callowhill, second son of my said daughter Hannah &c. To my daughter Lydia Jordan, wife of Thomas Jordan my new house lately built at Frampton Cotterill, Gloucestershire, and all lands and pastures thereunto belonging, which I lately bought of Humphrey Hooke, knight. This for her natural life and then to her husband Thomas Jordan, for life, and next to my grand daughter Bridget Jordan, my daughter Lydia's eldest daughter, and a portion to my grand daughter Lydia Jordan. To my daughter Mary Hollister my new house bought of James Hughes and Thomas Haynes, in Mary part Street (and the outlet or pavement before referred to), and other property. To my daughter Phebe Hollister half of my Inn called the Whitehart, in Broad Street, one fourth part of which was my wife's inheritance and one fourth I lately bought of Anne Yeomans deceased, and one other fourth part I lately bought of Edmond French, son and heir of Elizabeth French also deceased, and the other fourth part I lately bought of Henry Rowe and Judith his wife, which said Judith, Elizabeth, Ann and my wife were the daughters and coheirs of Edmond Popley, merchant deceased. To my said daughter (among other things) "my lesser silver belly pott." To my kinswoman Lydia, that lately served me and is now become the wife of Edward Hackett, one hundred pounds over and above what I have already given her towards her marriage portion. To "my Beloved friends George Fox, William Dewsbery, Alexander Parker, George Whitehead and John Storye ten pounds apiece and unto Thomas Brigges, John Wilkinson of Westmoreland, James Porke, Steeven Crispe and John Wilkinson of Cumberland five pounds apiece as a token of my love to them and the service they have done for the Lord and for his people, and to the intent none my claim any right to any of these legacies last mentioned to whom I intended it not I do declare and my Will is that it be payd only to that Geo: Fox, Will. Dewsbery, Geo: Whitehead, Alex: Parker, John Story, John Wilkinson, Tho: Bridges, James Porke, Steven Crispe and

John Wilkinson who hath often lodged at my house and eaten bread at my table and one well knowne to my Executors" &c. Bequests to Thomas Goulding of Bristol, grocer, and his wife Mary, and to John Love of Bristol and his wife Magdalen. To each of my natural brothers and sisters children that survive me, except Samuel Hollister, son of my brother Thomas, and Nathaniel Tovie, the only son of my sister Margery Tovie deceased, who, because they are ill husbands and are like to mispend it, my will is not to give it to either of them but to Samuel Hollister's wife, for the benefit of his children and to Nathaniel Tovie's children that are living in England at the time of my decease. To Nem Dawson, widow, Joane Pillerne, widow, Margaret Price, widow, and to Mary Evans, widow. My servant Joseph Smith. My daughter Phebe shall possess and enjoy my house and lands called Old Fields, at Urcott in the parish of Almesbury Glouc^r, held by lease of Edward Browne. My son Dennis Hollister and my two sons in law Thomas Callowhill and Thomas Jordan to be joint executors and Alexander Parker, George Whitehead, Walter Clements and John Story to be overseers.

Witnesses I. Chauncy, John Eckly, Rich. Hawksworth.

In the codicil he bequeaths to his grandchildren Hannah, Thomas and Elizabeth Callowhill a messuage at Westerleigh, with the lands thereunto belonging, held of the Dean and Chapter of Welles. He speaks of his grand daughter Lydia Jordan as "dead." He names Samuel Hollister, son of his brother William, Dennis Hollister son of Abel Hollister, Samuel Hollister, grandson of brother William and son of Jacob Hollister, Thomas Bence, and others.

Bence, 91.

ANNE YEAMANS of Bristol widow 2 November 1664 proved 1 December 1668. My son William Yeamans to be full and sole executor, conditionally, and if he fails to fulfill the conditions then my sons in law John Haggat Esq. and Thomas Speed merchant. I, as executrix of the last will of my late husband William Yeamans, gen^t deceased, have paid the two hundred pounds which my husband gave to and amongst the children of my daughter Speed. Now I give to every one of her children, as well by Robert Yeamans as by Thomas Speed, which shall be living and unmarried at the time of my decease, the sum of ten pounds apiece, that is to say, to such of them as she had by the said Robert Yeamans to the children themselves, and to such of them as she had by Thomas Speed to their father to their use. My husband gave to my son Haggat's children John, Mary and Nathaniel, ten pounds apiece. This to be made up twenty pounds apiece. To the rest of the children of my said son Haggatt ten pounds apiece. To the daughter of my son William Yeamans ten pounds besides what hath "bin" given to her by my said husband. My husband gave to his grandchildren Matthew, William and Joyce Warren ten pounds apiece, and William "sithence" deceased, whereby his legacy is ceased, I desire that ten pounds apiece may be added to the said legacies of the said Mathew and Joyce, of my gift, to make them up twenty pounds apiece. I give to Anne and Mehetabell, the two other children of my daughter Warren, ten pounds apiece. I give to the (. . . .) children of my son Prigge ten pounds apiece. To my grandchild John Morgan ten pounds, to my daughter Joyce Warren and Sarah Prigge five pounds apiece, to my son in law Thomas Prigge five pounds, to my son William ten pounds and to his wife five pounds more as a token of my love. To my cousin Francis Yeamans five pounds. To my sister Jones forty shillings, and eight pounds to be divided

amongst such of her children as my executor shall think meet. To my kinswomen Mary Topleafe, Susan Rider, Elizabeth Owen and Alice Collins and to my kinsmen Thomas Yeamans and John Yeamans, sons and daughters of my brother in law Edward Yeamans, forty shillings apiece and to Anne Owen, the daughter of my cousin Owen, forty shillings. To my sons Haggatt and Speed ten pounds apiece and to my said son Haggatt all that long green carpet and all those leathern chairs which I formerly delivered him to use in his forestreet parlor. To my kinswoman Mary Haggatt all that great cypress chest which standeth in her father's best forestreet chamber, provided that her father shall have the use and occupation thereof during his life. To my sister in law Johane Tomlinson forty shillings. To my cousin William Yeomans and my cousin his wife, my cousin Anne Curtis, my cousin Mary Westfield, my cousin Bethshua Speed and my cousin Elizabeth Milner forty shillings apiece, as tokens of my love, and to Richard Speed twenty shillings. To all the daughters of my brother Robert Tomlinson forty shillings apiece. To the children of my cousin Elizabeth Milner fifty pounds. To Mary Haggatt, the daughter of Richard Haggatt gent^t deceased, forty shillings. Five pounds to be distributed amongst the poor of the parish of Stapleton. I desire to be buried in the parish of Stapleton as near my husband as conveniently may be. My son William to be executor.

Hene, 162.

WILLIAM ROTHWELL of the City of New Sarum, Wilts., gent^t, 16 April 1633, proved 13 May 1634. To my sons Stephen, Robert, Henry and William Rothwell ten shillings apiece. To my daughter Mary Rothwell two hundred pounds, to my daughter Elizabeth Rothwell one hundred pounds and to my daughter Martha Rothwell one hundred pounds, to be paid at their several ages of one and twenty years. To the children of my son Stephen now living (except Margaret, Elizabeth and Mary) twelve pence apiece and to the children of my son William now living twelve pence apiece. To my kinsman John Giles ten shillings. To my kinsman Jane May ten shillings. To my first wife's kinswoman, sometimes called Bridgett Swayne, ten shillings and to Agnes Tuggie, widow, ten shillings, to be paid unto them within six months next after my decease, if they shall be then living, and not otherwise. The residue &c. to my wife Mary Rothwell, whom I make my full executrix, and I appoint my loving friends Maurice Aylerugge, woollen draper, and Humfrey Ditton, mercer, overseers, and give them ten shillings apiece for their pains which they shall take in this behalf.

Seager, 46.

BENJAMIN FEN Senior of Milford in the Colony of "Conecticott" in New England, 14 September 1672, proved 1 February 1674. I do give and bequeath unto my eldest son Benjamin Fen, as an addition to his portion that he hath already received, to the value of three hundred pounds and upwards, that farm that I formerly bought of Mr. Samuel Bach, late of New Haven, lying on the East side of East River, consisting of eighteen acres of meadow, more or less, with all the upland that is laid out thereto, he paying, or causing to be paid, thirty pounds towards the purchase, as was agreed upon, besides what he hath already paid. To my second son Samuel Fen my dwelling house that I now inhabit, within the town of Milford, with housing, uplands and meadows belonging, with that piece of upland and meadow that I bought of the Indians, above Pagasick, called Plum^m meadow, and the uplands adjacent thereto. To my youngest son James Fen my house in New Haven, with the warehouse and all the up-

land belonging thereto, on this side East River, and that parcel of meadow belonging to the house, on the other side of the River, and all my right &c. in that farm that the Hon. General Assembly gave to me. To my three eldest daughters, Sarah, Mary and Martha, besides what they have already received for their portions, twenty pounds apiece, to be paid within one year after my decease out of my estate in New England. To my youngest daughter Susanna Fen, for her portion, one hundred and twenty pounds, to be paid at eighteen years old or day of marriage. To my grandchild Benjamin Fen, son to my eldest son Benjamin, the house, orchard and land formerly Joseph Fenn's, in the town of "Norawake." To all the rest of my grandchildren respectively I do give one ewe sheep to each of them. My will is that my grandchild Benjamin should enter and possess his house and lands at Norawake at the end and period of the lease that it's now let for. My two youngest sons Samuel and James shall come to enter and possess their legacies at their accomplishing of the age of one and twenty years, but, in case my dear and loving wife should see it her way to dispose of herself in marriage before then, it's my will that they should enter upon the one half of their housings and lands at eighteen, and at one and twenty the whole but their mother's third. To my son Samuel my dwelling house, lands and meadows in the parishes of Chiddington, Masworth, Ivingho, Wing, all of them in Buckinghamshire, given to me by the will of the late deceased Agnis Seare of the same parish and Shire. My said son, if he comes to the full possession of it at one and twenty, to pay to his brother James forty pounds at one and twenty and to his sister Susanna twenty pounds at one and twenty, and twenty pounds to his eldest brother Benjamin within five years after his entrance and possession. All the residue, whether in New England or old, I give to my wife Susanna Fen and I make her executrix. My will is that within five years after my decease she pay to each of my three eldest daughters, Sarah, Mary and Martha, ten pounds apiece, to be laid out in old England in pewter and brass for money pay and sent over for their several and respective uses, they bearing the charge of transportation and the danger of the seas. I entreat my honored, loving friends Mr. James Bishop of New Haven, Mr. Robert Treat, Thomas Wheeler and Daniel Buckingham to lend and afford their best help, council and advice as overseers &c.

Wit: Robert Treat, Ephraim Sanford.

Dycer, 14.

[Benjamin Fenn settled in Dorchester as early as 1638, and soon after removed to New Haven and to Milford. He had two wives, of whom the first was Sarah, daughter of Sylvester Baldwin, and the second, whom he married March 12, 1664, was Susannah Ward. He died in 1672. For other details see Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, Vol. 2, p. 152.—EDITOR.]

THOMAS CALLOWHILL of the city of Bristol, linen draper, 28 November 1711, proved 24 December 1712. My now dwelling house in St. James within the suburbs of the city. I stand possessed of a remainder of a certain term of one thousand years granted to me by Edward Baugh, white tawer, since deceased, interested also in the remainder of another term of one thousand years lately granted to me by Edward Baugh jun', and in the residue of another term of a thousand years lately granted to me by my daughter Hanna, — the last described as three several messuages &c. on the South side of a certain messuage called the Quaker Meeting House, in or near a certain place called the Fryers, and now or late in the several tenures &c. of Simon Barnes Daniel Kindall and William Timbrell. I

gave the same parcels of ground, messuages &c. to my kinsman Brice Webb of the said city linen draper and Charles Harford of the city aforesaid merchant upon trust, to permit the same premisses to be held and enjoyed and the rents, issues and profits thereof to be had, received and taken by my wife Hanna *als* Anna, for and during so much of my said several terms respectively to come as she shall live, and, after her decease, by my grand daughter Margaret Penn, daughter of Hannah Penn my daughter by William Penn, Esq^r her husband, as long as she shall live, next by my grandson John Penn for all the rest of the several terms to come. By deed indented bearing date the seven and twentieth day of this instant month I have conveyed to Brice Webb and Charles Harford, linen drapers, and Richard Champion, merchant, divers messuages, lands &c. within the said city, the Co. of Somerset and other places in England and in Pennsylvania to divers uses, limitations and appointments therein mentioned and contained, with power of revocation. I hereby ratify, confirm and allow the same deed. Provision for granting to grand daughter Margaret Penn certain premisses in Broad Meade, in the parish of St. James, part of my wife's jointure, with remainder to grandson John Penn. I have an interest in the Province of Pennsylvania as a security for one thousand pounds sterling due to me from the said William Penn, interested also in a messuage &c. in Caldecott, Monmouth, as a security for one hundred and sixty pounds due from Mary Herbert, spinster, sole heir of Francis Herbert Esq^r deceased. Other investments also described. And I am also interested in one sixteenth part of certain Packett Boats now sailing or trading for the Port of Bristol to New York and other places in America, in partnership with Brice Webb, Richard Champion and others. All these interests I give to Brice Webb and James Peters upon trust, to pay to the said William Penn and Hanna his wife, and the survivor of them, the yearly sum of twenty and six pounds, clear of all taxes and charges, during their natural lives (and for other purposes described). Provision for Thomas Penn, another son of Hanna Penn. My brother Walter Duffield is bound to me by two several obligations, one of 12 January 1694, for payment of twenty five pounds, and interest, and the other, of 13 August 1674, for payment of fourteen pounds ten shillings. He to be freed from the payment of all but twenty five pounds. My sister Elizabeth Javeling to be conditionally discharged of certain bonds. I give and bequeath unto my neices Elizabeth Javelin, Duffield Javelin, Sara Gurnay and Mary Gurnay one piece of gold apiece of the value of twenty three shillings six pence. My wife Hanna *als* Anna to be sole executrix and the said Brice Webb and Charles Harford overseers.

On the 19th of October 1738 issued forth a Comⁿ to John Penn Esq^r the natural and lawful son and adm^r with the Will annexed of the goods of Hannah Penn widow decēd. (whilst living) the natural and lawful daughter and only child and adm^x with the will annexed of Thomas Callowhill late of the City of Bristol widower decēd. to administer the goods &c.

Barnes, 231.

GEORGE SMITH of London, gen^t, 10 January 1658, proved 11 February 1658. Lately freed from a dangerous illness. To Anne Cox, sister to my beloved wife deceased, for her convenient subsistence, ten pounds per annum, payable quarterly. To Margaret Thorpe, another of my wife's sisters, five pounds per annum, payable in like manner. To Elizabeth Thorpe, daughter of the said Margaret ten pounds. To John Thorpe fifty shillings that he

oweth me. To my wife's niece Elizabeth Chapman three score and five pounds, besides thirty and five pounds which I have in my hands in trust for her and owe unto her, all which maketh the sum of one hundred pounds. To Frances Cheney another niece of my wife, ten pounds. To my cousin Bridget Audley, daughter of John Hoddesdon Esq. deceased, five pounds. To my cousin Mary Gosslin forty shillings to buy her a ring. To Judith Sandford, late wife of John Sandford, sometime my tenant, fifty shillings. To my beloved cousin Christopher Hoddesdon of Lee Gardens, in Hornchurch Essex, Esq., ten pounds to buy a piece of plate. To Martha Hoddesdon, his daughter, forty pounds. To Thomas, his younger son, forty pounds. To Christopher Hoddesdon, son of Thomas Hoddesdon, gentleman, deceased, four pounds.

Item I give unto the three daughters of my beloved brother Master Thomas Walley, now Pastor of the Church of Whitechapel in the Co. of Middlesex, as followeth; to Hannah Walley the eldest I give forty pounds, to Elizabeth, the second I give thirty pounds, to Mary the youngest daughter I give fifty pounds. I give unto Master Thomas Wally, my beloved brother, Pastor of Whitechapel, twenty pounds to buy a piece of plate. To Thomas Gilling, my dearly beloved wife's son, one hundred pounds, but with this proviso, that he be a truly humbled and reformed man to settle himself in some honest way of livelihood, not else to be paid him to waste and riot to the dishonor of God, as he hath done his former estate, and for the discovery of his reformation and abandoning all his lewd and wicked company I commit to the judgment of my executors and overseers &c., and if they find not a real change in him my will is that my executors shall only pay unto him six pounds per annum interest for the hundred pounds, but if he, the said Thomas Gilling, through his "deboistnes" shall happen to die that then the said hundred pounds shall be paid to my two cousins Elizabeth Chapman and Frances Cheney, to each of them fifty pounds. To Master Dicklosse clerk of the Church of Whitechapel ten shillings and to sexton ten shillings. To the poor of Master Wally's congregation three pounds. To Margaret Thorpe, before named, and to her children (wearing apparel). To Mrs. Elizabeth Silverwood, wife to Capt. John Silverwood, forty shillings to buy a ring and to his three daughters each ten shilling (for rings), and to his two sons, each ten shillings to buy what they please. And I make, ordain &c. my beloved and trusty friend Capt. John Silverwood of St. Giles Cripplegate, London, gentleman, my lawful executor &c., and my truly beloved friends and brethren Master Abraham Jesson and Master Trustran May to be overseers, both of them being members of Master Wallye's church, and I give each of them fifty shillings to buy rings.

Wit. Robert Parrott, Lenye Mountgomery.

Then follows a paper beginning—This is a perfect Accompt of ffances Cheyney and Rebeccah Cheyney of monies which I George Smith tooke into my hands as Guardian to improve for them. — — — Memorandum, that Richard Cheney died the last day of October One thousand six hundred fifty and one. The goods was not praised till the tenth day of November one thousand six hundred fifty two, but by reason of the contravery which was not divided till the twenty second day of March one thousand six hundred fifty two, about which time I received of Frances Cheney's money one hundred and twelve pounds seventeen shillings three pence, which I used to her best advantage, at six pounds in the hundred, till about the third of May one thousand six hundred fifty five I lost fifty pounds of her money and the interest by one Thomas Gilling, which, notwithstanding I think I

was not bound neither by Law nor conscience, yet I have made it up, both principal and interest, at six pounds in the hundred, which next March is six years, and is, in all, the sum of one hundred forty eight pounds seven shillings three pence, due at or about Lady (day?) one thousand six hundred fifty nine.

Memorandum That Frances Cheney's mother received all her dividents for her, I received none—GEORGE SMITH.

Then follows a somewhat similar account with Rebecca Cheyney, by which it appears that testator lost by one Captain Bushell ten pounds and interest, which however he made up unto her. — — — Received of my sister Cheyney about January 1654 or 1655 for a dividend a seventh part of two year's rent for Inglefield, due to Rebecca 16. 00. 05½. (Then follow similar receipts.) Pell, 95.

[As the testator of the preceding will called Mr. Abraham Jesson brother, and Jacob Jesson of New England, who called Mr. John Walley of Boston, Mass., brother-in-law, had a brother Abraham Jesson, the following will is worth saving.—H. F. WATERS.

See Mr. Whitmore's notes on the Jesson and Walley families in the January REGISTER, pp. 104-6.—EDITOR.]

ABRAHAM JESSON, of Bethnoll Greene in the parish of Stebonheath *als* Stepney in the County of Middlesex, ironmonger, 26 October 1666, proved 14 February 1666. To my wife Dorothy Jesson the yearly rents, issues and profits of all my lands &c. called by the names of Stenfields and Cowper's Crofts, lying and being in Wedensbury in the Co. of Stafford, late in the tenure of John Tuncks or Thomas Edwards, which I purchased of Francis Perry of Wedensbury mercer (and of other estates there). This during her natural life, she making no waste &c. After her death they are to go to my eldest son Abraham Jesson (with other estates near Woolverhampton and in the City of Worcester &c.). One of the tenements in Worcester is described as a tavern called the Myter and another as a tenement called the Cross Keys. To my son Jacob Jesson and his heirs all that messuage, tenement or dwelling house situate or being in White Chapel, Middlesex, commonly called or known by the name or sign of the Sythe and Dripping Pan, now in the tenure or occupation of John Ward, ironmonger, which I purchased of Samuel Abraham. I give to my son Jacob seven hundred and sixty pounds &c., to be paid unto him when and so soon as he shall accomplish his full age of one and twenty years. To my son Nathaniel Jesson eight hundred pounds at one and twenty. To my daughter Rebecca Jesson seven hundred pounds at one and twenty or day of marriage. To my daughter Elizabeth Jesson seven hundred pounds at one and twenty or day of marriage. To my friends M^r George Scott and Richard Loton Esq. twenty pounds apiece and to my friends Mr. John Harwood, Mr. Nathaniel Taylor, Mr. Samuel Short and Mr. Myles Cooke fifty shillings apiece for rings. To my loving sister Rebecca Cowper twenty five pounds. To William Bird the son of Henry Bird and of my said sister Rebecca, twenty shillings. To Josiah Bird, son of the said Henry and Rebecca, five pounds. To Elenor Newton, the wife of Stephen Newton and the daughter of the said Henry and Rebecca, five pounds. To Sarah Cowper, daughter of the said Rebekah, five pounds at one and twenty or day of marriage. Other bequests. My friends Mr. George Scott, grocer, Richard Loton Esq. and my son Abraham Jesson to be executors, and my friends Mr. John Harwood, Mr. Nathaniel Taylor Mr. Samuel Short and Myles Cooke overseers.

A Codicil was added 20 January 1666, in which he bequeathed his then dwelling house in Bednall Green, lately bought of Mr. John Speering and Katherine his wife, to his wife Dorothy for life and then to his son Abraham. Carr, 22.

The following is a brief abstract of the will of Abraham Jesson, the eldest son of the preceding testator, and brother of Jacob Jesson of New England.

ABRAHAM JESSON of London, ironmonger, 1 December 1678, proved 22 September 1680. Wife Elizabeth. Grazeley farm near Woolverhampton Co. Stafford. Dwelling houses in or near Clarkenwell, Middlesex. Son Abraham. Messuage in the City of Worcester. Tenement called the Cross Keys in Bradderline near Worcester. Daughter Mary Jesson. Stanfeild's Leasow in Wedensbury in Co. Stafford &c. Daughter Elizabeth Jesson. Lands in Wedensbury held, occupied and enjoyed by Richard Smith, locksmith, in the right of Anne, his wife, relict of George Jesson deceased. Daughter Rebecca Jesson. Messuages in or near Bednall Greene, Stepney, Middlesex, late in the tenure of my honored father Abraham Jesson deceased, now in the tenure of my honored mother Dorothy Jesson &c. Children all under age. My brother Jacob Jesson and his wife Mary. My sister Rebecca Thomas and her husband. My sister Elizabeth Cockes and her husband. My mother in law Mary Basse and her husband. My brother Francis Barkested and his wife Jane. My brother John Barkested. Jeremiah Basse, Mary Basse, Esther Basse. My Aunt Rebecca Cowper, William Bird, Ellinor Newton, Joseph Bird, Samuel Short, John Tomkins and Miles Cooke. My nephew James Cockes. Brother Nathaniel Jesson. Wife and said brother Nathaniel to be joint executors.

The will was proved (as above) by Elizabeth Jesson, power reserved for Nathaniel Jesson.

Commission issued 15 March 1689 to Francis and John Bakstead lawful guardians of Abraham, Elizabeth and Rebecca Jesson, minor children of the deceased to administer (during their minority) the goods left unadministered by Elizabeth Jesson deceased, Nathaniel Jesson, the brother, renouncing.

Commission issued 19 July 1697 to Abraham Jesson the son, who had come to his full age. Bath, 118.

JOHN SMITHIER of Arlington in the parish of Buybury and County of Gloucester, yeoman, 16 February 1618, proved 31 October 1626. All my lands of inheritance &c to John Smithier, eldest son of my son John Smithier deceased, next to my cousin (*sic*) Henry Smithier, his brother, then to my niece Johan Powell, then to my niece (*sic*) Thomazine Smithier, daughter of said son John deceased, then to my cousin John Custis *als* Cliffe, then to my cousin Henry Custis *als* Cliffe, then to my right heirs forever. I give and bequeath my lease of Camdens unto my son in law Edmond Custis *als* Cliffe and to his son John Custis and to the survivor or longest liver of them, the said John to pay, during the natural life of the said father, towards the maintenance of Elizabeth, his sister, twenty shillings yearly, and after the decease of his said father, if he survive, forty shillings yearly during his own natural life. Bequests to Thomas Howse, son of my daughter Anne Howse late of Colne Rogers deceased, to Richard Howse, his brother, to my cousin William Howse, their brother, to James Howse, their brother, to Margaret Howse, their sister, and to Bridget Howse, their sister. I give

to John Custis *als* Cliffe and Henry his brother, the sons of Edmond Custis now of Cirencester, ten pounds apiece. To William Custis, their brother, thirteen pounds six shillings eight pence and my best shirt. To Nicholas Custis, their brother and to Edmond Custis, their brother, each, thirteen pounds six shillings eight pence. Bequests to Elizabeth and Mary Custis, their sisters. To my sister Jones forty shillings. Thomas Smithier and his children. Richard Smithier. Matthew Smithier and his children. Ellianor Peirson and her children. William Smithier of Northletch. Mary Powell, the daughter of my niece Joane Powell, and Elizabeth, her sister. My cousin Joane Powell to be sole executrix.

A codicil was written 12 November 1619, modifying some of the bequests made in the will. Hele, 133.

[The foregoing will I deem well worth saving, associating together, as it does, the family name Custis and the place name Arlington. HENRY F. WATERS.]

MATHEWE SILLESBYE of the town of North'ton in the County of North'ton gen^t 18 April 1662 proved 19 February 1662. To my worthy friend Salothiehl Lovell of Northampton Esq., George Norwood of Northampton, gen^t., and Lawrence Wollaston of the same town gen^t and to their heirs and assigns for ever all that my messuage, two yard land and close, with their and every of their appurtenances now in the occupation of Nathaniel Basely, within the town fields and parish of Duston in the County of Northampton, as also one close of pasture situate in St. James End, within the same parish, called Dove house close, and another close called Crowthorp close lying on the West side of Dallington Moor, within the parish of Dallington, and my meadow ground called Fleaten Holme within the parish of Hardingstone, and my hook of meadow called Bull's Hooke, lying in Cotten Marsh within the parish of Hardingston, and my yard land and close in Millton *als* Middleton Malsor in the said County, upon this intent that they shall with all convenient speed, immediately after my decease, make sale all my said lands and premises above mentioned for the best price they can get, and with the moneys raised shall pay and discharge all my debts, and the remainder shall be towards the payment of my legacies &c. I give to my son Matthew Sillesbye the messuage &c. wherein I now live, situate in the Drapery, in the town of Northampton, as also the tenement in the possession of Samuel Gibbs, next adjoining to the same, and a piece of ground, lying my backside, which I purchased of the town, being part of my walk there. And I give him two hundred pounds over and above what I have already given him. I give to my daughter Elizabeth four hundred pounds, to my daughter Rebecca three hundred pounds, to my son Samuel all my freehold land at Wellingborrow (my son Matthew to make surrender of the same). Also I do give unto the said Samuel my messuage in Northampton in the occupation of my sister Cricke, near the great Conduit there, and a messuage called Collingtree wood House and the three pasture grounds adjoining, and six acres of arable land within the parish fields of Road. And I give him one hundred pounds. I do give and bequeath unto my son Nathaniel Sillesbye my messuage or tenement called Thrupp wood House, with the several closes and little wood ground thereunto adjoining, lying and being in the parish of Roade, and six acres of arable land in the fields of Roade near unto the Hide there. And I give unto my son Nathaniel all my books, for my earnest desire is that if it shall please God to make him capable that he be bred up a scholar. I give unto my sister Martin five pounds. I give to my said trustees one messuage or tenement

&c. in Bridge Street, in the occupation of Edward Martin, another messuage or tenement in a place called the New Lane, now in the occupation of Daniel Sanders, another tenement in the Horse Market, in the occupation of Edward Horne, and an orchard or garden in St. John's Lane, in the parish of All Saints, and a close of ground in St. Edmond's End, in the parish of St. Giles, both in the occupation of George Davies, upon this special trust that they shall convey the said messuage &c., now in the occupation of Edward Martin, to some honest person or persons in trust for my said sister Bethia Martyn during her life, and after her decease in trust for Thomas Martin her son and his lawful issue, failing such to my right heirs for ever; and, as for the other messuages, orchard and close, that they shall permit my said sister, during her natural life, to receive the rents &c. to her own proper use and behoof; and after her decease they shall convey the fee simple of the said messuages or tenements, orchard and close of ground &c. unto the Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the said town, and to their successors for ever, to the intent and purpose that they shall fit and prepare the said messuage in the Horse Market for the comfortable habitation of two poor widows or widowers of good honest life and reputation, natives of the said town of Northampton, and more especially of the parish of All Saints, to be elected and chosen by the Mayor and Aldermen for the time being, or the major part of them and all the rents &c. of other the said premises to be granted as aforesaid to be equally divided between the said two poor people, for the time being for ever. I give and bequeath unto my aunt Clarke if living ten pounds, to my aunt Ungley if living five pounds, to my sister Harper fifty shillings, the rest of my goods, &c. to my son Samuel and my two daughters Elizabeth and Rebecca. Juxon, 29.

[The above abstract was taken from the registers of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Somerset House, Strand, London. A copy of the same will is also preserved in the Probate Registry at Northampton. The testator was baptized in All Saints' Church 17 February 1610(11), being a son Mr. Matthew Sillesbye, the elder, a scrivener who was chosen Mayor of Northampton 1631 and was buried (in All Saints') 29 March 1639. The son seems to have followed closely in his father's footsteps, for he too was a scrivener and was Mayor in 1649-50. The signatures of both of them may be found in many of the wills now preserved in the probate registry of Northampton and are so much alike that it would puzzle an expert to distinguish them apart. The elder Matthew was probably an apprentice of Mr. George Coldwell, common clerk of Northampton about A.D. 1596, and afterwards Mayor.

The property in Horsemarket left by Mr. Matthew Sillesbey (the younger) for the habitation of two poor widows or widowers, is described as follows in a case between Thomas Chadwick, of Northampton gent^t, petitioner, and the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said town of Northampton and the parishioners of All Saints' Parish in the same town, defendants, under date Saturday 26 April 1684.* The petitioner calls himself tenant by lease of a toft, piece or parcel of ground, with the backside or garden and the appurtenances, situate and being on the west side of Horsemarket, on which said toft stood formerly a messuage or tenement burnt down and demolished by the late dreadful fire which happened in said town of Northampton, a tenement lying on the North formerly called the Three Tuns and certain parish land lying on the South; which said messuage or tenement, soe burnt down as aforesaid is in the front twenty and five foot in the length, with the garden or backside belonging to the same, and was and now is, parcel of the lands given by the last Will and Testament of Matthew Silesby, late alderman of the said town of Northampton deceased, towards the maintenance of two poor widows, to be appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen of the said town of Northampton. The other property in

* Book of Records of the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament for the better and more easy Rebuilding of the Town of Northampton, A.D. 1676.

dispute was the parish land next adjoining on the South. The Petitioner was allowed to rebuild and hold by lease for ninety-nine years &c. This would seem to furnish evidence as to the age of the present building now devoted to that charity (No 35 Horsemarket). Through the courtesy of Mr. Samuel Hull I was enabled to ascertain that the estate in the New Lane (*i.e.* Newland) was sold in 1866 for £470 and the proceeds (less expenses) invested in Consols (£482 15s. 6d.). The gentleman who bought this property built two houses thereon, now numbered 27 and 27A on the west side of Newland. The land in St. John's Lane was sold to the Bedford Railway Co. for £312 10s. I believe the Bedford and Northampton Railway Station stands on the site. The front part of the close in St. Edmund's End was sold off in 1869 to the Grammar School Trustees, who built the School House thereon, and the back part is rented (at £10 per ann.) as a playground for the school. The proceeds of the sale of the front part (£665 10s.) was invested in Consols. (£715 11s. 6d.) I understand that the income of the Fund now supports three widows, two of them in the Horsemarket house.

Contemporary with the elder Matthew in the same parish of All Saints', and undoubtedly a brother, was a Henry Sillesby, sometimes styled linen draper and sometimes mercer, the baptisms of whose children (Matthew, John, Robert, Henry, Mary, Elizabeth, Samuel, and Thomas) are to be found in the Registers of that parish. In his indenture of apprenticeship (1593), enrolled in vol. xiii. of the Town Records, he is described as a son of Robert Sillesbye of Duston. Another contemporary was Anthony Sillesbie of Duston, whose will was proved 13 September, 1623. The name of his brother Henry appears as a witness. Still another was their brother William Silsbie of Harleston, whose nuncupative will was proved 15 April, 1626. Henry Sillesby was one of the bailiffs in 1622. His wife (and the mother of all his children) was Mary Randes (married 20 April, 1602, and buried 22 October, 1632). Their son Henry (baptized at All Saints', 20 May, 1613) seems to have emigrated to New England, and finally settled in Lynn, Massachusetts, where he died. From him are descended a family of Silsby, more or less scattered throughout New England, and the influential and highly respectable family of Silsbee of Salem, Massachusetts, one of whom, Mr. Edward A. Silsbee, is now visiting Northampton in search of the traces of these ancestors of his who were flourishing in Duston and Northampton nearly three hundred years ago.

HENRY F. WATERS.

From Northamptonshire Notes and Queries, vol. v., 1892, p. 104.

The foregoing was communicated to Northamptonshire Notes and Queries last Fall, while I was visiting Northampton with my friend and townsman, Mr. Edward A. Silsbee, whose guest I was.

The following are brief abstracts of the wills of William and Anthony Sillesby, above referred to.

HENRY F. WATERS.]

The words of WILLIAM SILSBIE late of Harleston deceased that he spake a litle before his death Beinge demanded whether he would make a will he answered noe, but he would leaue all unto his wife to bringe up the Children And as touchinge William his eldest sonne if he would be ruled by his mother, then his desier was that he should haue halfe wth her Otherwise if he were not ruled by her he should haue but only that five pounds that was given unto him by his Aunt in the p^rsence of George Nelson & Richard Knight & others.

Decimo quinto die Aprilis Anno dñi 1626 corã dnō Cane cõmissa fuit ad° cū hmōi testam^{to} annex — Silsbie eius relictæ et princⁱ legatã in cođ nominat de bene etc Jurat saluo etc

Inventarii Sum̃a lvi^{te}iis

Book AV (1621-28) 270.

Northampton Wills.

Will of ANTHONY SILLESBIE of Duston in the Co. of Northampton, husbandman 23 July 1623, proved 12 Sept 1623

My body to be buried in the church or church yard of Duston.

I will & bequeath to Anne my wife ten pounds of good & lawful English

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money and my wool, being fourteen fleeces and some of last year's wool and the bed I lie on with the furniture and a chest and halfe my househole stuffe throughout and two beastes, vid, a brown cow and a red cow and eighteen sheeps. Item my will is that if my wife will sever from my son in diett while she is now p'sent or removing from hence shall return again that she shall have a quarterne land (she paying the proportionable rent for it) to be dressed by Robert my son as he doth his own, and to be brought home for her and she to have convenient place for it and the cattle belonging to it as also for her own dwelling.

I give & bequeath to my dau. Sarah Harrise an hive of bees, which they shall choose. I give to my grand children Rebeccah & Sarah Sillesbie two lambs which my son Rob^t shall choose as also two coverlets the better to Rebeccah the other to Sarah. I give and bequeath to Will^m Sillesbie my brother & Jane Smallbone my sister two strikes of Barley apiece, to be delivered to them at the feast of St. Michael the Arch-Angel next ensuing the date of presents. I give & bequeath to my sister Howett a strike of barley to be delivered at the same time.

The rest of my goods unbequeathed, my burial discharged & my debts paid, I give & bequeath to Robert Sillesbie my son whom I make my sole executor of this my last will & testament.

In witness whereof I have to these presents set my hand Date the 23th day of July 1623.

my overseers { my brother Henrie Sillesbie
my brother in law Nicholas Whiting

Wit: John Coles
Henrie Sillesbye
Edmund James

The mark of
Anthony  Sillesbie.

[By the kind permission of the town clerk, William Shoosmith, Esq., to whom I was introduced by Sir Henry Dryden, Bart, I made a rather extensive examination of the town records and documents in his keeping, and gathered a lot of interesting notes about the Sillesby family and other names of interest to New England genealogists. I have to thank Mr. Shoosmith and his sons for the great kindness shown by them during and after this search.—H. F. WATERS.]

[In the Book of Inrolments of Apprentices, Indentures and Admissions to the Freedom of the town of Northampton (1562-1727), I found the following:]

M^d that HENRY SILLESBYE (sonne of Robert Sillesbye of Duston in the Countie of Northⁿ) by Indenture baring date the ffirste daye of Maye in the fyve and thirtith yeare of the raign of our sou'aign Ladye quene Elizabeth etc. hathe putt himselfe apprentice wth Lawrence Ball of the towne of Northampton, grocer, and Margaret his wyfe at the trade of a grocer ffor the terme of eight yeares, to begynne at the daye of the date of the same Indenture. The saide Henry Sillesbye doth coveñte to doe the saide Lawrence Ball and Margaret true and diligent service during the saide terme. And the said Lawrence and Margaret doen coveñte to teache the saide Henry Sillesbye the said trade of a grocer, to fynde him all things necessarie during the terme, and to geve him at thende of his terme double apparell etc.

Irr Primo die Decembris A^o xxxvi^{to} rñe Elizabeth etc. 1593.

1622. Richard Woolleston, mayor, and Henry Sillesbye and William Brookes, bailiffs, *a Festo die Sancti Michaelis Archangeli anno dñi 1621 Annoq regni dñi ñri Jacobi Regis nunc Anglie etc. vicesimo etc usque ad eundem festum anno Revolut.*

I found also, during the Mayoralty of William Knight (1626-7) an In-

rolment of an Indenture whereby Robert Sillesby, son of Henry Sillesbye of Northampton, Linen draper, put himself apprentice with Thomas Cowper the younger, of the said town, Ironmonger, to be instructed in the trade of an ironmonger for the term of nine years from the date of the Indenture, which was 29 September last past.

In the time of Laurence Ball, mayor (1641–2) Thomas Sillesby, son of Henry Sillesby of Northampton, mercer, by indenture dat. 14 October, put himself apprentice to Edward Burgins of the said town, barber, for eight years.

Among the Admissions to Freedom (beginning A.D. 1606) I found the following:

Georgius Randes nup. appr. Henrici Sillesbie, mercer, et iur. natali admiss. fuit decimo die Junii A° 1612 et solvit — iij^s iiij^d.

In the Mayoralty of Richard Wollaston (1622–3), (Henry Sillesby one of the bailiffs,) John Luck lately apprentice of Matthew Sillesby, scrivener, was admitted to Freedom 14 March, 22 James, and paid ten shillings. Also, Richard Dudley, apprentice of John Shingleton, 24 May 1623, and paid ten shillings. Again—Daniel Washington, taylor, *per concessū colloquii admiss. fuit xxvi^{to} die Septembr. a° p^rdco et solvit—x^{li}.*

Later, I found the following:—

Johēs Sillesbie filius Henrici Sillesbie iure natali admiss. fuit xx° die Julii 1631, et solvit—iij^s iiij^d.

Still later:—*Robertus Sillesby filius Henrici Sillesby, Lynnendrap Jur. natali admiss. fuit xvij° die Novembris Anno Dñi 1636, et solvit—iii^s iiij^d.*

Thomas Silsbie filius Henric. Silsbie dēfi iure natali admiss. fuit xxiij° die Aprilis 1646, et solvit—iij^s iiij^d.

In a Book of Orders of Assembly (from 1616 to 1744) appears the following:

At an Assemblie of John Harbert, maior of the towne of Northampton, the Aldermen his brethren, lat. maiors of the same towne, the bailiffs, all those that have been bailiffs and the fourtie & eight Burgesses of the Com. Councell there assembled in the Guild hall the sixteenth day of Aprill in the Sixth yeare of the Raigne of our Sou^raigne Lord Charles now King of England &c. 1630, It is agreed and ordered that Henrie Sillesbie shall haue a leasse of a part of Cap lane, now in his occupation, excepting passage for the heires of George Coldwell dec., for xxi years from the feast day of the Annunciation last, upon the Rent of viii^{li} yearlie upon Coveñnts as shalbe thought fit.

At an Assembly 12 October 1635 I noted the election of Mr. Matthew Sillesbie one of the Auditors and Henrie Sillesbie Constable of the Checker Ward.

1637. It is agreed and ordered that Mr. Sillesbie, late Mayor of this town, who hath disbursed some moneys about the placing of poor boys apprentices in the time of his Mayoralty, shall have paid him the iij^{li} vi^s viii^d he hath laid out.

Among the Leases and Conveyances possessed by the Town I found one in which Henry Travell of Coventry, gen^t assigned and Surrendered, 24 April 1622, all his estate &c. in and to the moiety of Gobions Manor (formerly belonging to the Harrisons) to Thomas Cowper, the then Mayor of Northampton, Henry Chadwick, Raphael Humphrey, Abraham Ventris, Thomas Bradforde, Thomas Martyn, Edward Collis, William Knight, Richard Woollaston, Thomas Guttridge, John Harbert, John Fisher and Henry Syllesby, who have purchased the inheritance and reversion of the whole manor.

1621. Counterpart of a conveyance from the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses of Northampton to Henry Sillesby of Northampton, linendraper, and John Scryven of the same, shoemaker, for £53-6-8, of a messuage, tenement and backside lying in the "Checkerwarde," on the E. side of the street or place called "the Cheker," sometime in the occupation of Thomas Burges, since in the tenure of Thomas Crasbrooke and now in the occupation of Margaret Ball widow, and abutting on the Street called the "Cheker" on the W., the land of said Margaret Ball on the S., a tenement of Joseph Brian gen^t, called "the Holy Lambe," now in the occupation of Anthony Smith, on the N. and the land, sometime of John Brian the elder deceased and now of Edward Burrows and Elizabeth his wife, on the E. &c. &c. dat. 20 December 1621. Two seals attached.

1645. Counterpart of a Conveyance from the Corporation to Samuel Coldwell of Northampton, gen^t (in consideration of £15.5^s) of a piece of ground, part in the parish of All Saints and part in the parish of St. Sepulchre's, abutting upon a certain lane called "Sylver Street" and the land of the heirs of Abraham Ventries deceased and land of the said Samuel Coldwell and land belonging to the Hospital of St. Thomas in Northampton on the N. E. parts and a certain lane leading from the backside of an Inn called "The Lyon" leading to the Castle Hill and the land of one [—] Harris and the land of the heirs of Thomas Pilkington deceased on the S. and W. parts &c.; — which said piece of ground was sometimes a lane long since enclosed by the said Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses, called "Cap Lane," and was sometimes in the tenure of George Coldwell, Gentleman, deceased, and late was in the tenure and occupation of Henry Syllesby, also deceased, and now in the occupation of one Nathaniel Benbow. Conveyance made absolute. Dat. 10 May 1645.

I examined the Registers of All Saints and extracted the following entries (among others):

Baptisms.

- May 1603. Mathewe filius Henrici Sillesby baptizat. fuit xv^o die.
 April 1605. Nathaniell filius Mathei Sillesby bapt. xxviii^o die.
 Dec. 1607. Bethiah filia Mathei Sillesby bapt. fuit primo die.
 " " John filius Henr. Sillesby bapt. fuit xxvij^o die.
 Sept. 1610. Robert filius Henrici Sillesby bapt. fuit xxv^o die.
 Feb. 1610. Mathew, filius Matthei Sillesby bapt. fuit xvij^o die.
 May 1613. Henricus filius Henrici Sillesby, m^rcer, p̄ Mariā uxore eius bapt. fuit eod. die (i.e. xx^o die).
 Oct. 1615. Abdiell filius Mathei Sillesby et Katherine, uxor. xxix^o die.
 Jan. 1615. Mary filia Henri Sillesby, Lynnendrap et Marie uxōr. eius bapt. fuit xxviiij^o die.
 April 1618. Samuel fil. Matthei Sillesbie, Script., p̄ Katherin uxor. eius bapt. fuit xij^o die.
 Sept. 1618. Elizabeth filia Henrici Sillesby, linendraper, p̄ Maria xx^o die.
 Dec. 1621. Thomas filius Mathei Sillesby, scrivener, et Katherine xvi^o die.
 Sept. 1622. Samuel filius Henrici Sillesbie et Marie uxor. eius bapt. fuit octavo die.
 Feb. 1625. Thomas filius Henrici Sillesbie, Linendraper, et Marie uxor. eius xij^o die.

Marriages.

- April 1602. Henry Sillesbie et Maria Randes nupti fuer xx^o die.
 Oct. 1631. Edward Martin et Bethaia Sillesbie iiij^o die.
 Sept. 1635. Matthew Sillesby et Eliz. Gray primo die.

Burials.

- July 1578. Robert Sylbye sepultus fuit eodem die (i.e. vicesimo octavo).
 Feb. 1609. Parvulus, Mathei Sillesby sepultus fuit vi^o die.
 Sept. 1622. Samuell filius Henric. Sillesbie sepultus fuit xxiiij^o die.
 Oct. 1624. Agnes filia Henrici Sillesby—quinto die.
 Oct. 1632. Mary uxor Henry Sillesby sepulta fuit xxij die.
 March 1639. Mr. Matthew Sillesby sepultus fuit xxix die.
 May 1642. Anne uxor Mr. Henrici Sillesby sepulta fuit xxiiij die.
 Sept. 1643. Mrs. Katherine Sillesby sepulta fuit xij die.

On my return to London I was able to make notes of the following wills of members of this family.

SAMUELL SILLESBY, Fellow of Queen's College in Cambridge, 18 October 1650, proved at London 9 November 1650. I give unto my sister Bathiah Martin, wife to Edward Martain of Northampton fifty pounds and unto her two children Thomas Martin and to John Martine the sum of ten pounds apiece, all which sum of seventy pounds my will is shall abide in the hands of my executors hereafter to be named, to be laid out for the use and benefit of my said sister and her two Children, according as they my said executors shall in their judgments and conscience shall think best for the advantage and benefit of my said sister and her said two children. I give to my brother Thomas Sillesby, M^r of Arts of Christ Church in Oxford, all my books and papers and clothes, with every other thing belonging to my chamber and study at Queen's College in Cambridge and the furniture of my chamber or whatsoever is mine in the Gallery thereto belonging, and what else I have lent to any in Cambridge or elsewhere (money only excepted). I give thirty pounds to Queen's College in Cambridge, whereof ten pounds is for the use of the Library, especially for the buying of those Greek fathers, in their own language, as yet are wanting there, and the other to be distributed to the poorest and most improving and pious scholars in the said College, according to the judgment of the President and Fellows of the said College. I give to my cousin Tymothy Rushbrooke and Ellenor his wife all the money which formerly I have lent them, together with a lease of theirs which is in my custody, which, my will is, shall be restored unto them. I give to the young "scholeboy of my Cozen Iues, shoemaker in Northampton" five pounds for his better education in learning. My will is that five pounds be laid out in plate to be given as a memorial of my true affection to my very good friend M^r Ofspring. I give to Judith Ball forty shillings, who hath attended me in my sickness. The rest of all my estate, my funeral charges and the legacies aforesaid being first paid and discharged, I give to my two brothers Matthew Sillesby and Thomas Sillesby to be equally divided between them, whom I appoint executors of this my last will and testament.

Wit: Charles Ofspring, Jeremiah Whittaker. Pembroke, 190.

1650, Oct. 21, Samuel Sillesby, vice-president of Queen's Coll. Cambr., bur. Registers of S^t Antholin, London.

In the year 1644, according to an old parchment register of Queen's College, "M^r Sillesby (was) chosen Proctor for y^e yeere ensuing, beginning at Michaelmasse next, by y^e Consent of y^e President and maior part of y^e fellowes." The President at this time was Edward Martin D.D. On the 11th day of June 1644 the Earl of Manchester, under the authority of an Act of Parliament, appointed nine new fellows, to fill vacancies that had been created in April. Among these new Fellows was Samuel Sillesby. Another was William Ames. We are informed that all these new Fellows were from Emmanuel College, except John Hoare and Samuel Glover, who were from S^t Catherine's Hall. Mr. Sillesby was then styled Master of Art. He also obtained the degree of B.D.

His brother Thomas was entered at Queen's Coll. as a Pensioner 15 November 1644. Tutor Mr. Sillesby. B.A. 1647-8.

I have not examined the Oxford records to find traces of him there. His will is as follows:

Memorandum that THOMAS SILLESBY of West Thurrock in the County of Essex, deceased, on or about the eighth day of September 1653 &c., did utter and speak these words following, or the like in effect, viz^t, I give unto my brother Matthew Sillesby the moiety or one half part of all my estate; and I give unto my sister Bethia Marten and her children the other moiety or half part of my estate; and my will is that my said sister shall only have the benefit and increase of the said moiety &c. during her natural life; and after her decease that the same moiety &c. be equally divided between her two children, and that the same legacy given to my said sister and her children shall remain in the hands of John Sandford Esq. to their use, and she to have the yearly use thereof during her life, for her more comfortable maintenance: and my will is that my said sister's husband, in regard of his ill husbandry, shall not receive or intermeddle with any part of the said legacy given to my sister and her children: and I make and appoint my brother Matthew Sillesby my sole executor and John Sandford Esq. and John Ashon my overseers: which words, or the like in effect, he the said Thomas Sillesby uttered and declared as and for his last will and testament nuncupative in the presence and hearing of the said Mr. John Sandford and Elizabeth Dickens, whom the testator desired to take notice thereof.

The above will was proved by M^r Matthew Sillesby the sole executor, who in the registered probate act is wrongly called son of the deceased.

Brent, 28.

M^d the xth day of June in the xijth yere of the reigne of o^r Sau^raine Lady Quene Elizabeth etc.—Chadde Browne the sone of Arthure Browne of Melcheborne in the Countie off Bedford yoman hathe put himself ap^rrentice wth Leon^rd Omston of North[']ton Curriar, ffrom the day off the makinge hereof unto the ende and terme off eight yeres. And Leon^rd to him eu^ry quarter iiij^d (*sic*). And it is farther agreed that after the vijth yere be doone the seide Chadde Browne shall s[']ue the viijth yere as a Jorenyman and ffor that yeres seruice shall giue the saide Chadde Browne ffyve marks off mony and doble apparrell for hollyday and workinge day.

[The above name, well known to New England genealogists, caught my eye as I was examining the book wherein is contained the Inrolments of Indentures of Apprenticeship and Admissions to Freedom now preserved among the archives of the town of Northampton. The Indentures of apprenticeship begin with the early years of the reign of Elizabeth; the Admissions to Freedom begin A.D. 1606. Among the latter I found the following interesting items referring to another well known name:—]

1617-18 Egideus Corey, maulster, p concessū colloquii admiss. fuit decimo die Martii et solvit—xⁱⁱ.

[This entry had a cross against it on the margin, but the next year appeared the following :—]

1619-19 Gyles Corey maulster, p concessū colloquii i admiss. fuit xxij^o die Januarii et solvit—x^{le}.

[I considered it not a bad day's work when I found two such names as those, to say nothing of others which I hope to present to the readers of my "Gleanings."]

HENRY F. WATERS.

Mr. William H. Whitmore announced these discoveries in relation to Brown and Corey, in the *New York Nation*, March 9. In relation to the apprenticeship of Chad Browne, he says: "The year is A.D. 1570, and the apprentice was doubtless fourteen years old. It is well known that a Chad Browne came" to Boston "in 1638, in the ship Martha, when his oldest son John was eight years old"; that he settled at Providence the same year; "that he and his son and grandson were successively elders in the Baptist church, and that the liberality of his descendants is commemorated in Brown University. It is hardly probable that the apprentice, Chad, was the emigrant, as he would have been over seventy when his son was born. Coincidence of names makes it highly probable that the apprentice was father of the emigrant. As the general work of Mr. Waters for the REGISTER does not allow of special searches, will not some of the graduates of Brown contribute the necessary funds to investigate the clue so that Mr. Waters may do for their founder what he has done for Harvard."

In relation to the admission to freedom of Giles Corey, Mr. Whitmore remarks: "Here we seem to be on the track of the father of that stout-hearted victim of the Salem witchcraft, Giles, who was born about 1616." We trust that both clues will be followed.—EDITOR.]

WALTER LIGHT of Radway, within the parish of Busshopper Itchington and County of Warwick, gentleman, 16 March 1596, proved 22 April 1597. My will is that my body shall be buried in the chancel of the parish church of Radwaye aforesaid, near where my wife lieth, with such convenient funerals as shall seem good to my executor. I give to the mother church of Litchfield twelve pence. I give towards the repair of the parish church of Radwaye ten shillings and towards the repair of the church of Chadshunte three shillings fourpence. To the poor in Radwaye twenty shillings, to be distributed by the discretions of my well beloved friends Richard Hill, vicar there, and my executor. Whereas my cousin Robert Washington maketh demand of divers things which he saith was given by his grandmother, in recompense and discharge thereof and of my further good will I do give to him ten pounds, to be paid within one year next after my decease. I give unto Christopher Washington my kinsman five pounds, to be paid to him within one year after my decease, as before. To my kinsman William Washington five pounds, to be paid in like sort. To Thomas Washington my kinsman five pounds, to be paid at his age of twenty and one years. To Amy Wakelyn, my kinswoman, seven pounds, to be paid to her within one year after my decease. To Ursula Adcocke, my kinswoman, ten pounds, to be paid in like sort and manner. To Walter Nicholls my godson five pounds, to be paid to him when he shall come to the age of twenty and one years. I do forgive Thomas Savadge, my kinsman, of Kyneton, all such debts as he doth owe me either by bill, bond or otherwise. I do give to all my servants that shall fortune to serve in house with me at the time of my decease, as well men servants as maid servants, to every of them three shillings four pence, to be paid to them at the end of their term. Furthermore I do give to every of my god children three shillings four pence.

Moreover whereas I have taken upon me to be executor unto my brother Mr. Christopher Light and have executed the same till this time, by means whereof there are divers sums of money come into my hands more than is laid out, to the value of one hundred and fifty pounds or thereabouts, of which said sum there is ten pounds in the hands of Mr. Edward Yorke, which I delivered to John Eborne and have no writing to show for the same, now my will is that if Richard Lighte, son of the said Christopher, to whom if he shall live to the age of twenty and one years I am to make accompte of the said money, do accept and allow of all such bills, reckonings and charges, as well about his pretended wardship as other wise, as I have left in writing and is true that I have paid, and do accept of the said sum which shall appear by those reckonings to be due unto him in full discharge of all things to him by me due or payable or which I may be charged with as executor unto his father, without and contrariety or suit in law against my executor or executors, whomsoever they shall be, and do lawfully and sufficiently by his deed in writing discharge and acquit my said executor and executors of and from all debts, "dueties" and demands which were due by me unto him the day of my decease, then I do, of my own free gift, give and bequeath unto my said kinsman Richard Light all such plate which came and yet is in my hands which was his said fathers, and also such fine linens which be in a coffer in my house at this present, which were also his fathers, if he live to the said age of twenty and one years, then and upon performance of the premisses to mine executors according to this my will to be delivered to him and not otherwise. But if he shall contend in law or not accept of the said sum, as before, or refuse to allow of such bills and reckonings as my said executor or executors shall offer unto him, or not make unto him or them such discharge as is afore said, or if he shall die before his said age of twenty and one years, then my will is that the whole legacy or legacies to him by me given as aforesaid shall be utterly void and of no validity.

And also whereas my kinsman Lawrence Washington hath procured and gotten administration, after the decease of his brother Walter Washington, of the goods and chattels which were his said brothers, so that it is yet doubtful what the Law will determine of two leases of the farm in Radwaye (wherein I now dwell) the state whereof was in the said Walter Washington at the time of his decease, which leases in truth I always did mean and intend that he the said Walter and his wife and children should have and enjoy, by means whereof I rest uncertain what to give to my daughter Alice Washington the late wife of the said Walter Washington and to her two children John and Katherine Washington until the matter be decided either by law or other ways who shall have the said leases. Wherefore I do by this my last will and testament give and commit all my goods and chattels whatsoever to my well beloved friend John Murden of Ratley in the County of Warwick, who is natural father to my said daughter Alice Washington and grandfather to the said children, to the end and intent that when it is determined either by law or other ways what will become of the said two leases that then the said John Murden shall make such distribution, as well of the said leases as of all my other said goods and chattels and other things aforesaid, my debts and legacies being discharged, between my said daughter Alice and her children, according to the discretion of the said John Murden; which I mean shall be in discharge of certain covenants and agreements which were made between me the said Walter Lighte and the said John Murden at the marriage of his daughter unto my kinsman

Walter Washington. And of this my last will and testament I do constitute and make my said friend John Murden my sole executor and my well beloved cousin George Warner and my very good neighbor and friend Richard Aillmy overseers. And I give to either of them forty shillings.

Cobham, 33.

[As this family of Light were ancestors of our Washington, I give the following abstracts of wills which I have gathered from time to time. Let me, meanwhile, improve the opportunity by calling renewed attention to the error which slipped into the pedigree of Washington presented by me in 1889. Robert of Sulgrave married first, Elizabeth, daughter of Walter (and not Robert) Light.

HENRY F. WATERS.]

THOMAS LIGHT of Horley in Oxfordshire 6 January 1520, proved 30 January 1520. My body to be buried in the church of S^t Awdrey in Horley. To the high altar of the same church, for my tythes negligently forgotten, six shillings eight pence. To the same church a cope and a pair of vestments of black velvet. I will have a priest singing in the same church for me two years next ensuing for the Welth (*sic*) of my soul and Christen souls. I will that there be bought at London a great marble stone to lie upon me and my wife both after her decease, and therein to be graven I and my wife in brass with all our children. To the mother church of Lincoln three shillings four pence. To the church of Hornton three shillings four pence. To the church of Rotley three shillings four pence. To the church of Rodway three shillings four pence. To Thomas Blencow and Joane my daughter six pounds thirteen shillings four pence. To every one of their children ten sheep. To John Warner and Anne my daughter six pounds thirteen shillings four pence. To every one of their children ten sheep. To Master William Pargetour my Curate, to pray for me, six shillings eight pence. I wolle (*sic*) that John Parsons, an old servant of mine, that he remain still servant with my wife and my son Christofer, and after that he is no longer able to do service I will that he remain still in my house and to have meet and drink, or else six pence a week as long as he liveth and be at his pleasure. I will that Agnes Warden, an old woman in my house, be ordered after the same manner as John Parsons. To Joane Heckes, a maid servant of mine, six shillings eight pence. To Thomas Horsman and his wife of Horneton ten shillings. To every of my godchildren one sheep. To Richard Mall my godchild ten sheep. I make mine executors my wife Agnes Lyght and my son Christopher Lyght. I make overseers Thomas Blencowe and William Malle of Adderbery. I bequeath to Thomas Blencowe (*sic*) for his labor in this cause twenty shillings. To William Mall other twenty shillings and my best gown. All the rest of my goods not bequeathed, my debts paid, and also the lease and occupying of my farm for the years that be to come, and of all the pastures and other profits that I have within the Lordship of Halse within the County of Northampton I will that my wife and my son Christofer have them and occupy them jointly together, to the use of them both, as long as my said wife liveth; and after the decease of my wife I will that my son Christofer shall have them and he for to dispose for both our souls after his discretion. William Pargytur Curate and Vicar there of Horley a witness.

Maynwarning, 4.

AGNES LYGHT, widow, of the parish of S^t Lawrence Marston, 20 November 1523, proved 15 December 1523. My body to be buried in the church of St. Lawrence Marston. To the mother church of Lincoln four pence. To the church of Lawrence Marston for my "leyston" and to the reparation

of the church twenty shillings. To the church of Hornton six shillings eight pence. To every one of my godchildren that be not married a sheep. To every one of my "childers children" four sheep. To two children of William Malle, every one, four sheep, and to his daughter a cow. To Agnes Lyght my daughter my red saye cloth. To Thomas Lyght my great chest. To Margaret Blenckowe (certain household effects) and a cow. To Julian Malle, daughter to William Malle, and to Ellynor Warner (household effects). To the son of William Malles wife four sheep. To Richard Burton vicar of Horley six shillings eight pence, to pray for my soul and my husband's soul in his "bedroll." Thomas Brynknell Doctor of Divinity, overseer of this my will, to have to the profit of S^t John's of Banbury, six shillings eight pence and four sheep. The residue of my goods to Thomas Blenckowe and William Malle, the which I have ordained and made my executors, that they dispose them after their will for the wealth of my soul.

Edmunde Pargytor, priest, one of the witnesses.

Bodfelde, 15.

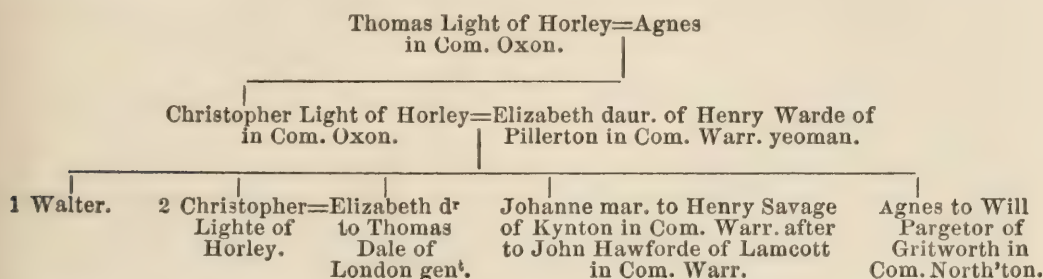
CHRISTOFER LYGHTE 28 March 1546, proved 9 November 1546. My body to be buried in the parish church of Horley, if it be my chance to die there, as near to my father's grave as may be conveniently. To the high altar of the same church, for my tythes negligently forgotten, twelve pence. Towards the reparations of the said church forty shillings. "Item I will that every christian creature wthin the Parrishe of Horley and euery other man wooman and childe that dothe thethur resorte at the day of my buriall haue euery of theyme ij^d to pray for my soule, and euery priste that is at my buriall to haue viii^d and his Dynner." "Item I will to haue a priste to celebrate and to pray for my soule, for the soules of my ffather and mother, Thomas and Agnes, and other my freendes and for Xpeñ soules the space of one hole yere and to have for his stipende v^{li} vi^s viij^d." I will that Christofer Lighte my son have my whole manor of Horneton and my land there called Avenettes, Little Horneton and Waralles &c. with proviso that he grant to his brother Walter and his heirs male one annuity of five pounds sterling to be paid yearly out of the said manor of Horneton. The said Christofer to have more, my moiety of the manor of Horley and the lands appertaining, within the towns and fields of Horley and Molington. I give to Walter Lighte my son my house at Salton's corner within the town of Horley that William Peter now dwelleth in, to have and to hold to him and his heirs male forever. I give to Thomas Light my son all my lands and tenements in Banbery and in Baubery parish, to him and his heirs male forever. Provision for entailing. To Christopher my lease of the manor of Horley, my lease of the parsonage of Horley and my leases of Weescotte (also called Wescotte) and Knight Hardwick, with proviso that he keep for the use of his mother, during the time of Mr. Compton's lease of Wescotte and Hardwick, three score wether sheep in the fields of Horley and Horneton and twenty ewes and twenty hog sheep in Wescotte and six kyne "other" at Westcotte or in Horley field and a nag, to be kept as he keepeth his own, certain household stuff to the sons and to Agnes Pargetour and Johan Savage. And I will that both my daughters have each of them a cow and twenty couples "so that I separte this worlde betwene carrying tyme and sammas." To a poor child called Thomas Hayes six pounds thirteen shillings four pence. To certain others and to servants in the house and to godchildren. I will that Mr. Crocker have my best ring. I will that my brother Nicholas Woodwarde of London have for a remembrance five gilt spoons which he hath in his own keeping. The

residue to my sons Christopher Lighte and Walter Lighte whom I make mine executors, willing and desiring my brother Robert Pargetor and my cousin Parson Box to be overseers &c., and I give them for their pains and labors in so doing three pounds six shillings eight pence.

One of the witnesses was John Crocker gen^t.

Alen, 19.

The following pedigree of this family is taken from the Visitation of Oxfordshire (Harleian Soc. Pub.) p. 141.



In the name of God Amen I MARTHA HAYWARD of the County of Stafford being sick and weak of body but of perfect sence and memory, thanks be given to God therefor Doe make and ordaine this my last Will & Testament

Impr^e I give and bequeath my Soul to God and my body to the Earth to be buried in Christianlike and Decent manner att the disposition of my Exec^{rs} hereafter named and as for what worldly Estate it hath pleased God to bless me wth all I give devise and dispose of in the following manner & forme

Item I give and bequeath unto my two cousins John and Augustine the sons of my cozⁿ Lawrence Washington of Westmoreland County one negroe woman named Anne and her future increase and in case of their deaths before they come of age then I give the s^d negroe to the afores^d Lawrence Washington & his heirs forever.

Item I give unto my cozen Lawrence Washington son of M^r John Washington of Westmoreland County one mallatto girle named Suka to him and his heirs forever.

Item I give and bequeath unto my cozen John Washington son of the said John Washington of Westmoreland county one mallatto Girle named Kate to him and his heirs forever.

Item I give and bequeath my cozen Nathaniel Washington, son of the said John Washington one Negroe boy named John to him & his heirs forever.

I give and bequeath unto my Cozⁿ Hen: Washington son of the said John Washington one negroe boy named George William to him & his heirs for ever.

Item I give and bequeath unto my kinsman M^r John Washington of Stafford County one negroe woman named Petty and her future Increase to him & his heirs forever.

Item I give and bequeath unto my kinsman M^r Rich^d ffoot two thousands pn^{ds} Tobbacco to him & his heirs for ever.

Item it is my will & desire that my Ex^{trs} wth all conven^t speed after my decease doe procure and purchase for each of my two sisters in Law viz^t Mary King and Sarah Todd a servant man or woman as they or either [of] them shall both like haveing att least four or five years to serve w^{ch} I doe give to them and their heirs forever.

Item I give and bequeath to my afores^d cozins the sons of my two coz^{ns} Lawrence and John Washington of Westmoreland County to Each of them a feather bedd and furniture to them and their heirs forever.

Item it is my will and desire that my Exec^{trs} with all Convent^t speed send to England to my Eldest sister M^{rs} Elizabeth Rumbold a Tunne of good weight of Tobacco, & the same I give to her and her heirs forever.

Item it is my desire that my said Executors Doe likewise take freight send for England to my other sister M^{rs} Marg^t Galbut [Talbut?] a Tonne of good weight of Tobbacco which I give to her and her and her [sic] heirs forever.

Item I give and bequeath unto M^r W^m Pruckner [?] of the County of York my gold signett.

Item I give and bequeath unto Ca^{pt} Law: Washington and his wife, M^r John Washington of Stafford County and his wife, M^r John Washington of Westmoreland County and his wife, Mary King, Sarah Todd and Mary Wheatley, each of them a gold of twenty shillings piece To be procured with all Convent^t speed after my decease.

Item I give and bequeath unto Samuel Todd son of Wm. Todd a heiffer about three years old.

Lastly after all my just Debts are p^d all the rest of my Estate whatsoever and wheresoever I doe give and bequeath unto Cap^t Lawrence Washington, M^r John Washington of Westmoreland County, & M^r John Washington of Stafford County to be Equall[y] Divided between them and I doe hereby [] Constitute and ordaine the afores^d Lawrence Washington & John Washington of Westmoreland County Execut^s of this my last will & Testament. In Witnesse whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and & ffixd my Seale this 6th day of May aunno^q Domi 1697.

MARTHA HAYWARD.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us: Geo. Weedon, Sarah Kelly, Sarah X Powell, her marke, John Pike.

Proved and Recorded the 8th of December, 1697.

Vera copia Teste

J. Perry

D. C. Cur. Com. Stafford.

[The above will of Martha Hayward, sister of John Washington the emigrant ancestor of President Washington, was found among the Washington MSS. in the United States Department of State, by Mr. Worthington C. Ford of Brooklyn, N. Y., who communicated it to the *New York Nation* in a letter dated Nov. 8, 1892, which appeared in the *Nation* Nov. 17, 1892. Mr. Ford, in his letter, shows the importance of this will as evidence in favor of Mr. Waters's theory of the Ancestry of Washington.

In the *Nation*, Dec. 22, 1892, appears a letter from Mr. Ford, dated December 1st, in which he quotes from a communication to him by Mr. Waters, as follows:

"It is certainly (apart from its great value for the light it throws upon the American family) the greatest discovery that has been made since I found that memorandum upon which my theory of the solution of the Washington problem (*i.e.*, as to the English connections) was chiefly founded.

"That theory undertook two tasks: first, to identify the Virginians, John and Lawrence Washington, with the eldest sons of Lawrence and Amphilis Washington, named in the will of Andrew Knowling of Tring; secondly, to identify Lawrence, the husband of Amphilis and father of the Virginians, with Lawrence, the Fellow of Brasenose College and Rector of Purleigh. When the theory was published we did not know that there was any evidence existing to show that the parson of Purleigh was married. Probably (as it appears) Col. Chester knew; but, if so, his knowledge died with him. Then Mr. Conway, looking up documents referred to in Chester's MSS., came upon evidence which

established the fact that Lawrence Washington of Purleigh had a wife living as late as the latter part of September, 1649. Afterwards Miss Walford found the burial of Mr. Lawrence Washington at Maldon (the date being 21st of January, 1652). This was undoubtedly the burial of Lawrence of Purleigh, who had been holding a poor and miserable living a few miles from Maldon, to which there was no parsonage attached. He was, therefore, in all probability, making Maldon his headquarters. With these new facts it seemed evident that nothing really stood in the way of eventually establishing a complete parallelism between the two. On the one side we had Lawrence, the husband of Amphilis, undoubtedly M.A., in all probability a clergyman, married probably in 1633 (if we may judge from the age of his eldest son), deceased between 1650 and 1655; on the other side, Lawrence and Purleigh, M.A., a clergyman, married probably in 1633, when he gave up his Fellowship, and dead in 1652.

"In addition, I was able to prove an interesting connection between Lawrence of Purleigh and his family and Tring and Middle Claydon, the homes of Amphilis and her brother. Then the negative testimony was of tremendous value. Not another Lawrence, with all our searching, could be found, except the Purleigh man, who could meet the conditions; and now more than three years have elapsed, and we can still make the same assertion. M.A.'s do not grow on every bush. The records of Oxford have been ransacked, and we can pronounce it impossible to find there another Lawrence Washington, M.A. (other than the parson of Purleigh); and those at Cambridge have been so well examined that we can declare it altogether improbable that one will be found there. And nowhere else can we look for that other Lawrence Washington, M.A. In fact, there was no other—so you may imagine I felt quite sure that whatever evidence should turn up would be in confirmation of my theory, or certainly not opposed to it.

"Take the case of that sister of the two brothers in Virginia. We did not know what her name was until the will of her brother John was brought to light. According to my theory, she must have borne one of three names—Elizabeth, Margaret, or Martha. If any other, then the worse for my theory. We learned from that will that she was Martha, who, according to my theory, was the youngest sister of John, and he, as the youthful head of the orphaned family, would be likely to assist his youngest sister. Then came your discovery of that letter written in 1699 by John Washington of Stafford Co., referring to an Aunt Howard. Of course, this must be that Martha whom we have been discussing. Now comes your last discovery, showing us that this Aunt Howard (or Hayward, for they are one and the same) was that Martha Washington, the youngest sister of the two Virginians. And she mentions sisters in England. Here would be another danger to my theory if that had been a weak one. That theory demanded that Martha's sisters should be two in number, and named Elizabeth and Margaret. Note the obliging way in which Mrs. Howard says 'my *eldest* sister, Elizabeth' and 'my *other* sister, Margaret,' and the married name of the eldest caps the climax. The naming of Mrs. Elizabeth Rumbold clinches the matter. It is the keystone of the arch we have been building, securely binding the two sides together. When we find Mrs. Mewce, the known sister of Lawrence of Purleigh, calling Mrs. Rumbold 'neice,' and Martha Howard, the sister of John and Lawrence of Virginia, calling her 'sister,' we can no longer doubt the descent of our Washington from Lawrence Washington, the Rector of Purleigh."

The editor of the REGISTER trusts that further evidence bearing on this subject will be found in England or in this country.]

JOHN BREWER citizen and grocer of London 4 September 1631, proved 13 May 1636. I do will that after my decease my body be buried without any mourning apparel or gowns given to any but those of mine own household. To my dearly beloved father Thomas Brewer eight pounds yearly and every year so long as he shall happen to live after my decease (payable quarterly). I do will and bequeath unto my son John Brewer my plantation in Virginia called Stawley Hundred *als* Bruers Borough, only the third part of the profits thereof arising during the life of Mary my wife I do give unto her, as also the third part of all my goods and chattels besides which is also due unto her by the custom of the City of London. To my son

Roger Brewer and my daughter Margaret Brewer forty pounds apiece, payable at day or marriage or age of one and twenty. To my brother Thomas Brewer forty shillings and to each of his children ten shillings, in one year after my decease. The residue to my said three children John, Roger and Margaret, to be equally divided between them, and I make them executors, but as they are now young and not able of themselves to manage and dispose of those things that belong unto them I do hereby authorize and appoint my dearly beloved wife, Mary Brewer, and my loving uncle Mr. Roger Drake, citizen and clothworker of London, not only overseers but also full and absolute guardians unto my said children. If my son John happen to die before he attain the age of twenty and one years then my plantation to go unto my son Roger and his heirs forever. And if both my said sons happen to die before they attain the age of twenty and one years then my said plantation to descend half to my daughter Margaret and half to my wife. To each of the said guardians forty shillings to buy each of them a ring for a remembrance of me.

Administration was granted to the widow Mary Brewer *als* Butler, the testator being said to have lately died in Virginia. Dale, 66.

GEORGE COLE of Dorchester, Dorset, merchant, 29 March 1659, proved 20 May 1659. I give and bequeath unto my trusty and loving wife Anne Cole six hundred pounds, she to give bond for repayment of one hundred pounds to be equally divided amongst my younger children in case she marry again. To said wife all my household stuff and utensils of household. To my eldest son, John Cole, and his heirs all that my lands and real estate lying and being in New England in America and also the sum of five hundred pounds in money, with what I have already given him towards the same therein included. And I give unto my said son all my study of books. In case he renounce his right in the said lands within eighteen months after my decease, then to enjoy his equal part and share in all the residue of the said estate with my younger children, over and above the said five hundred pounds. I give all my other estate in moneys, credits, debts, bills, bonds, accompts, goods of merchandize and other estate whatsoever unto my younger sons, George, Stephen, Jacob and Symon, and to my four daughters, Elianor, Anne, Mary and Sarah Cole, to be equally divided amongst all, except my son George Cole, who, my will is, shall have one hundred pounds less than my other younger children in respect of the moneys already bestowed with him in Apprenticeship. My will and desire is that the house for which I have lately contracted in this town be forthwith paid for out of my said estate last before mentioned (the said sums of six hundred pounds and five hundred pounds before devised being first satisfied). My wife shall hold and enjoy the said house for and during her natural life and the reversion I give to my said son John and his heirs, he paying (after the decease of my wife) one hundred pounds to my younger children &c. Wife Anne and son John to be executors, and friends Mr. John Bushead the elder, Mr. John Heysome, Master Dawbeny Williams and Master Erasmus Baker overseers. To the poor of St. Trinity parish five pounds and five pounds to the poor of St. Peters and All Saints. A plot of garden mentioned as near the Guildhall. Elinor Cole one of the witnesses. Pell, 267.

SIR PETER COLLETON of the parish of St. James, Middlesex, Bar^t, 12 January 1693-4, proved 24 April 1694. My body to be decently buried

without pomp or solemnity and to be accompanied to the grave by my own family only. To my son John all my manors, lands, tenements and hereditaments &c. in England, and my lands, tenements and plantations in the Island of Barbados and in Carolina, and my eighth part or share of the Province of Carolina, with all its dominions, royalties and jurisdictions, to have and to hold to him and the heirs of his body, lawfully begotten, when he shall come to the age one and twenty years. In the mean time my loving brother in law Col. John Leslie of the Island of Barbados and Katherine Colleton my daughter and Mr. William Thornburgh of London, merchant, or such of them as shall be within the Kingdom of England at the time of my death, shall have the guardianship, care and tuition of the said John Colleton and shall receive the rents, issues and profits of the premisses till he come to the age of one and twenty years; and I appoint them executors &c., in trust for the sole use and benefit of the said John, until he shall arrive at the age aforesaid, when he shall be my only executor. If he should die without issue before then I leave all my lands &c. in England and Carolina to my brother James Colleton and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten. To my daughter Katherine Colleton one thousand pounds and my Tally for three hundred pounds lent by me and paid into their Majesties' Exchequer in the name of the said Katherine and my share and dividend thereof by virtue of an Act of Parliament made in the fourth year of their Majesties' reign entitled an Act for granting to their Majesties certain rates and duties of Excise upon Beer, Ale and other liquors, for securing certain Recompences and Advantages, in the said Act mentioned, to such persons as should voluntarily advance the sum of ten hundred thousand pounds towards carrying on the War against France. To Anne Colleton, my younger daughter, fifteen hundred pounds at one and twenty or day of marriage, and fifty pounds a year in half yearly payments. To Charles Colleton, my natural son, a rent charge of thirty pounds a year, in quarterly payments out of my lands and tenements in the County and City of Exon. To Elizabeth Johnson daughter of William Johnson and Elizabeth Johnson heretofore my wife one thousand pounds. To Barbara Thacker one hundred pounds in four months after my decease. If the said John Colleton die without issue (lawful) before coming to the age of twenty one then all my personal estate shall be equally divided between my two daughters Katherine Colleton and Ann Colleton and the said Elizabeth Johnson. And in such case, and not otherwise, I give to the said Charles Colleton three hundred pounds. If the said John die without lawful issue male before coming to age and the said James die without lawful issue male &c. then all my real estate shall come to my right heirs &c. Anthony Weldon of the Middle Temple, Esq., and John Hothershall of Guiddy Hall, Rumford, Essex, Esq. to be overseers. The son proved the Will 31 January, 1700.

Box, 72.

EDWARD COLLINGTON of St. Saviour's, Southwark, Surrey, joiner, 24 February 1659, proved 27 July 1660. To my loving wife Perrin Collington the lease of my house, with all the profits thereof, during the term not yet expired, if she shall so long live or continue a widow. In case of her marriage or death before the expiration of said lease it shall go to my grandchild, Edward Brookes, if then living, if not then to his sister Sarah. I give to my daughter Sarah ten pounds, in twelve months after my decease. To her eldest daughter, called Sarah, ten pounds either at day of marriage or at twenty four years of age.

Item—I give unto my daughter Isabell in New England ten pounds, that is to say five shillings unto my daughter Isabell and nine pounds fifteen shillings, the remainder of the ten pounds, to be divided amongst her children. I give to my cousin Mary Collington five pounds, in a twelve month. To my cousins William and Sarah Collington ten shilling apiece in a year. In case my cousin Mary die before the year be expired the five pounds given unto her shall be equally divided between my cousins William and Sarah, and in case the said William and Sarah die then it shall go to my brother Robert Collington and his wife. To my said brother Robert and his wife five shillings each. I make my wife Perrin Collington whole and sole executrix and my friends Mr. George Ewer and Mr. John Winnington overseers.

Nabbs, 109.

WILLIAM GREGORY, of the town and County of Nottingham gent, 18 June 1650, proved 5 February 1651. I give and bequeath unto George Gregory, my grandchild, eldest son of my son John Gregory, all those my three Water Corn mills, two houses or tenements, eight crofts, tofts, closes or pingles and eleven acres of land arable, meadow or pasture, be the same more or less, to the said mills or tenements belonging, which I purchased with the said mills, situate &c. in Lenton and Radford in the County of Nottingham; and all my tythes or tenths of hay &c. in the fields and territories of Lenton and Radford &c., to the said George Gregory and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten, and for want of such issue to Philip Gregory, second son of the said John, remainder to Francis Gregory, third son, then to Edward Gregory, fourth son and last to my right heirs. To Philip all my fourteen selions or leyes of meadow or pasture ground, containing by estimation seven acres, in the town of Notts. aforesaid at or upon a place there called the little Rye Hills and a close of five acres I purchased of John Heywood, in the town of Nottingham aforesaid, near a place called St. Anne Well, to the said Philip &c., then to Francis then Edward and lastly to my right heirs. I give to my brother Henry Gregory twenty marks if he live six months after my decease, and to every child of his body lawfully begotten (except my cousin Perry, his daughter) that shall be living at the end of six months after my decease, five pounds, to be paid within twelve months after my decease. I also give and bequeath the sum of four pounds to be paid towards the charges of fetching of the said legacies, given as aforesaid unto my said brother Henry and his children, they being now, as I am informed, in the parts beyond the seas called New England. I give and bequeath to my said Cousin Perrie, my said brother Henry's daughter, the sum of ten pounds, to be paid within six months after my decease. To my brother John Gregory, if living six months next after my decease, fifteen pounds. To Philip Gregory, Francis Gregory, Edward Gregory, Elizabeth Gregory, and Anne Gregory, children of my said son John, to every of them one hundred pounds, as they attain to their several ages of eighteen years. To each of the children of my nephew John Gregory twenty shillings, six months after my decease. To Elizabeth the wife of my said son John Gregory and to my said son Francis Gregory and Anne his wife, to every of them twenty shillings in six months &c., to buy each of them a gold ring. To my cousin William Baylye of Grimston, in the County of Leicesters, three pounds and ten shillings and to every one of his children six shillings eight pence in three months &c. To James Chadwick Esq. and to my brother Alderman James to either of them a piece of gold of twenty

and two shillings, in six months &c., to buy either of them a gold ring. To my honored friends Col. Francis Pierrepont Esq. and Col. John Hutchinson Esq., in six months &c., forty shillings each, to buy either of them a gold ring. To my much esteemed good friend Huntington Plumptree Esq., in six months &c., a piece of gold of twenty two shillings to buy him a gold ring. To my loving friends Nicholas Charleton Esq., John Mason gent, William Flamsteede gent, and to my god daughter Mary Edge, in six months &c., twenty shillings apiece to buy each of them a gold ring. To Mr. Walter Edge and M^{rs} Edge his wife and to Mr. Randolphe Miller, William Jackson, Adam Jackson and John Jackson, in six months &c., ten shillings each. To Thomas Widoson ten shillings. The rest of my lands to my wife Anne. The residue of my goods &c. to my son John whom I constitute sole executor.

Bowyer, 30.

VALENTINE LUDWELL of Wells in Somerset, 2 June, 9th of James, proved 9 May 1623. To St. Andrews Cathedral of Welles twelve pence. To the poor people of St. Cutberts in Welles three shilling and four. To my son Thomas twenty pounds in one year, my best bed, with the covering sheets and blankets thereunto belonging, my best brasen crock, my best pan of brass, three platters, three porringers and three saucers of "Tynne," and one of my candlesticks of copper. To Ellinor my daughter one little vessel called a skyllet of brass, one pottenger, one saucer and candlestick and ten shillings in money. The residue of my goods, chattels and debts I give unto Christian my wife, whom I make my sole and whole executrix.

Wit: Thomas Jenkins the elder, Thomas Jenkiens, William Jenkins, Elizabeth Poulen.

Swann, 49.

THOMAS LUDWELL of Bruton in Somerset, gent, 10 November 1676, proved 17 January 1678. The whole interest of all the money I am possessed of in London to be paid to my dear mother during her natural life, excepting two hundred pounds sterling out of the principal, to be paid to my dear friend Mrs. Margaret Hayes of Hallyport, near Maidenhead, and these legacies following, viz^t to M^r James Hayes of Hallyport ten pounds, and to John Jefferyes, Mr. Edward Leman and Mr. John Browne (my executors in trust) to each of them ten pounds, and to the poor of Bruton ten pounds. After the decease of my mother the principal sum shall be equally divided between my four sisters, Mary, Margaret, Sarah and Jane. I give unto my brother Philip Ludwell and to his heirs forever all my lands and other estate in Virginia. If he die before me, then I give all my land in Virginia to his son Philip and my personal estate to be equally divided between him and his sister Jane, except thirty pounds sterling which I order to be paid to the Vestry of Bruton Parish in Virginia, to be employed towards the building a church; and I do appoint Major Theophilus Hone Capt. Thomas Thorp and Mr. Henry Hartwell my executors in trust for Virginia part of my will, giving each of them, out of that estate, five pounds.

King, 7.

ROBERT LUDWELL of Brewton in Somerset, mercer, 16 November 1678, proved 14 February 1678. Have settled upon wife the tenement wherein I now live, called Roper's tenement, with two pieces of meadow lately M^r Jarvis', situate in Brewton, and the tenement in Stoke Hollway, in the County aforesaid, which I hold of Sir Stephen Fox. My wife to enjoy all this for life, the remainder being settled on eldest son Robert. I nominate and appoint my brother John Ludwell of Wadham College in Oxford,

Doctor of Physick, and my brother Thomas Ludwell the executors of this my last will and testament. To my son James Ludwell all such estate as I have or claim, after the decease of my mother, of and in two grounds in Brewton, the one called School House Close and the other Rye Ash, my son James to hold them when he shall attain the age of one and twenty. To son John three acres in the North Field of Brewton at his age of one and twenty, and all such benefit and advantage that may happen unto me from any of the estate of my brother Thomas Ludwell by the will of my father. To son Lewis Ludwell two hundred and fifty pounds at one and twenty, and all the benefit &c. that may happen unto me from any estate of my brother John Ludwell by the will of my father. To my daughter Christian Ludwell two hundred pounds at one and twenty or day of marriage. A similar bequest to daughter Mary. A broad twenty shilling piece of gold to each child. To brother Thomas Ludwell my black gelding and hair camlet cloak. To brother in law James Albyn my best hat if he please to accept it.

King, 20.

CHRISTIAN LUDWELL of Brewton in Somerset, widow, 24 April 1691, proved 19 February 1695. All the personal estate &c. either of mine own or my late husband's Robert Ludwell properly belongs to my six children by virtue of their father's last Will &c. and I give them all my right, title and interest &c. and appoint my brothers in law John Ludwell of Oxford, Doctor of Physick, and Thomas Ludwell of Brewton, mercer, my executors. I give to my daughters Christian and Mary Ludwell all my rings and wearing apparel.

Bond, 16.

AUGUSTIN LYNDON, late of Boston in New England and now of the parish of St. Paul, Shadwell, Middlesex, shipwright, 10 April 1699, proved 29 August 1699. To my beloved son Josias Lyndon, now or late of Rhode Island in New England, and to the heirs of his body forever all those parts and proportions of my house and lands near the Town Dock in Boston in New England which I bought of John Scotto and Mahittabell his sister, and all other of my estate in New England. To Anne Bellamy, for life, a tenement in Plough St., St. Mary Whitechapel, now in possession of Mr. Sparke, she paying the ground rent of fifty shillings per annum; afterwards to my cousin John Johnson, joiner. To him also all my messuages &c. in St. Mary Whitechapel, provided if my son Josias or my grandson Samuel Lyndon come over at any time the said John shall pay my said son or grandson twelve pounds for clothing him and paying his passage back again. John Johnson to be sole executor.

Pett, 136.

GRACE TYLER the now wife of John Tyler of Colchester, Essex, say-weaver, 24 May 1647, proved 19 July 1647. All that my copyhold messuage or tenement given me in and by the last will and testament of James Aldous, late of Dennington in the County of Suffolk, carpenter, my late husband deceased, together with all and singular the lands, meadows, pastures and feedings thereunto belonging &c., shall be sold within one whole year next after my decease by mine executors &c., together with Richard Aldous of Winkfield, Suffolk, yeoman &c. as expressed in the will of my said late husband, and the moiety of the money raised by such sale shall be disposed of as follows:—To Sauina Mouser, my sister, ten pounds within one month after said sale. All the residue of the said moiety of the money so raised shall then be put out and improved for the benefit and commodity of my said husband John Tyler during his natural life, and the profits &c.

paid to him every half year. After his decease I give all the residue of the said moiety as follows, viz^t to my sister Elizabeth Brock of Dedham in New England five pounds within a half year after the decease of my said husband, and to John Brock, Elizabeth Brocke and Anne Brock, the children of my said sister Elizabeth, ten pounds to be equally divided amongst them, within one half year &c. To Sauina Mouser my sister and to Samuel Smith, Richard Smith, Sauina Smith, William Mouser and Henry Mouser, the five children of the said Sauina my sister, thirty pounds to be equally divided amongst them within one half year &c. To John Burgesse, eldest son of my late sister Sibilla Burgesse deceased, five pounds within one half year &c. To James Burgesse, Peter Burgesse, Sibilla Burgesse and Elizabeth Burgesse, the children of my said sister Sibilla, ten pounds, to be equally divided amongst them &c. And, with my husband's consent, I will that the residue of my goods and household stuff shall be equally divided and parted amongst the said four children of my sister Sibilla, immediately after the decease of my said husband. All the gifts, legacies and sums of money herein formerly given shall be paid at or in the South porch of the parish Church of Winckfield aforesaid. I appoint my cousins John Browne of Brundish and William Younges of Cratfield, Suffolk, to be executors. All the overplus or surplusage of the aforesaid moiety remaining shall be equally divided and parted amongst the children of Elizabeth Brocke and Sibilla Burgesse my sisters and Sauina Mouser my sister.

Consented to by John Tyler husband of the abovenamed Grace Tyler.

Fines, 165.

GERVASE PARTRICH citizen and cordwainer of London, 11 June 1647, proved 20 August 1647. I give and bequeath unto my loving wife Katherine Partrich, for life, all my messuages, lands and tenements in London and the towne and parishes of Barking, Essex, and Leneham, Kent, she keeping the same in good reparacions during that time. After her decease my messuage or tenement, with the yard, garden, orchard, &c., in Axe Street in the town of Barking, now in the tenure of William Kensum, butcher, which I purchased of Robert Knaresborough, and also those my two parcels of land containing by estimation five acres of land called Culverhouse Crofts lying at Loxfoord gate, Barking, now in the tenure or occupation of Richard Reeue of Barking, shall remain, come and be unto my brother Ralph Partrich, clerk, for life, and after his decease I give, will and appoint the same unto and amongst the two daughters of my said brother Ralph, viz^t Mary the wife of John Marshall of Leneham, Kent, mercer, and Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Thatcher, clerk, equally to be parted and divided between them. After the decease of my said wife my messuage, with garden and orchard, called Davie's house, and the two closes called Pinnell's, at or near Great Ilford in Barking, now in the tenure of William Payne, shall remain and come unto my brother Randolph Partrich of the town and port of Dover, Kent, apothecary, for life, and after his decease to and amongst the three sons of my said brother (that is to say) John, James and Samuel Partrich, equally to be parted and divided amongst them. After my wife's decease my messuage, with the outhouses &c., in North Street, Barking, and my piece of land near Loxford Bridge, in Barking, which I purchased of Robert Knaresborough, shall remain and come unto Robert Partrich and Elizabeth Partrich, the two children of Gervase Partrich, citizen and haberdasher of London, deceased, equally to be parted and divided &c. After my wife's decease my messuage, with

barn, stable, yard &c., in Leneham, Kent, which I purchased of Benjamin Brooker, and that my piece of meadow called Millmead in Leneham shall remain and come unto my sister Elizabeth Fydge widow, late the wife of David Fidge of Feversham, Kent, Kerseymaker, deceased, for life, and, after her decease, to three of the children of the said David Fidge and Elizabeth his late wife (that is to say) James, Jeremy and Mary Fidge. After my wife's decease my messuage &c., in All Hallows the Less, London, the which I purchased of Michael Lowe Esq., shall remain and come unto James Partrich, citizen and vintner of London, son of my brother James Partrich late of Leneham deceased. After my wife's decease my messuage or tenement and garden &c. in Heath Street Barking, which I purchased of Nicholas Webling and Triamore Sparke, shall remain and come unto Mary Fidg, the daughter of my said sister Elizabeth. I give and bequeath unto my masters, the Company of Cordwainers of London, for a dinner or supper to be made for them on the day of my funeral, ten pounds. To Matthew Tarleton and Daniel Pen, beadles, of the said Company, twenty shillings apiece. I give and bequeath unto my kinswoman Anne Gillowe, the wife of Francis Gillowe, gent, five pounds. To my kinswoman Edith Richardson, to be paid into her own hands, forty shillings. To Edward Richardson forty shillings. To Dorothy Nayler, Nicholas Plowman and Elizabeth Plowman forty shillings apiece. To Mrs. Anne Carter, widow, forty shillings. To my friends William Frith, citizen and draper of London, and William Newbold, citizen and cordwainer of London, forty shillings apiece in token of my love. To Francis Gillowe and Thomas Floyd sometimes my servants, forty shillings apiece. To Mr. William Lichfield and Mr. William Geare, citizens and cordwainers of London, thirteen shillings and fourpence apiece. To Rachel Granger, the daughter of Judith Granger deceased, forty shillings. To Gervase Michell twenty shillings. To Bridget England, my now maid servant, fifty shillings. To the poor of the parish of St. Margaret Moses in London forty shillings. To Joan Aynsworth ten shillings. I make my brother Randolph Partrich of Dover, apothecary, sole executor, and give him five pounds for his pains. The residue of my goods &c. to my wife Katherine, in full satisfaction of such part of my personal estate as to her may appertain and belong by the custom of the City of London.

Fines, 172.

WILLIAM HADDOCKE, planter, now bound on a voyage to Virginia, 4 October 1648, proved 27 August 1649. My brother Richard Haddocke, girdler, standeth bound and engaged for me by obligation, dated 29th September last, unto John Corey, stiller, for the payment of forty six shillings sterling, at the end of ten months now next coming, or within ten days next after the arrival of the ship William and Anne from her now intended voyage to Virginia first happening; and also by one other obligation, dated the [?] of the date hereof, with condition of the payment of eighteen pounds to William Lucke, M^r of the said ship, at the return thereof from Virginia, or at the end of nine months now next coming, which shall first happen. I have left in the custody of William Whitbye at Virginia an order of Court for the recovering and receiving of all such moneys and portion as is yet due and unpaid to me for my last wife's portion. By my Letter of Attorney I have given full power unto Arthur Purnell of Virginia to receive, keep and dispose for my use all my goods, chattels, debts and estate whatsoever in Virginia. I stand indebted to Ellen Ady, spinster, for the sum of twelve pounds. I give to my said brother Richard all my goods and

estate whatsoever in Virginia or elsewhere for the payment and discharge of the said debts and obligations. The remainder to go to my said brother.

Wit: Thomas Huger, Matthew Burchfield and James Windus Scr.

Fairfax, 122.

JOSEPH COLLYER the elder, citizen and grocer of London, 21 August 1648, proved 28 September 1649. To the poor of St. Saviours Southwark, where I dwell, ten pounds. Twenty pounds to be distributed to ten or twenty poor Godly Christians, as my executors, in their discretions shall think fit. To my brother Abel Collyer twenty pounds. To my niece Elizabeth Bourne, the daughter of my sister Elizabeth Bourne, ten pounds. To my sister Judith Warner ten pounds. To my sister Rhoda Dorton, ten pounds. I give to my sister Mary Browninge in New England the sum of ten pounds. To my sister Dorcas Slingsby thirty pounds, by three pounds per annum, for the space of ten years. If she dies before the expiration of the said ten years it shall be disposed towards the bringing up of her youngest child. Fifty pounds to be distributed amongst the children of my brother Abel and my sisters. Whereas I had threescore pounds in money of my sister Rachael, now the wife of Richard Parnell of Epsham, unto which I added one hundred and therewith purchased a house and lands in Epsham wherein my said sister and her husband have dwelt and enjoyed about ten or twelve years and have not paid any rent (the said house being worth ten pounds per annum) I do hereby remit unto the said Richard and Rachael all the rent that is past and will that they shall or may hold the said house and land during her life, paying only forty shillings per annum unto my son Joseph. And I give my said sister Rachael ten pounds. Reference to a grant made to testator, 19 May 1647, by Marlyon Rithe of Chipstead Surrey, gent, of a house and farm called Stor racks, containing by estimation one hundred and three acres (evidently a mortgage as security for payment at my now dwelling house in Southwark of five hundred pounds 27 March 1654). On the redemption of the said messuage I give three hundred pounds to my son Samuel (to be paid at one and twenty) and the other two hundred pounds to my sons Joseph and Benjamin. To Joseph and Benjamin the lease of my dwelling house in Southwark &c. and of my garden house near the upper ground in St. Saviours. To sons Joseph, Abel and Samuel all my household stuff and plate which I was possessed of before I was last married, to Elizabeth my now wife. To the said Elizabeth one third of my personal estate &c., and all the household stuff and plate which was her own before our intermarriage. To my daughter in law Anna Harris ten pounds at one and twenty or marriage. To my niece Susan Warner, daughter of my sister Judith Warner, ten pounds if unmarried at the time of my decease. To the two daughters of my daughter Savage, Hannah and Elizabeth Savage, one hundred pounds, fifty pounds each, at one and twenty or marriage. The residue to my four children Elizabeth Savage, Joseph, Benjamin and Nathaniel Collyer, equally to be divided amongst them.

Fairfax, 136.

HENRY SMITH of Wraysbury, Bucks., 1 August 1681, proved 24 October 1682. My body to be buried in a decent manner. I do give unto my daughter Martha Cañock five shillings. To my daughter Mary Lord in New England five shillings. To my daughter Rebecca Lee five shillings. To my son Elisha Smith five shillings. To my daughter Elizabeth Smith, not yet disposed of in marriage, I do give fifty pounds, to be paid at the time of her marriage, if she survive after her mother. I do, out of that

dear and tender love I bear unto my beloved wife, Mrs. Anna Smith, give and bequeath all and singular my goods, chattels, leases, debts, ready money, plate, rings, household stuff, apparel, brass, pewter, bedding and all other my substance whatsoever, movable or immovable, quick and dead, of what nature, quality or condition the same are or be, as well in my own possession as in the hands and possession of any other person whatsoever, to her own proper use and behoof, whom I do hereby ordain and appoint to be my only executrix.

xxiv^o Octobris 1682. Which day appeared personally Cuthbert Walker of the parish of St. Gregories' London, haberdasher, aged about fifty, and Rebecca Lee, of Wraysbury in the County of Bucks., widow, aged about thirty years, one of the daughters of the deceased, being severally sworn upon the Holy Evangelists deposed that they were well acquainted with the within named Henry Smith, the testator deceased, and with his manner or character of handwriting, and having perused the will within written and the name Henry Smith thereto subscribed believe the same to be all wrote with the proper handwriting of the said deceased. *Jurati coram* Rich Lloyd Surr. Cottle, 123.

BRIAN JANSON of London Esq. 5 November 1634, proved 13 December 1634. The poor of the parishes of St. Margaret Moses and of Beconsfield. My body to be interred in the chancel of the parish church of Ashby leegors in the Co. of Northampton. My son in law Robert Thorpe to be sole executor, and I give unto him and Anne his wife all my lands in Oxfordshire which I had in trust for me of and from one Whytinge, and all my other lands, tenements &c., and my interest in lands &c. in Ireland belonging to the Company of Drapers in London, and my share out of the rents due for the same.

Commission issued 9 December 1664 to Henry Janson grandson of the deceased to administer, according to the tenor of the will, the goods &c. not fully administered by Robert Thorpe the executor, now also deceased.

Seager, 116.

MARY GODDARD of St. Bennett Fincke, London, widow, 12 March 1635, proved 6 July 1638. My body to be buried as near unto my pew door in said parish church as conveniently may be, in such decent manner as my executor shall think fit for my degree. To Mr. Roger Warfield, minister and curate of the said parish of St. Bennett Fincke, and to the poor of the said parish. To my cousin William Campion Esquire, the son of Sir William Campion, knight, all my lands &c. in Thawite (?) Suffolk. The Lady Elizabeth Campion, the Lady Ann Campion and Mrs. Barbara Springett. My cousins Elizabeth Campion, daughter of Sir William Campion, and Elizabeth Campion daughter of Sir Henry Campion. My two cousins Henry and Edward, sons of the said Sir William. Bryan Janson son of my cousin Mr. John Janson, and Anne Janson, daughter of my said cousin Mr. John Janson. Mrs. Elizabeth Campion daughter of Mr. Edward Campion. My friend Mr. Eleazar Hudson M.D. My cousin Francis Stone. My two brothers in law John and Christopher Goddard and their sister Susan Dawes. Mrs. Fenton widow, and her daughter Wright, and her daughter Sara. Mrs. Rose Parker, widow, and Mrs. Mary Webbe, widow. Mr. Henry Huchenson scrivener and Mercy his wife. My faithful and painful servant Susan Dawes. Lee, 91.

THOMAZINE J:ANSON the relict of John J:anson of London Esquire de-

ceased, 27 December 1658, with codicils (the last dated 29 December) proved 18 February 1658. My body to be decently interred within two days after my decease, at Katherine Creechurch, in the chancel near my friends. To my sister the Lady Katherine Oldfield, for mourning, ten pounds. To my nephew William Oldfield Esquire, and his wife, son to the Lady Oldfield, for mourning, twenty pounds. To my nieces Elizabeth and Sarah Oldfield, the children of my brother Joseph Oldfield deceased, twenty pounds, to be equally divided &c. To my sister Martha Smith twenty pounds and to her husband, for mourning, ten pounds. To my niece Katherine Oldfield a ruby ring which was my mother's. To my son in law Bryan J:anson Esquire one hundred pounds, within a year. To my nephew Robert Winch five pounds. To Daniel and Rebecca Winch, the children of my niece Thomasine Winch deceased, ten pounds apiece. To Susan, Mary and Thomasine Harrington, the children of my nephew Isaac Harrington deceased, thirteen pounds.

I give to Judith Towser of New England, daughter to my nephew Thomas Smith deceased, ten pounds, but in case the said Judith Towser should die before it be due them I give it to her child or children. I give to John Wryeth, Samuel Wryeth, Mary Wryeth, the children of my niece Mary Wryeth deceased, thirty pounds, to be equally divided amongst them, but in case any one of them shall die before his or her portion shall become due and payable then I give the part of him or her so dying to their brother Marlion, son to my said niece Mary. If any two of them die I give their parts to the survivor and the said Marlion (equally). To John, Samuel, Ebenezer, Martha, Mary and Rebecca Wyeth, the children of my niece Thomazine Wyeth deceased, threescore pounds (equally &c.). To John Barlee and his wife and daughter, for mourning, twenty pounds. To Master William Taylor, minister of Coleman Street, London, five pounds, and in case he preach my funeral sermon I give him forty shillings more. To Master Thomas Gouge, minister of St. Sepulchres Church near Newgate, five pounds. To Master Bates, Minister of Dunstan in the West, three pounds and to Master Peirce, the Lecturer there, forty shillings, unless I give it to them in my live time. To Master Samuel Winston, Minister of Everdon in Northamptonshire, five pounds. To the poor children of Ledgers Ashby in Northamptonshire ten pounds, to be disposed of at the discretion of my son J:anson and the churchwardens for the education of the same children. (To other poor and to servants). To John, Mary and Abigail Shorte, the children of my nephew Thomas Shorte deceased, thirty pounds (equally &c.). To Eusebas Shorte, daughter to my nephew John Shorte deceased, ten pounds, but if she die before it be due to go to her sister — Shorte. I will that the legacies given to the aforesaid Harringtons, Wryeths, Wyeths, John Shorte and Thomas Shorte's children shall be disposed for putting them forth to be apprentices or to be paid at their respective ages of one and twenty years or days of marriage &c.

Item I give unto my niece Elizabeth Winthrop (sic) of New England, daughter unto my sister Sarah Glover deceased, the sum of ten pounds, but in case she dies before it be paid to her hands then to go to her child or children. Item I give unto Adam Winthrop, nephew unto the aforesaid Sarah Winthrop and son to my niece Elizabeth Winthrop deceased, the sum of ten pounds. To my nephew Richard Stapers five pounds to buy him a ring. I will that my executors or overseers do invite those persons unto my funeral which are set down in a Roll of paper bearing date with this my will, and in case they come upon such invitation to give unto each

of them a gold ring of ten shillings price with the poesy in them as those have that have by me at my death (*sic*). My kindred and friends which are likewise mentioned in a paper bearing date also with these presents, to have rings sent unto them by my executors or overseers of the same value before mentioned. And I do make, constitute and ordain my son in law Thomas Essington of Brightwell Hall, Suffolk, Esq. and my nephew Thomas Oldfield, of Exon, Devon, merchant, executors &c., and my friends Master Robert Winch, silkman in Cheapside London, and Master John Barlee of Fleet Street leather seller, overseers.

Then follows a list of those invited to the funeral: Mr. Bates and his wife, Mr Christopher Wryeth of Clements Inn, Mr George and his wife, Dr. Reynoldes, Minister of St. Laurence Church, and his wife, Mr. Taylor and his wife, Mr. Robert Winch and his wife with their son Daniel and daughter Rebecca at the Cross Keys in Cheapside, Mr. George Cooper and wife in Billiter Lane, the minister of Creechurch and the clerk, Mistress Lee, widow at Dowgate and her son and daughter Reeve, Mrs. Kempe and her eldest son Mr. William Kempe, linen draper on Cornhill, Mrs. Sarah Robinson, in case she be then resident at Mr. Barlee's house, Mr. Drew and his wife, soap boiler, living in Thames Street near Dowgate, Mr. Lant, merchant, and his son, if in town, Mr. Jackson, minister of Faith's under Paul's Church, and his wife, Mr. John Watson and his wife in St. Clement's Lane without Temple Bar, my own servant or servants, Mr. Barlee's man and maid servant, Mr. Needler and his wife, Minister of Fryday Street, Hannah Monford.

Next comes the list of kindred and friends who were to have gold rings sent or delivered unto them: Bryan J:anson Esq. and his wife and their five children and Mistress Robinson their kinswoman, Mr. Samuel Winston, minister of Everdon, and his wife, Mr. Smith, minister of Ashbey Ledgers and his wife, Thomas Essington Esq. and his wife, with their four children, brother Smith and sister, with their grandchild Mistress Jea at Stepney, the Lady Katherine Oldfield at Elsam in Lincolnshire, William Oldfield Esq. and his wife, with the rest of the Lady's children (*videlicet*) Mrs. Katherine, Mrs. Margaret, Mrs. Mary, Mrs. Elizabeth, Master Goodwine and wife, Mr. Blouut and wife and Mr. James Oldfield, Mr. Richard Stapers at Kensington and his friend Mr. Hughett, Mrs. Thomas Oldfield, Mrs. Elizabeth Oldfield at Mrs. Sarah Oldfield's, at Mr. Richard Crossing's (*sic*), my executors, Mr. William Greenhill minister at Stewney, Thomazine Smith of Welton daughter of George Walker of Ashby deceased, Mr. Samuel Oldfield of Staple Inn, Mrs. Williams my son J:anson's mother in law, Mr. John Barlee and his wife and their daughter Dorothy.

On the codicil of later date she bequeaths her gold watch to her daughter in law Mrs. Anne Essington, her diamond ring to her daughter Mrs. Mary J anson, wife unto her son Bryan J:anson, her cabinet which was her mother's to her niece Elizabeth Oldfield of Exon, daughter to her brother Joseph Oldfield, her sable muff to her niece Katherine Oldfield, ten pounds to be equally divided between Paul and James Poole, the children of her cousin Elizabeth Poole deceased, for the putting of them forth to be apprentices or to be paid at their ages of one and twenty. To Sarah, Mary and Thomazine Harrington ten pounds more than what is expressed in the will, to be equally divided &c. To John, Samuel and Mary Wryeth ten pounds more (equally &c.) and a conditional additional bequest to Marlyon Wryeth. To John, Samuel, Ebenezar, Martha, Mary and Rebecca Wyeth twenty pounds more (equally &c.). To John, Mary and Abigail Short ten

pounds more. To Eusebas Short three pounds. To Mr. John Barlee's man and maid servant forty shillings apiece and to the Sexton of St. Dunstan's in the West ten shillings. Pell, 95.

[The following will imparts a value to the following collection of wills which I have gathered at different times the last few years, on account of their evident connection with each other, as shown by the recurrence of some name or names common to all or a part of them.

HENRY F. WATERS.]

RICHARD WALTER, citizen and girdler of London, 4 March 1587 proved 16 March 1587. By the laudable custom of the City of London my wife Elizabeth is to have one third part of my goods after my debts and funerals are paid and borne. I further give unto her, out of my own third part, five hundred pounds and the lease of my house upon London Bridge which I now dwell in and my interest and term of years yet to come of my garden and house within the mint in Southwark, and all my lands, tenements &c. in Hartford. Having at this time but only one son whose name is Nathaniel I not only will and devise unto him the third part that to him belongeth by the custom but also, out my third part, five hundred pounds more, to be employed and bestowed upon such lands, tenements &c. as my well beloved cousin William Walter the elder, my well beloved brother in law Thomas Kempe, John Feeld, preacher, George Cheston, preacher, Richard Denuam of the Bridge and William Clayton of the same, my very good friends. And if my said son should die without lawful heir of his body, then forty pounds a year thereof shall be employed by my said friends towards the building of a school-house in Thingdon, in the Co. of Northampton, where I was born, and after it is built and paid for then the forty pounds a year to be employed towards the maintenance of the schoolmaster and usher appointed for that purpose. Of the residue one fourth part shall be conveyed to the Governors of St. Thomas Hospital in Southwark for the use of the poor there for ever, another fourth to the Governors of Christ Hospital, London, for the use of the poor there for ever, another fourth part to the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, for the poor there forever, and the other fourth part to the Governors of Bridewell in London for the poor there forever. During the minority of my said son my said trustees shall collect and receive the profits and cause my son to be brought up in the fear of God &c. and of the residue that shall remain in their hands at his full age make an account to him and deliver the same into his hands, he giving them a sufficient discharge. If I shall have any more children living at the time of my decease, or my wife "privyment or grosement Incent with childe" and after delivered then so much of the said third part as shall so appertain to such child or children shall be paid unto it or them according to the custom of the said City, and the five hundred pounds shall also be divided between Nathaniel and the rest of all my children. Bequests to certain preachers, poor scholars at the Universities &c. &c., to the company of girdlers, whereof I am a member (to help five honest, poor men of that Company). To my cousin Belderbye and his now wife. To my brother Edmond Walter. To Mr. Christofer and his wife and Mrs. Wrothe, her daughter. To my neighbor M^r Taylor and his wife and Mr. Rumneye, their son in law, and his wife. To my grandfather Gardner. To my mother Moore. To my brother Kempe and his wife. To my brother Ofield and his wife. To my sister Margaret Moore. To my brother Walker (*sic*) and his wife. To my brother Walgrave and his wife. To Thomas Bulbman and his wife. To my brother Henry Walter and his wife. To my sister Waxham. To my brother Dawes and his wife. To

my cousin William Walter. To my friend William Clayton. To Richard Northcote. To Mary Bagford. To my cousin Mary Gibbes. To John Heyton. To William Heathe of Bath if his sister Johane, my servant, do not marry with M^r Prowde. To Humfrey Basse. All these legacies to my kindred and friend to be paid within three years. To my cousin John Walter, son of my brother Edmond. To Abigail Walter, daughter of my cousin William Walter, and to the residue of his children. To the children of my brother Henry Walter. To the rest of my sister Dawes' children (except Mary Gibbes). To my cousin Belderbrie's children. To the rest of my cousin Garrette's, by his first wife (except Belderbie's wife). To Katherine Bell daughter of my sister Waxham. To Robert Bell my servant. To Nathaniel son of Richard Northcote. (Others named). My wife Elizabeth to be sole executrix.

One of the witnesses was Robert Washborne.

Rutland, 20.

JOHN MOORE of Ipswich, Suffolk, merchant 27 October 1587, proved 2 May 1588. Refer to deed of 27 May 22^d Elizabeth, between said John Moore on the one part, and Thomas Kempe my son in law, on the other part, by which one moiety of my manor of Little Brisett, after the deaths of me, the said John, and Joane now my wife, was to go to the said Thomas Kempe and Anne his wife &c. John Kempe, son of said Anne. To wife Joane my capital messuage and mansion house in Ipswich, for her life, and afterwards to Roger Ofield, my son in law and Thomasine his wife, my daughter. To Margaret Moore my daughter. My messuage &c. called Topsfield Hall in Hadley, Suffolk, to wife, for life, and then to Joane Walker and daughter &c. My executors shall sell all my tenements &c. in Little Waldingfield, Much Waldingfield &c. which I lately had and purchased of Isaac Wincolde gen^t and Mary his wife (for payment of legacies). To my daughter Mary Walgrave fifty pounds, to be paid to her within one year after George Walgrave gen^t, her husband shall accomplish the full age of one and twenty. I am bound to pay unto Richard Walter of London, merchant, my son in law, four hundred pounds, the residue of nine hundred pounds which I gave him in marriage with Elizabeth Walter my daughter, his wife. My executor shall pay it. To my brother Ralfe Moore twenty pounds and to John Moore his eldest son fifty pounds. To every one of the six children my brother Ralfe now hath five pounds, at one and twenty or days of marriage. Bequests to the Bailiffs and Portmen of Ipswich for the poor. To the repair of the church of Beccles. To Mr. Negose now minister of Lighe in Essex. To Mr. Warde pastor of the Tower Church in Ipswich. To Mr. Carter pastor of Bramford, and others. I make and ordain Robert Derehaugh gen^t my cousin Robert Barker and Samuel Smithe of the said town of Ipswich my brothers in law supervisors and Joane my wife sole executor.

Wit: Thomas Knapp and George Downeinge.

Rutland, 36.

ELIZABETH WALTER of Christ Church next unto Algate, London, widow, 4 December 1588, proved 23 December 1588. Reference to last will of late husband Richard Walter deceased. I his executrix. His only child Nathaniel Walter. My said son is very young. I most earnestly intreat my loving brother and sister Kempe that they would take upon them the care and charge of his bringing up. I lately bought and purchased to me and my heirs of my loving mother Joane More and my sister Margaret Moore a messuage or mansion house &c. in Ipswich, Suffolk, in which my father John Moore did inhabit and dwell. I give it to my mother to have

and enjoy for life, and, after her decease, to my said son Nathaniel and his heirs, with remainder to my sister Kempe, my sister Walker, my sister Owfeld, my sister Waldgrave, my sister Margaret Moore and their heirs forever, as next and coheirs unto me the said Elizabeth Walter. I give to my son my ring of gold which was my late husband's seal of arms, and all my plate whatsoever, as all my pots of silver, bowls, goblets, salts, spoons of silver, parcel and double gilt, and also one stone pot garnished with silver gilt, excepting only my silver casting bottle, double gilt, when he shall accomplish his age of twenty and one years. Other gifts to son and mother and sisters. To my brother Kempe, my brother Walker, my brother Owfeld and my brother Waldgrave, each a ring of gold of the price of thirty shillings. To my loving grandfather Gardyner a ring of the price of forty shillings. To my uncle Robert Barker and my aunt his wife, each a ring of the price of thirty shillings. To my uncle Samuel Smith and mine aunt his wife, each a ring of thirty shillings. To mine aunt Crane a ring of the price of thirty shillings. To my brother Henry Walter a ring of thirty shillings. To sister Waxam, my sister Dawes and my cousin Gibbes his wife, each a ring of thirty shillings. To my cousin William Walter of Wimbleton and his wife, each a ring of thirty shillings. To Mr. Robert Taylor of the Bridge and his wife, each a ring of forty shillings. Rings of twenty shillings each to Mr. Rumney and his wife, Mr. Clayton and his mother, Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Johnson dwelling on the Bridge, Mr. William Chambers' wife, Mr. Richard Norcott and his wife and Mrs. Hixon. To Mr. John Eaton a ring of thirty shillings. To and amongst my uncle Samuel Smithe's children one hundred pounds, at one and twenty or days of marriage. Forty pounds amongst my uncle Raphe Moore's children. Ten pounds amongst my uncle Godfrey Moore's children. Ten pounds to my cousin John Gardener and five pounds to my cousin Steven Gardyner, each at twenty and six years. Ten pounds to my cousin Margaret Gardyner and five pounds to my cousin Judith Gardener, each at one and twenty or day of marriage. Other bequests to nephew John Kempe, nieces Elizabeth Walter and Elizabeth Owfelde, William Walter son to brother Henry Walter, cousin John Walter (and sundry preachers and others). I give to Mr. Downing, Schoolmaster of Ipswich, ten pounds, to Mr. Catlyn, a student in the University of Cambridge ten pounds. Fifty pounds to be employed for and towards the maintenance of a Godly, learned preacher in the parish of St. Laurence in the town of Ipswich. Three hundred pounds for the relief of such vertuous preachers of God's Word as presently do or hereafter shall stand in any need or be in poor estate &c. Four hundred pounds to be employed either in purchasing lands or tenements to be conveyed unto the Master, Fellows and Scholars of Emanuel College in Cambridge to maintain scholars and fellows studying and professing Divinity &c. Fifty pounds towards the relief of Godly poor widows and fatherless children in London and Ipswich, fifty pounds for the relief of poor and godly householders in London and Ipswich, one hundred pounds for the relief of poor and godly strangers and foreigners that live either in London and Ipswich to enjoy the freedom of their conscience, and twenty pounds for the relief of poor prisoners in London and Ipswich. To Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Carter, ministers of God's Word in Suffolk, each five pounds. To Mrs. Crane, widow, three pounds, so that she shall continue the hearing of the Word in public assemblies. To one Inglishe, a Frenchman, five pounds. (To others). To the poor in the Hospital in Ipswich ten pounds. My executors to be Mr. Robert Wrighte, preacher of Ipswich, my loving brother Thomas Kempe and Mr. Charke, preacher.

The Probate Act shows that the Christian name of M^r Charke was Robert. Leicester, 15.

MARGARET GARDENER of Ipswich, Suffolk, spinster 5 April 1596, proved 26 April 1596. To my brother John Gardener five score pounds of money. To my two cousins Mary and Susan Hunting forty pounds betwixt them. To my aunt Thomasin Smith ten pounds. To my cousin Susan Winkoll, daughter of Thomas Winkoll, ten pounds at twenty or day of marriage. The rest of her sisters. To M^r. John Burges, preacher of Ipswich, forty shillings. To my uncle Stephen Gardener five pounds, now in the hands of my grandfather John Gardener. To Eliazer Dunkon, M.D. forty shillings. To Thomas Hunting of Ipswich, merchant, forty shillings. To Thomasine Diser, the daughter of my aunt Dyser, forty shillings. To Thomasine Lawraunce the daughter of my aunt Lawrance forty shillings. To Samuel Maddocke the son of my uncle William Maddocke forty shillings. To the poor of St. Nicholas and St. Mary at the Elms, Ipswich, forty shillings. To Annis Runting, now servant with my uncle Hunting, fifteen shillings. My uncle Edward Hunting and my cousin William Bloyes to be my executors.

Wit: Edmond Barker and Robert Barker.

Drake, 23.

JOHN GARDYNER, visited by the hand of God, in Saphia 23 July 1601, proved 21 October 1601. My body to be buried in Saphia. I left with my cousin Roger Owffield, about Christides was seven years, as will appear by a bill of his hand in my power in Morroccus, two hundred and thirty pounds sterling: more for one hundred pounds sterling which my sister Margaret Gardener at her death bequeathed me, the which how long it is since my aforesaid cousin received it I refer to his own declaration: more for my wages since I went into Italy about his affairs, being upwards of seven years, at one hundred marks sterling money (after thirteen shillings four pence per mark) the year; which he always promised me, as it will appear by his letters in my portmantua, which my good cousin his wife hath in her power, and that it should be always better unto me than the wages I should have of my Mr. Stone, which was the abovesaid sum, as he himself (I mean my cousin Owffield) is not unacquainted with: more some sixteen thousand ounces Barbary money, the King allowing me for Thomas Pate's chests of drugs, and some other odd things of my own, as pictures and other drugs out of Italy, the Alcaide, Azus, for the King, offering me ten thousand ounces and at his last speech with me promised me twelve thousand ounces to be got as I can: for the said chests of drugs of Thomas Pate's my will is that he be allowed after eighteen ounces the pound sterling, free of all charges, whereof I have sent him home one thousand ounces long since. I desire that John Wakeman and William Bolderoe may make up the accompt, which is very plain. I remember not that I am indebted unto Christian, Moor or Jew, but only to Mr. Gore's house for odd toys of John Walter's son: for a cloth that Sir Sampson Cotton demandeth, Nicholas Ensworthe received it of him and must answer him for it. I do will and ordain John Skerroe and William Belderoe with full authority to pay and receive what shall any manner of way to me belong. William Bolderoe's wages and charges to be paid out of my cousin Roger Owffelde's estate. Bequests to sundry individuals and to the poor of Moroccus and Sus. To my grandfather John Gardner two hundred pounds, and one hundred pounds to his son Stephen Gardner, and if my grandfather should be deceased the whole to come to his son and his heirs. To my uncle John Maddock fifty pounds.

One hundred pounds to be distributed by my cousin William Bloyes and my uncle Edward Huntington either upon our poor kindred in Ipswich or otherwise, as they shall think good. (To other individuals). The residue to my cousin Roger Owfeild his wife and children.

Commission issued 21 October 1601 to Roger Owfeild, cousin and legatee named in the will. Woodhall, 69.

ROGER OWFEILDE citizen and fishmonger of London, 26 November 1608, proved 1 December 1608. My goods to be divided into three parts according to the laudable custom of the city of London, whereof one third part I leave unto Thomasine, my well beloved wife, to her own proper use. Another third part I give and leave to and amongst all my children, Samuel, Joseph, Elizabeth, Mary, Martha, Abigail, Thomasine, Hanna, Sara and Rebecca. A marriage to be had between Hewytt Stephens (*sic*), merchant, and my daughter Elizabeth. Of my own third part I give unto Thomasine my wife one thousand marks. To my son Samuel Owfeilde one thousand pounds. To my son Joseph one thousand pounds. To my said daughter Elizabeth Owfeild for increase of her portion and better preferment, if the said marriage do not take effect between her and the said Hewytt Stapers (*sic*), the sum of five hundred pounds. To my mother in law Jone Moore fifty shillings, to make her a ring. To every one of my wife's sisters and to every one of their husbands forty shillings apiece to make them rings. To my brother in law Robert Washebourne five pounds. I remit and forgive my brother John Owfeilde of Asheborne in the County of Darby all such debts and sums of money as he oweth me. Reference to a purchase of lands in Asheborne and to John Owfeilde's wife and sons John, Roger and William and daughters Elizabeth and Anne. To Richard Owfeilde, one of the sons of my late brother William Owfeilde deceased, forty pounds and to Elizabeth Temple, daughter of my said brother William Owfeilde, thirty pounds. To the five children of my late sister Dorothy Washebourne deceased, Daniel, Elizabeth, Mary, Anne and Dorcas, ten pounds apiece, to Daniel as soon as may be conveniently and to the daughters at one and twenty or days of marriage. To certain preachers and others. To poor students at Cambridge and Oxford, and to poor ministers. To poor householders in London that do fear God. To the poor of Ashborne and the erecting of an Almshouse there. For the support of a Lecturer in the parish of St. Catherine Cree church. To the Company of Fishmongers in London. To the relief of poor children harbored in Christ's Hospital, of poor impotent people in St. Bartholomew's Hospital and the poor of St. Thomas Hospital Southwark. The residue to my children, Samuel, Joseph, Elizabeth, Mary, Martha, Abigail, Thomazine, Hanna, Sarah and Rebecca. Reference to the marriage to take effect between the said Hewyt Stapers and my daughter Elizabeth. Wife Thomazine and sons Samuel and Joseph to be sole executors.

In a codicil of same date he bequeaths his messuage and Inn called the Spread Eagle in Gracious Street *als* Grace Church Street, London, to son Joseph Owfeild. Windebanck, 111.

ABELL MAKEPEACE of Chipping Warden in the county of Northampton, yeoman, 16 June 1601, proved 14 October 1602. My body to be buried in the church of Chipping Warden. To that church four pounds. To the poor in Warden four pounds, to be paid in eight years, ten shillings a year at Christmas. To my daughter Dorothy Makepeace two hundred pounds, one hundred at day of marriage and one hundred that day twelve month

next following, and her wedding apparel. To my daughter Bridget two hundred pounds and her wedding apparel (paid in the same way). Reference made to three daughters already married, viz^t Lucy, Jane and Amye. To my son Lawrence Makepeace eight hundred pounds to be paid him at the age of four and twenty years, and all my lands and rents which I late purchased of Robert Catesbye and Hugh Catesbye, gen^t, he paying to my wife Mary Makepeace, during her natural life ten pounds at two feasts in the year, viz^t the Annunciation &c. and St. Michael &c. Other bequests to him. He to be sent to the Inns of Court. I desire that he may live as a modest student without wasteful or idle expenses. I most heartily pray and intreat my good friends and cousin Symon Haynes gen^t, Basill Trymnyll gen^t Thomas Hollowaye, clerk, George Makepeace, Richard Blason to be my overseers and to help to assist my wife and my son, if it please God they can, by their good counsel and advice. To my daughter Butler's two daughters ten shillings apiece and to my godson Abel Nycolls twenty shillings. To my godson Abel Makepeace ten shillings. To Abel Warde five shillings. To Richard, son of Thomas Makepeace three pounds. Bequests to John Phippes, Elizabeth Bradford and Mary Lester. Wife Mary to be sole executrix.

William Harris, William Parsons and John Heathe wit.

Northampton Wills, W. 306.

THOMAS CAMPIAN of Althorp in the Co. of Northampton, clerk, 2 August 1613, proved 17 November 1613. My body to be buried in the parish church of Brington. I do give to my sister An Robertes ten pounds. I do give unto her son Valentine Robertes five pounds and to her daughter five pounds. I do give unto all the rest of her sons, Thomas excepted, twenty shillings apiece. I do give unto my sister An Blan (?) twenty shillings. To the poor of Overson twenty shillings. To Francis Write, my brother, forty shillings. To Edward Write, my brother, twenty shillings. To the poor of Brington parish forty shillings. To my Aunt Lane of Boughton ten shillings. To Mrs. Segrave twenty shillings. To Mr. Butler, Mr. Corbet, Mr. Pill, Mr. Patrick, Richard Carter, Thomas Dodridge, John Nichols, Richard Warwick, Hugh Cranfield, Peter Mackernes, Alexander Tayler and William Tarleton, to each of them two shillings and six pence apiece to buy them gloves. To the rest of my Lord's yeomen about Althorp eighteen pence to buy them gloves. To George Hollis of Daventree twenty shillings. To the poor of Wick Dive and Wick Ham forty shillings. To the maidservants of Althorp eighteen pence apiece to buy them gloves. I do give to Mrs. Jane Wassington and Elizabeth Kelly, to each of them two shillings and six pence to buy them gloves. To Mr. Ryall of Pasman (Passenham?) my best gown furred with "Cunny." To Mr. Phillipps of Whilton my best sleeved cloak. I do give to M^r Robert Wassington my embroidered chair. To all my god children twelve pence apiece. All the rest of my goods and substance unbequeathed I do give to Thomas Robertes, my nephew, whom I do make my sole executor. I do appoint Mr. Robert Wassington and Mr. Phillipps overseers of this my last will.

Debts owing to the testator. Imprimis M^r Lawrence Wassington 35^s. It. M^r Jerome Lambert of Wickham 30^s, Mr. Andry Ward of West Had-don 5[£], William Witmell of Cosgrave 26^s 8^d, Old Foster the plumer of Northampton, 13^s 4^d: —10[£] 5^s.

Witnesses to this will

Wm. Phillipps

Robert Wassington

Northampton Wills, T. 121.

MARY MAKEPEACE of Sulgrave, in the Co. of Northampton, widow, the last day of July 1621, proved 16 January 1622. My body to be buried in the church or church yard of Sulgrave. To the church of Sulgrave ten shillings and to the poor ten shillings. To my three daughters Amy Edens, Dorothy Pultney and Bridget Colls, to every one of them five pounds apiece. To my daughter Makepeace, my son's wife, one piece of gold of thirty shillings. To my daughter Trimnell one piece of gold of fifteen shillings. To my daughter Butler one piece of gold of fifteen shillings. To Mary Nicolls the bed in the blue chamber, with all things belonging thereto, as mattress, two bolsters, a pair of blankets, two pairs of sheets, one pair of pillowbeers; one table cloth one dozen napkins one towel and ten pounds. To Mary Pultney two pairs of sheets, one pair of pillowbeers, one table cloth, one dozen of napkins one towel and five pounds. To Mary Colls one pair of sheets, one pair of pillowbeers, one dozen napkins and one towel. To Frances Makepeace my embroidered stamell chair and the stools belonging to it and a pair of sheets, a pair of pillowbeers, one table cloth, one dozen napkins and a towell. To Abel Makepeace, Abel Nicolls, Michael Pultney and Abel Colls, to every one of them an apostle spoon. To every one of my children's children to whom I have not bequeathed anything five shillings apiece.

It. I give to my [*sister Humfre and my sister Butler to either of them] ten shillings apiece. To Alis Glover, my servant, ten shillings. To my daughter Bridget Colls my Holland sheets and pillowbeers after that I am brought to the ground and am buried my will is that she shall have them so long as she hath use for them and after my will is that she give them to Mary Colls her daughter. The rest of my goods ungiven and unbequeathed I give unto Lawrence Makepeace my son whom I make my sole executor, he to see my body reverently brought to the ground and my legacies performed. And I would intreat my good and loving cousins Mr. William Pargiter of Gretworth and Mr. Christopher Pergiter of Sulgrave to be overseers, to whom ten shillings each. None of these legacies to be paid till two years after my death.

John Trelawny, Elizabeth Court and Jane Pargiter wit.

Northampton Wills, P (1617-20), 147.

THOMAS LEESON of Sulgrave in the County of Northampton, gentleman, 13 August 1614, proved 27 September 1614. My body to be buried in the parish churchyard of Sulgrave near my late wife. Bequests to son Thomas Leeson, daughter Susan and son in law William Steavens. I give and bequeath to my daughter Jane Pargiter one of my best silver spoons, the press and the "courte cubbarte" which standeth in my chamber and a wainscot chest. My daughter Elner Leeson wife to my son Arther Leeson. My sister Bridget Haynes wife of Thomas Haines of Mollington. Every one of my children's children. My servant Alice Page. The rest to my son Arther Leeson, whom I make and ordain sole executor. And I do ordain and constitute my well beloved friends Mr Thomas Courte, vicar of Sulgrave, and Mr. Robart Washington of the same, Esquire, to be overseers, and to either of them I give two shillings for their pains.

Northampton Wills, Book S., 96.

THOMAS WATKYN of Watford in the County of Northampton, 30 September 1630, proved 22 October 1630. My will is the ten pounds that I

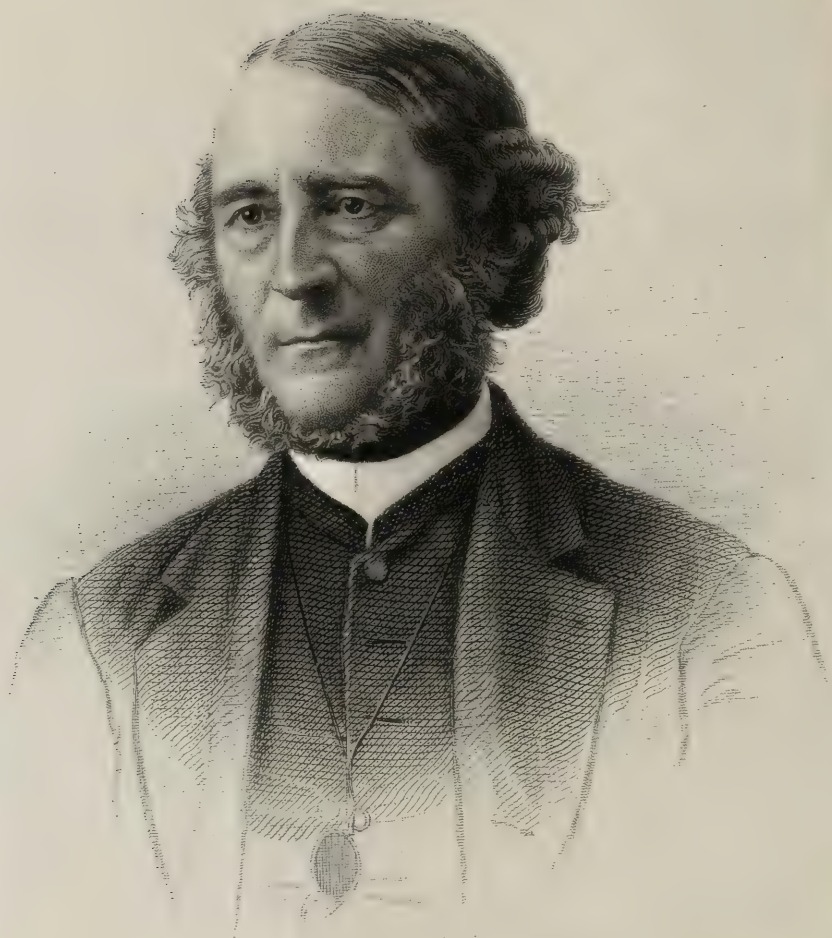
* The words in brackets were interlined, the following having been scratched through, viz.: "thre sisters to every on of them."

owe to my brother Waterhowse should be paid unto him; — that five and twenty shillings should be paid to the widow of Samuel Lemm (?) if she be living, but if she be dead then my will is that it be paid to her executors, if any can be found, and for default of them to be paid unto any of her poor kindred, but if none of them can be found then the money to be distributed to the poor according to the discretion of my executors — that the sword which I have, or five and twenty shillings in money should be delivered to the executor of Richard Wolfe, sometimes vintner on Lambath Hill near Old Fish Street London, but if no executor can be found then my will is that the said sword and money be delivered to Thomas Wolfe, the father of the said Richard Wolfe, dwelling at Norton by Dainntre, to take either five and twenty shillings or the sword at his discretion. To the poor of Long Boughby thirty pounds, to be disposed of for their benefit, according to the discretion of my cousin Gifford Watkyn, or his deputy, within one twelve months after that the said money shall be paid into his hands &c. And the money shall not be put out to usury after the rate of eight in the hundred &c. I give and bequeath unto my uncle William Hale and my aunt Roase to each of them five pounds to buy them rings, as a small token of my love and thankfulness unto them for their especial care of me from my youth, whom I pray God eternally to bless. To my cousin Richard Walcott five pounds to buy him a ring. To my cousin John Watkyn ten pounds to buy him a nag. To my cousin Gifford Watkyn of Watford forty pounds. And whereas he saith he oweth me ten pounds I freely forgive it him. To my cousin Elizabeth Watkyn, his wife, twenty pounds. To my cousin Elizabeth Watkyn, his daughter, ten pounds. To Abigail Watkyn, his sister, forty shillings. To Wenifride Reeve, his sister, forty shillings.

Item I give and bequeath unto Mr. John Ireton of East Hadden forty shillings to buy him a ring. To Katherine Ireton, wife unto the said John Ireton, forty shillings to buy her a ring. To my god daughter Elizabeth Ireton, his daughter, forty shillings. Item I give and bequeath unto Mrs. Anne Washington mother unto y^e aforementioned Katherine Ireton forty shillings to buy her a ring. To Mr. Bourne, minister of East Hadden, forty shillings. To Mr. John Stringer and Mary his wife, to each of them forty shillings, to buy them rings. I give and bequeath three hundred pounds unto my sister Eliza Waterhowse her children, which money I will shall be paid out of my lease of Long Boughby, so soon as it shall arise out of the profits of my land, provided always that the King's rent be first paid out of the profits of my land before this or any other legacy whatsoever. My will is that these former legacies which I have given and bequeathed shall be paid out of the profits of my lease at Boughby, in order as they are set down, unless my brother William Watkyn do otherwise agree with the parties. The remainder of my Lease shall be wholly to the benefit and behoof of my brother William or his assigns. And I constitute and appoint him sole executor. I appoint and desire my cousin Richard Walcot of London and my cousin Gifford Watkyn of Watford overseers for the performance of this my last will and testament.

Northampton Wills, Book OE, 1626–30, 273.

[The pedigree of Watkyn is to be found in the Visitation of London, 1633–4, while that of Ireton, showing the connection with Watkin, appears in the Visitations of Northamptonshire (Metcalf). Catherine Washington was the youngest (probably) of the children of Robert Washington of Sulgrave by his second wife Anne (Fisher). Her brother Robert was living at East Haddon, and, most probably, her mother also, who is referred to in the above will.—HENRY F. WATERS.]



Thomas R. Lambert



NEW-ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

JULY, 1893.

REV. THOMAS RICKER LAMBERT, D.D.

THOMAS RICKER LAMBERT was a son of William and Abigail (Ricker) Lambert, and was born at South Berwick, Maine, July 2, 1809. His father, William Lambert, a son of Thomas and Apphia (Gage) Lambert, was born at Rowley, Massachusetts, July 22, 1772, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1798. He studied law with the Hon. Dudley Hubbard of South Berwick, and settled in practice there. After many years he went to Gloucester, Massachusetts, where he died December 11, 1824.

Thomas R. Lambert was the seventh generation in descent from Francis¹ Lambert, an early settler of Rowley, Mass., who was admitted a freeman of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, May 13, 1640; through Thomas² and wife Ednah Northend; Thomas³ and wife Sarah; Thomas⁴; Thomas⁵ and wife Apphia Gage, and William, above-named, his father, whose wife was Abigail, daughter of Capt. Ebenezer Ricker, of Rollinsford, New Hampshire.

He studied at the South Berwick and Exeter academies, intending to enter Dartmouth College, of which institution his father was a graduate; but receiving an appointment as a cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point, he exchanged his intended collegiate course for a military education. Ill health compelled him to resign his cadetship. He then began the study of law in the office of the Hon. Levi Woodbury, of Portsmouth, N. H., and remained with him till the spring of 1831, when Mr. Woodbury was called by President Jackson to his cabinet as Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Lambert finished his studies in the office of the Hon. Ichabod Bartlett. He was admitted to the bar in 1832, and commenced the practice of the law in Great Falls, N. H. "His debut at the Strafford bar was an argument in a breach of marriage contract in 1833, in Dover, which he brought for a lady, and won his

case. A contemporary says: 'It was Mr. Lambert's first argument in a court of justice, and as such gave assurance of his future eminence as a successful and eloquent advocate.'**

After practising his profession for a short time, he studied theology with the Rev. G. W. Olney of Maine, and became a candidate for orders in the Episcopal Church. In 1834, Mr. Woodbury, who was then Secretary of the Navy, appointed him a chaplain in the Navy. In 1836, he was ordained by the Right Rev. Alexander Viets Griswold, D.D., bishop of the Eastern Diocese.

After his appointment in the Navy, he made many voyages in government vessels and saw much of the world. He served under Commodores Wadsworth and Rousseau and Capt. Wilkinson in the frigates *Brandywine*, *Constitution* and *Columbia*. During one of his vacations he instituted the parish of St. Thomas, at Dover, N. H. In a later and longer leave of absence he officiated as rector of Grace Church, New Bedford, Mass., for about four years, ending in 1845. He then resumed his chaplaincy in the Navy, serving at the Navy Yard in Charlestown. After ten years of service he resigned the chaplaincy and became rector of St. John's Church, in the same city. Here he officiated for twenty-eight years, resigning the rectorship in 1884, when he was nearly seventy-five years old. The later years of his life were passed in retirement, free from the cares of a parish. He was a member of the Standing Committee of the diocese of Massachusetts, and held the position at his death.

Dr. Lambert received the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1845 from Brown University, and the same degree from Trinity College in 1852. The degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology was conferred upon him in 1863 by Columbia College.

He was an honored member of the Masonic fraternity. His friend, the Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury, of Boston, son of the Hon. Levi Woodbury, wrote a sketch of Dr. Lambert's life, which was printed in the Proceedings of the Council of Deliberation of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, June 28, 1892 (pp. 55-8). Mr. Woodbury sketches his career as a Mason as follows:—

At the age of twenty-one, in 1830, he was initiated in Libanus Lodge, Great Falls, N. H. In the same year he was made a Royal Arch Mason in Belknap Chapter, Dover, N. H. He received the orders of Knighthood in De Witt Clinton Commandery, Knights Templars, Portsmouth, N. H. He held various offices in these organizations, and in 1848 was Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire. Oct. 24, 1849, he became a member of De Molay Commandery, of Massachusetts; was its Prelate two years; in 1851, was elected its Generalissimo, and was its Commander in 1853, 1854 and 1855. During the same period he was Chaplain of the Massachusetts Lodge, of St. Paul's Chapter, and for six years—1850, '51, '52, '53, '54, '58—was Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. He was the Prelate of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars for

* Sketch of Dr. Lambert by Col. John T. Heard, in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, Dec. 30, 1873, pp. 361-3.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island; and was Grand Prelate of the General Grand Encampment of the United States, 1868, '71. Dr. Lambert advanced through the degrees of the Scottish Rite until June, 1869, when he was crowned a Sovereign Inspector General of the 33d degree. In 1879 he was appointed Grand Prior of the Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, and performed its duties for about six years.

Dr. Lambert delivered a Fourth of July oration at Great Falls in 1833; an address before the Seaman's Widow and Orphan Society at Salem in 1842, and another before the New Bedford Port Society in 1843. "He was the orator of the Literary Societies of Brown University at its annual Commencement in 1845. He delivered also several lyceum lectures. His principal published discourses have been two on the Rebellion, one on his decade as rector of St. John's Church, and another on the death of his senior Warden, Peter Hubbell."*

Mr. Woodbury, whose sketch of Dr. Lambert has been quoted, has furnished at my request the following reminiscences:—

Boston, May 15, 1893.

My Dear Sir:—When I first knew Dr. Lambert, he had left West Point, and entered my father's office as a student at law (I should say it was in 1830); he was a slender, handsome blonde, about eighteen years of age, very fair, as I remember, and of polished and graceful manners, but retiring; I do not remember any very special anecdotes of him then, though forty or fifty years after he used to tell in a humorous way some about me; but I remember quite well talking often to him about life and its incidents at West Point. Later onward, when he had studied divinity with the Rev. Dr. Olney, and had received the appointment of chaplain in the navy, I often met him at my father's house in Washington, where he was a valued visitor and friend, and have heard him describe the incidents and impressions of his voyages up the Mediterranean. He had visited the Holy Land in the party of Hon. Lewis Cass, then minister of the United States to France, who with his family had been passengers in Commodore Elliott's flagship to the Levant, and had left her for this excursion. I am not sure whether he made the entire trip through Palestine with them, for I had several friends in the party, and cannot now distinguish what I gleaned from each.

Dr. Lambert had been stationed on the flagship, but at a late time in the cruise was transferred to the schooner of the fleet; but whether Governor Cass and family were then on the frigate, I do not recall. The Levant was not then a thronged thoroughfare for ocean steamers, and he who had looked upon Olympus, Marathon and the Acropolis, had cruised through the Isles of Greece, and had breathed the air of Palestine, or swung at anchor in Acre and Rhodes, was a Palmer, a Hadji, or perhaps a Crusader in the eyes of us stay-at-home Western folk, who realized that light came from the East, and sought to gather more of its sparkles from the interesting conversation of one as apt to receive and as willing to communicate to his friends as the Doctor.

* John T. Heard's sketch.

Years after this, when on a furlough he had taken charge of a parish in New Bedford, I met him there, the same kind and charming gentleman he had always been, and as I soon found endeared to his parish for his Christian virtues and beloved for his sympathetic and social graces. Later on, when he had removed to Charlestown, we saw much more of each other, for we had ties that drew us closer.

I must not forego to say that when my father lay dying, wasting by rapid degrees, at Portsmouth, Dr. Lambert visited him as a friend, administered what of spiritual aid the mission of the church is to give, participated in the funeral services, and my mother and her children gratefully received the consolation which his kindly and long friendship dictated in our affliction.

As to his sorrowing Masonic brethren, I have expressed on record my opinion of his high character, talents and services; a repetition is not needed here. He was always good, faithful and loveable.

I am very truly yours,

CHAS. LEVI WOODBURY.

I will supplement this with another quotation from Mr. Woodbury's sketch:—

The intellectual abilities of Dr. Lambert were of a high order, and his persuasive eloquence was reinforced by choice gleanings in the wide fields of observation that had been spread before him in his pilgrimage of life. It cannot be said that our deceased friend was ambitious of fame or power. His own family connections with statesmen distinguished in our annals during the last third of a century, would have opened avenues had he wished to enter them; but he sought no other paths than those he trod, and formed no aspirations that would bend him from the choice his reason and his heart had made.

Another friend of Dr. Lambert, Geo. A. Gordon, A. M., Recording Secretary of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, furnishes me with this estimate of his character:

Dr. Lambert was of a genial presence and agreeable manner. In many acts of humble benevolence and unostentatious piety he passed a long life, in which he filled various important stations with fidelity, ability, rectitude and uprightness. He was beloved by his associates and honored with the wide respect of every community among whom he was resident. His mildness and candor were united to a spirit of military firmness. In defence of his conception of truth, he was a tower of strength, yet, we think, he could not dispute high things for mere victory. If his arguments failed of conviction from ungenial soil, he never attempted to break the stubborn glebe.

In 1855, Dr. Lambert married Mrs. Jane Standish Colby, of New Bedford, a daughter of Hon. John Avery Parker and widow of the Hon. Harrison G. O. Colby, of New Bedford. Mrs. Lambert died some years before her husband. Their son, William Thomas Lambert, was born in Charlestown, January 28, 1856; and is now living in Boston.*

* Besides the sketches by Col. Heard and Judge Woodbury, quoted in this sketch, the notice of Dr. Lambert in Rand's "One of a Thousand" has been used in preparing this sketch.

GEN. NATHANIEL PEABODY, OF ATKINSON, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By WILLIAM C. TODD, Esq., of Atkinson, N. H.

ONE of the most eminent men in the early history of New Hampshire as a state was Gen. Nathaniel Peabody, whose reputation was national, and whose services were of great value at a trying period and deserve to be recalled to this generation by whom he is little known even by name.

He was born in Topsfield, Mass., March 1, 1741. His father was Jacob Peabody, a physician, and his mother was Susannah Rogers, a daughter of Rev. John Rogers, for fifty years minister of Boxford, an adjoining town. He never attended school, but received all his school and professional education from his father, who died when he was eighteen years of age. When only about twenty years old he settled in Atkinson, N. H., then a part of Plaistow, as a physician, where he married, March 1, 1763, Abigail, daughter of Samuel Little.

Active, energetic, with a mind easily mastering every subject to which he devoted himself, he soon gained eminence in his profession, and many young men resorted to him for study. But not content with his professional duties, he soon became interested in civil and military affairs, for a critical period in our history was approaching. He was commissioned a justice of the peace and quorum, April 30, 1771, by Gov. John Wentworth, and, Oct. 27, 1774, as lieut.-colonel of the 7th Regiment. In Dec. 1774, he went with Major Sullivan, Capt. John Langdon, Josiah Bartlett, and others, who assaulted Fort William and Mary, confined the captain and five men, and took one hundred barrels of powder.

A convention of forty towns of Massachusetts and New Hampshire was held, Nov. 26, 1776, at the house of Major Joseph Varnum, in Dracut, at which he was a delegate from Atkinson, and was chosen clerk. The object was to discuss the state of affairs generally, but especially the condition of the currency and the high price of the necessities of life.

He was chosen, Dec. 1776, to represent Atkinson and Plaistow in the General Court, where he was made chairman of important committees. He was appointed one of the "Committee of Safety" with such men as Mesheck Weare, Nicholas Gilman, Josiah Bartlett, John Dudley, and others—a committee given almost supreme power.

Josiah Bartlett and Nathaniel Peabody were appointed, July 18, 1777, to meet delegates from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York, at Springfield, in regard to paper money and its depreciation, and the same year he was made adjutant general of militia. He and Josiah Bartlett were sent to Bennington to look after the New Hampshire soldiers who had served at Bennington and Ticonderoga.

The Continental Congress recommended that a convention should be held at New Haven, Jan. 15, 1778, "to regulate the price of labor, imported commodities &c.," of which convention Roger Sherman and Robert Treat Paine were members, and Nathaniel Peabody and Jonathan Blanchard were appointed to represent New Hampshire. He was elected a member of the Continental Congress, March 25, 1779, and took his seat June 22.

The high price of merchandise and the depreciation of the currency, by which our army operations were retarded and general distress produced, were a cause of great anxiety at that time, and he was selected to meet other commissioners at Philadelphia, in Jan. 1780, to devise means of relief. In 1780 the country was apparently "on the brink of ruin," and he was appointed, April 13, 1780, with others, by Congress, a committee to go to Morristown and investigate any wrongs in the management of the army, and correct them. He wrote several letters of much ability to the President of Congress as the result of his inquiries. For this service, and for his diligence in the discharge of his duties as a member of Congress, he received the commendation of such men as Richard Henry Lee and John Langdon. Ill health compelled his resignation in Nov. 1780. In June 1781, however, he was again appointed a delegate to Congress, but he did not take his seat. It may be that he was deterred by the long journey to the seat of Congress, for he was that same year a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, and also in 1782 and 1783.

In 1784 he was a member of the New Hampshire Convention to frame a constitution, and was chairman of the committee that drew it up. He was a member of the House in 1784, and also chosen counsellor by both branches in convention. In 1785 he was chosen representative and senator by the people, and counsellor by the legislature. He was a member of the House in 1787, 1788, 1789. In 1790 he was a member of the Senate, and was appointed with Jeremiah Smith and John Samuel Sherburne to revise the laws, that they may be "compiled in one volume," a marked compliment, certainly, to one not a lawyer. In 1791 he was elected state senator, and was vice-president of the convention to revise the constitution. In 1792 he was senator for Rockingham County, and in 1793 he was a member of the House and was elected speaker. He was appointed major general of militia the same year. In 1795 he was a representative, the last time he was a member of any legislative body where he had had such continuous service.

After that he held no public office unless as justice of the peace and quorum, his commission for which was renewed with but few omissions till 1821. He was not an old man, and his mental and physical powers had been in no way impaired, but he had become financially embarrassed, and the modern ease of extrication had not been invented. It seems strange at this period of indiscriminate pensions that one so distinguished for his services should have spent the twenty closing years of his life in Exeter jail for debt. He had, however, what was termed the "limits of the jail-yard," which allowed him free communication over a large part of the town, and to some extent he practised his profession.

The Rev. Dr. Bouton, so familiar with New Hampshire history, said of him: "By turns he held almost every position of honor and trust in the state, and can truly be called one of the most distinguished men of his time." John Farmer said of him: "At the time he was speaker his influence was so great that by means of two or three associates he ruled the state." He had much wit and power of ridicule, so effective in debate.

He was a friend of education, and did much to establish Atkinson Academy, one of the oldest in the state. He was one of the founders of the New Hampshire Medical Society. In recognition of his services in the cause of education and in so many positions of trust, Dartmouth College, in 1791, conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts.

He was an excellent horseman, fond of dress and parade, and when he journeyed had fine horses and a servant, which in the end led to his bankruptcy.

It is not the modern custom in biography to allude to any defects, and a popular writer of such works once said to the writer: "You must not turn a man out into the world naked." A regard for truth, however, compels me to add that old persons who knew Gen. Peabody, while not questioning his ability and the value of his services, have spoken much of his lack of integrity, his business trickery, and his religious skepticism.

His home in Atkinson was the house nearest the brick meeting house. Ex-Gov. Bell, in his excellent history of Exeter, states that he lived there "on the eastern side of the river, not far from the Great bridge." He died at the great age of 82, June 27, 1823. His wife survived him several years. They had no children.

For most of the facts in this sketch, the writer is indebted to John Farmer, who wrote so much and so well about men and events connected with the early history of New Hampshire.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE OLD PROTESTANT GRAVEYARD AT ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.

THIS graveyard is just without the old north gate of the town. It has for its southern boundary the town ditch or moat, eastwardly the shell road, a continuation of George St. northward, and north and west the grounds of the large (Saint) San Marco Hotel. Two lots outside (west side of its north-west corner) of the nearly square area of the yard proper are burial lots (one or both) for Jews, but containing no inscribed stones. The fence of the graveyard proper is of posts and boards, the entrance gate on its east side being mainly of wrought iron and upheld by cement posts. A hedge, additionally, of low cedars runs along and inside its east line. Scattered about within are various planted trees, the cedar predominating, some of which are hereafter mentioned as occurring close to graves. The yard and its contents are in very fair condition, though I am told without a care taken.

The list following, of the occupants of graves covered with inscribed stones, is complete. I have also noticed the graves indicated by fencing, or uninscribed boards, or stones, wherever such occur. The rows are somewhat irregular—being out of a straight line so that they allow of the insertion of half rows. A good many of the graves are without monuments, some of which must contain several bodies, if one may guess from the quite long list of interments between 1877 and 1884. During the latter year, the yard was finally closed as a place of interment. The previous list, or lists, of burials, I am told by Mr. G. T. Bunting, a resident of the town, was, or were, destroyed during the war. Many colored people, their graves unmarked with an exception or two, lie in this yard.

Since this yard was closed Protestants have buried in the cemetery on the outskirts of New, or West, St. Augustine. The old Catholic cemetery on Cordova St. within the ancient town lines is perhaps about the size of the old Protestant yard, but how it can contain the dead of 300 years, almost or quite, without placing them from 2 to 10 deep, I can hardly see. The new Catholic cemetery is outside the old gate, some distance, and to the east of the shell road. Near the Army Barracks (on St. Francis St.), south end of town, and connected therewith, a walled graveyard holds the victims of the Dade massacre, and a number of soldiers that have died at this post. An old graveyard, supposed to have been used by the Indians, perhaps those converted by the Catholic missionaries, is now

covered by the Lynn House, south side of the Plaza. This ran out into the street, bounding the plaza on the south side.

In making the following list I began copying at the south end of the rows and worked northwardly. The commencement of Row 1 is in the yard's south-east corner. The work of copying was done early spring, 1892, and was reviewed February, 1893.

B. FRANK LEEDS.

St. Augustine, Fla.

Row 1.

Cromwell G. son of William and S. A. George died in Palatka, Fla. Oct. 20, 1881. Aged 5 years 18 days.

This grave is about 7 feet from the south fence of the yard.

Godfrey Foster, born Mch. 4, 1818, died Sep. 3, 1879.

This and the preceding stone near each other and nearly alike.

Flora Fairbanks, dau^r of C. & G. Foster, died Feb. 10, 1879, aged 25 years.

Marble upright head and footstone.

My husband P. O. Craddock born Sep. 22, 1824—died Jan. 8, 1884.

White marble head and footstone and wooden curbing.

The four above graves are in the south-east corner of the yard—lot apparently one—36 to 40 feet north and south, 9 to 10 feet east and west, paling fence partly down.

Row 2.

Mrs. Mary T. Smith a native of Liberty Co., Georgia, died at St. Augustine April 27, 1860. Aged 77 years. Stone erected by her daughter.

Marble upright head and footstone.

Row 3.

An enclosed child's grave with four substantial posts and 3 rails on each side—no monument.

Mary Almyr Mickler, died Aug^t 7, 1882.

This grave has a wooden headboard, and stands north-east of the two Meckler graves in the adjoining row, 4.

Row 4.

Doctor W^m Robertson—by his only child.

Mrs. Ann Robertson—by her only child.

Lot close against the south fence of the yard—9 feet by 9 feet, raised a foot above the general surface and entirely covered with coquina and cement. A cast-iron railing enclosed the two raised tombs each with a broad white slab placed horizontally atop.

Next the above lot northwardly a wooden curbed grave—no monument.

Captain Robert Mickler—who was born at St Mary's, Georgia the 7th of May 1800, and died at St Augustine, Fla., 9th Dec. 1848. Aged 48 years, 7 mos., 2 days.

A horizontal marble slab on cemented foundation—a cedar at north-east corner.

James A. Mickler, died Jan. 29, 1878. Aged 53 years. A native of St. Mary's, Georgia.

Upright wooden head and footboard adjoins preceding northward.

Mrs. O. Howes of New Haven, Conn., died May 29, 1883.

A headboard in a lot with slatted curbing 2 feet high.

Row 5.

A large lot with cemented curb and paling fence above enclosing 3 graves—two adults and a child between; each grave with a cemented curbing and 3 cemented horizontal stones (apparently) at head. No inscriptions.

Nancy Pinkham, died Jan. 31, 1876, aged 73 years. Erected by her niece S. J. Mitchell.

Sallie Pinkham, died Sept. 11, 1875, aged 69 years. Erected by her niece S. J. Mitchell.

Each of the Pinkham graves has erect marble head and foot stones on brick foundation. A large osage orange to the north of the S. Pinkham grave.

George H. Emery, died July 30, 1880, aged -0 years.

Only one figure of the age decipherable—doubtless an adult. Wrought iron fence in good condition, set in a cement foundation, under gate an iron plate with the name Emery.

Lot 10 by 15 with paling fence around, contains several graves—one marked by a large cross—another by a small headstone with the letters A. T. on it. Two large cedars, one at the north-east corner of the lot, the other at the foot of the cross-marked grave. A 3d small cedar at the lot's north-west corner.

To my husband John Manucy, born Dec. 24, 1820, died Oct. 20, 1879—aged 59 yrs. 9 mos. 27 days.

White marble head and footstone and white marble curbing.

An adult's grave with coquina head and footstone, both low. 6 feet north of the Manucy grave and east of the Whilden grave.

Dr. J. Hume Simons.

Lot with paling fence around—the size of one grave, and nailed to paling at head of grave a heart-shaped shield with zinc plate nailed to it containing above name.

A fond father and mother have caused this stone to be erected to the memory of their dutiful and affectionate son Edward S. Robinson, who departed^d this life 21st Oct. 1821 ag^d 20 y. 1 m. 8d.

A large cedar west of the broad marble upright headstone.

Samuel Fleischman, son of Dirk and Elizabeth Fleischman born 6th Feb. 1807, died 18 Oct. 1821.

Horizontal marble slab broken in two at centre, rests on brick foundation with marble corners.

North of the above a coquina block with a depression for vertical headstone which is absent.

[To be continued.]

WILL OF MRS. MARGARET HAWTAYNE, DAUGHTER OF LAWRENCE WASHINGTON.

Communicated by GEORGE H. HAWTAYNE, Esq., of Demarara, British Guiana.

THE following notes of the will of Margaret Hawtayne, the daughter of Lawrence Washington, mayor of Northampton and grantee of Sulgrave, an ancestor of the president, may be of interest to those to whom any information as to the Washington family is of value.

Margaret Hawtaine of Easington in the parish Banburie widdowe. Will dated 16 April 1616. To be buried at Banburie. Give to the poor of Banburie ten pounds. Bequests to Mr Wheatley minister of Banburie mr Harries* minister of Hanwell Mr Lea Mr Shorte Mr Lancaster and Mr Cleaver. Her daughter Wallopp and her eldest sonne Oliver Wallopp and her daughters Dorothy Mary and Martha. Her son Edward Hawtaine, her eldest son Henrie and Thomas his eldest son and Mary his eldest daughter.

Legacies to Robert Humphreyes of Banburie William Cooper of Banburie and to Richard Howse Thomas Burrowes and David Lawley servants of her son Henry. Her godson Thomas son of the aforesaid Richard

* "Mr Harries," minister of Hanwell, mentioned in Mrs. Hawtayne's will, was doubtless "Doctor Robert Harris pastor of Hanwell near Banbury in Oxfordshire and afterwards President of Trinity College Oxford to which he was appointed in the fatal year 1648 having before been one of the Assembly of Divines but not by any means an Enemy to King Charles the first as appears from his Sermon before the House of Commons May 25 1642." (Letter of Rev. W. Hawtayne. Rawlinson MS. Bodleian, B 76, 42 b.).

Dr. Robert Harris's son, Dr. Malachi Harris, rector of Farthinghoe, Northamptonshire, had been chaplain to Mary, Princess of Orange, mother of King William III., to whom he taught the English tongue at the Hague in Holland. At his return to England, he was made one of the chaplains of his Majesty King Charles II. His daughter Katharine married the Rev. Wm. Hawtayne, also rector of Farthinghoe, father of the Rev. Wm. Hawtayne, rector of Idelstree, now Elstree, Hertfordshire, and chaplain to the regiment of Welch Fusileers, then (1701) in Germany and Flanders, whose letter is quoted above.

Howse. Her daughter Hawtaine's servants Elizabeth Porter Mary Bull Jane Allcocke

Residue to Henrie her eldest son and sole executor.

Witnesses Henrie Hawtaine Mary Hawtaine Thomas Burrowes David Lawley

Will proved in the Peculiar of Banbury 27 September 1616 by the son Henrie sole executor.

Sum total of Inventory £399. 17. 8.

Margaret Hawtaine, or Hawtayne, was the widow of Gerard Hawtayne, described in the Herald's Visitation of 1574, as of the Ley, and also of Esington, which places are in Banbury, Oxfordshire. He was buried 19 June 1588. He was the son and heir of Edward Hawtayne and Margery, daughter of John Crocker of Hooknorton.

Gerard Hawthen (the name suffers curious changes) sold to Henry Johnson the manor of Sebford Gower (now Sibford Gore) in the parish of Swalecliffe, Co. Oxon, or the capital messuages called the "Bury Farme," where the said Gerard H. then dwelt, they having been conveyed by Robert Sapcott of Aylton, Co. Huntingdon, to one James Longworth, who sold them to Edward Hawthen, gent., father of Gerrard. Chancery proceedings were taken 14 Nov. 1590, by Johnson, to recover the deed from "one Margaret Hawthen widow of Gerard." Margaret, in her answer, avails herself of the ambiguity of the complaint pleaded by Johnson, and points out "that she knoweth not of the sale * * * and understandeth not the bill of Complaint * * for that she standeth seized in one of the Messuages by Henry Johnson's own shewing, and he showeth not clearly which of them he alledgeth Gerrard Hawthen to have bargained and sould to him and his Heires nor whether his Heires tooke jointlye as a purchase, or that the feoffment was in fee simple cannot be clearly knowne by the said Bill." How the matter ended I have not been able to ascertain.

In 1588 (July 23) a commission was issued to Edward Hawten, the father, and Thomas Hawten, a creditor of Gerrard Hawten of Banbury, deceased.

Margaret Hawtaine's "daughter Wallopp" was Margery, the wife of John Wallop of Bugbrooke,* Northamptonshire, whose children were five in number. Margaret Hawtayne's son Edward died without issue, and is mentioned in the will of his brother Henry (1618) as "living not in England." Henry Hawtaine, the eldest son of Margaret and Gerrard, described as of Banbury in 1606, claimed to hold of John Bishop of Lincoln, by indenture dated 12 August 1545, made to John Franchishe,† arable lands demesne in the fields of Colthorpe (Banbury), appertaining to the manor of Banbury or Esington Grange, near Banbury * * * from the expiration of a former lease made to Wm. Pearson, 7 March, 6 Hen. VIII. (1515), for the term of 50 years. Henry married Mary, fourth daughter of Sir John Doyley of Chisselhampton, Co. Oxon, and Ursula, sister of Sir A. Cope, Bart.

With the exception of a reference to Close Roll, 3 James I., where it is stated that "Laurence Washington de Soulgrave gent. owes to Thomas Adkyns de Over Winchinton Bucks yeoman fifty pounds 18 Jany 1605," I do not think I have other memoranda relating to the Washingtons. I have, however, a considerable store of notes as to my own family, in which mention is made of many persons whose names are no doubt borne by American cousins of the present day.

Lawrence Washington was admitted to Gray's Inn 1571. Gray's Inn Admission Register, p. 609. The will of Mary Beswicke of Spelmonden, Co. Kent, 8 Aug. 1653, speaks of her grandfather William Beswicke, who married Martha Washington (Waters, p. 39), and of her cozin Mr. Henry Haughton (another variation of spelling), the son of Margaret Washington and Gerrard Haytayne.

* By Indenture 30 Nov. 8 James I. (1610) Samuel Maunsell of the Middle Temple London in consideration of £3700 conveyed to Henry Hawtayne the manor of Bugbrooke *als* Budbrooke Northants, and a house called Palmer's house.

† John Franchishe's daughter married Richard Danvers. Their son John Danvers is described as of Colthorpe, Banbury. His son, Sir Wm. Danvers of Colthorpe, was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and died 1504.

WILLIAM HULL.

By SAMUEL C. CLARKE, Esq., of Marietta, Georgia.

[Concluded from page 153.]

IN February, 1812, Governor Hull being in Washington, war with England imminent, and the Indians threatening the people of Michigan, he urged the necessity of troops at Detroit to keep the savages in check. President Madison accordingly called upon the governor of Ohio for twelve hundred militia for that service, and Governor Hull was asked to lead them to Detroit. He declined, stating that he did not wish for any military appointment. Col. Kingsbury was then ordered to the command, but was taken sick, and was unable to go. Governor Hull being again approached, he, in his anxiety for the safety of the territory, in an evil hour accepted the command, with the rank of brigadier general, and retaining his office of governor, with the understanding that in case of war he was to be released from command.

Henry Clay and other congressmen were asserting that Canada, in case of war with England, could easily be conquered, but Governor Hull, knowing the difficulties of that enterprise, was less sanguine. The Canadian militia were twenty times as numerous as those of Michigan, and the force of British troops in Canada was equal to that of the whole regular army of the United States in 1812. Besides which, there was a strong British fleet on the lakes, and the Americans had only one brig, which was still on the stocks. Governor Hull had repeatedly warned his government of the necessity of a naval force, as whoever commanded the lakes commanded the shores; but nothing was done.

In his Memoirs of his campaign, General Hull writes as follows:

Convinced that the force entrusted to my command was sufficient for the protection of the frontier and the security of the Territory while we were at peace with Great Britain; and knowing that I had communicated what measures, in my opinion, would be necessary in the event of war, which communications had been approved by the government, I had little anxiety with respect to any consequences which might have attended my command.

General Hull found the three Ohio regiments of militia, 1200 strong, wholly undisciplined, half clothed, and so badly armed that he was obliged to provide blankets and ammunition, and hire armorers to repair the muskets; this at his own expense, for the administration had provided him with no available funds.

At Urbana, Ohio, on the 1st of June, three hundred regulars under Col. Miller joined his force, without whose assistance the

militia could not have been marched to Detroit, as they were mutinous from the start, from colonels to privates. General Hull cut a military road for about 200 miles through the wilderness towards Detroit in twenty days. Bridges, block houses and causeways were built. The rapids of the Miami, where Toledo now stands, was reached on the 30th of June. War had been declared by Congress on the 18th, but no news of it had reached General Hull, although the British port at Malden had been officially notified of it two days before, and as asserted by John Armstrong in his Notices of the War of 1812, under the frank of the American Secretary of Treasury.

At the rapids of the Miami, the invalids of the army, with baggage, stores and important papers, were put on board a schooner for Detroit. In passing the British port of Malden this vessel was captured, and thus the first disaster of the campaign was directly caused by the negligence of the authorities at Washington. On July 5th the troops under Gen. Hull reached Detroit, after one of the most rapid and successful marches ever made by an American force through the wilderness—the latter part of it in the face of a British force on the lake, with swarms of Indians in the woods, watching an opportunity for an attack. But constant vigilance prevented any attack.

On the 12th of July, General Hull, in obedience to instructions, crossed the river into Canada, with about one thousand effectives, his forces diminished by garrisons left in the block houses along the route, by sickness among the militia, prisoners taken in the schooner at Malden, and by the mutinous spirit in the army, which induced nearly 200 men to refuse to cross the river.

General Hull established his camp at Sandwich, opposite Detroit, and proposed to attack Malden, but no siege guns had been provided for, and when he proposed an assault, offering to lead it himself, only Colonel Miller would answer for the conduct of his regiment, now reduced by sickness to 200 men, the other colonels, Cass, McArthur and Finley, although they and their men had been clamoring for an attack, now lost all stomach for it. So it became necessary to wait till guns could be brought from Detroit, and have carriages made for them. In the meantime detachments were sent out in different directions, to observe the enemy, and to procure supplies. Some encounters took place, in which the militia generally misbehaved, and were defeated with some loss.

General Hull issued a proclamation to the Canadians, first approved by his government, and afterwards disavowed, the authorship of which paper, many years after the death of Gen. Hull, was claimed for Lewis Cass. On the 20th of June, Henry Dearborn, the Commander-in-chief, had been directed by William Eustis, Secretary of War, to coöperate with Hull's army of invasion, but he did nothing. Orders were repeated, with no result. He still remained in Boston watching the Federalists. July 9th the Secretary sent positive orders: "Go to Albany or to the lake."

Dearborn at Boston replied to these orders, July 13th, a few hours after Hull's army, six hundred miles away, crossed the Detroit into Canada, and challenged the whole British force on the lakes; "For some time past I have been in a very unpleasant situation, being at a loss to determine whether or not I ought to leave the sea coast."

July 26th, when Hull had already been a fortnight on British soil, a week after he wrote that his success depended on coöperation from Niagara, the only force at Niagara consisted of a few New York militia—while the Major General of the Department took it for granted that Niagara was not included in his command. The government therefore expected General Hull, with a force which it knew did not at the outset exceed two thousand effectives, to march two hundred miles, constructing a road as he went, to garrison Detroit, to guard at least sixty miles of road under the enemy's guns; to face a force in the field equal to his own, and another savage force of unknown numbers in his rear; to sweep the Canadian peninsula of British troops; to capture the fortress at Malden, and the British fleet on Lake Erie—and to do all this without the aid of a man or a boat between Sandusky and Quebec.*

In the meantime the British had captured the fort at Macinac, the savages had destroyed the post of Chicago, and had massacred most of its garrison; and General Dearborn, instead of supporting Hull's invasion, had made an armistice with the British commander-in-chief, Sir George Provost, in which General Hull's army was not included, which allowed General Brock, the governor of Upper Canada, to concentrate all his forces against Detroit—British regulars, Canadian militia, employés of the Fur company and Indians, besides a strong fleet on the lake which accompanied them. This news reached General Hull August 4th, together with dispatches from Generals Porter and Hall at Niagara, to inform him that no coöperation or assistance was to be expected from that quarter, and that large bodies of British troops were moving upon Detroit. Under these circumstances it was necessary at once to open communication with Ohio, from whence must come the needed supplies and reinforcements, and the attack on Malden was abandoned; and on the 7th of August General Hull re-crossed the river to Detroit. This was not a defensible post, being commanded by the British fleet and batteries at Sandwich, and General Hull proposed to fall back to the river Raisin, and wait for the promised reinforcements. But Colonel Cass assured him, that in the event of a retreat, all the Ohio militia would desert him. So he at once sent Colonel Miller with 600 of the best troops to open the way to the river Raisin, where cattle and other supplies were awaiting convoy to Detroit. About 14 miles out Colonel Miller found a body of British troops and Indians entrenched. He attacked and defeated them, but for some unexplained reason returned without reaching the supplies. These being absolutely necessary, on the 14th of August Cols. Cass and McArthur, with the effectives of their regiments, about 500 men, were sent by a back road through the woods, to the river Raisin.

* Adams's History of the Administration of James Madison, vol. 2, p. 311.

General Brock, on the 15th of August, appeared opposite to Detroit and sent a summons for its surrender. He estimated his forces at 1330 white troops and 600 Indians, but as it was the usual custom of commanders to understate their own number, and overstate those of their opponents, and as he claimed to have captured 2500 men in Detroit, when there were at most only 1000 there; more correct estimates make his force 1700 whites, with from 1500 to 2000 Indians. General Hull's effective force on that day was estimated by himself at 800 men. Major Jessup, his quartermaster, who testified against him at the court martial, estimated it at 950 men.

To this summons to surrender a refusal was sent, and a heavy bombardment was immediately opened by the British batteries across the river upon Detroit, which was replied to, and the fire was kept up on both sides until night, and several men were killed in the fort. During the night a body of the Michigan militia, 100 strong, deserted to the enemy. Next morning General Brock, hearing that Hull's force had been weakened by the detachment of Cass and McArthur with 500 men, crossed the river under the protection of his ships and advanced to the attack of the fort, having the night before sent over a large force of Indians to cut off retreat in the rear.

General Hull was now in the position in which, as he had stated before the war to the administration, Detroit must fall. His communications with Ohio were cut off by the Indians in his rear; the lake was occupied by British ships; and no help was to be expected from Niagara. His forces were much inferior to those of the enemy; his supplies of food and ammunition were very scanty, and there was no possibility of obtaining any more. If he were to fight, he would save his own reputation, but could not save the army or the territory; and the defenceless inhabitants of Michigan, committed to his charge as governor, would be exposed to all the horrors of Indian warfare. Battle could have few terrors for one who had taken part in most of the battles of the revolution, and had won promotion for his deeds of war, but he believed his duty to the people of Michigan to be paramount to all other claims, and he surrendered the post on good terms; the protection of the inhabitants in their persons and property, and the parole of the militia and volunteers. He himself with the regular troops were taken to Montreal as prisoners, and kept there until exchanged.

Great indignation for the capture of Detroit was felt all over the country, as the people had been assured by the government organs of a speedy conquest of Canada, and at first the administration was silent. But it soon found a man ready to assist it in throwing the blame upon the commander. Colonel Cass, taking advantage of his parole, hastened to Washington, and wrote his celebrated letter of Sept. 12, 1812, which has been the principal source of all charges against General Hull, and was even received as evidence at his trial. Its object was to throw the whole blame of the failure on

General Hull ; stating that he needed neither men nor supplies, and that the British might have been defeated with ease. This letter, endorsed by the government, had its effect upon the public, which did not know that Cass had written to Gov. Meigs of Ohio and others, a few days before the surrender, appealing for help, stating that the army was in want of everything, and must perish unless soon assisted.

As soon as General Hull was exchanged he was put under arrest, with charges of capital offences against him. A court martial, with General Wade Hampton as president, with a board of respectable officers, was summoned to meet at Philadelphia, where General Hull appeared, ready for trial. But this court was dissolved by President Madison without reason assigned. After General Hull had been another year under arrest, a new court was summoned at Albany, of which Henry Dearborn was made president. Mr. Henry Adams writes of this : "The impropriety of such a selection could not be denied. Of all men in the United States, Dearborn was most deeply interested in the result of Hull's trial, and the President, next to Dearborn, would be the most deeply injured by Hull's acquittal." The composition of the court was equally unjust. The majority of the members were young men, lately appointed from civil life, with no military training or experience—a number of them members of Dearborn's military family, and owing their positions to him.

The methods of the court were similar to its composition. Horace Binney, one of the first lawyers of his day, volunteered to defend General Hull, but he was denied the aid of counsel, while Dallas and Van Buren were employed to assist the prosecution. Lewis Cass, the principal witness for the government, being first examined, the other witnesses being allowed to be present, copied his testimony. The sittings of the court lasted for some months, and members of it were allowed to come and go as they pleased, while those who had failed to hear all the testimony were allowed to participate in the verdict. Hearsay evidence was also admitted. The accused repeatedly remonstrated against these irregular proceedings, but was overruled by the court. The charges were : treason, cowardice and neglect of duty. The first charge was founded on the fact of sending a vessel to transport the invalids and baggage to Detroit ; but it being found that the treason, if anywhere, was in Washington, whence the British had been informed of the Declaration of War, before General Hull was notified of that event, that charge was abandoned, Van Buren, the prosecuting officer, stating in his speech that it was not only unsupported but unsupportable. General Hull was convicted of cowardice and neglect of duty principally on the opinions of militia officers, few of whom had ever heard a gun fired in war ; and by a set of judges, most of whom were equally inexperienced and ignorant. These witnesses thought that General Hull's appearance indicated alarm ; and they believed that he ought

to have attacked Malden—they being the same men who voted against the attack, and the same men whose mutinous conduct had all along impeded the course of the campaign. So ignorant were they of military duty, that some of them boasted of having plotted to depose their commander and put Col. Miller in his place. That officer however declining promotion of that kind, the plot was abandoned. They well knew, moreover, that the acquittal of General Hull would probably be followed by capital charges against themselves. They also saw Colonel Cass of the militia promoted over the heads of the colonels of the regular army to be a brigadier general, for these political services; and Captain Snelling, who on the morning of August 16th had left his post without orders and marched his men to the fort, promoted to a colonelcy, for similar services. What wonder, then, that these men should prefer the winning side, and become swift witnesses against their chief! No one can read the proceedings of this packed court, without seeing that it was organized for conviction. It convicted General Hull on two charges, and sentenced him to be shot. The conviction having cleared the skirts of the administration, the sentence was remitted by Madison, lest the victim might become a martyr—as in the similar case of a British admiral who was put to death to save the credit of the British government.

Contrasted with the evidence of the Ohio colonels was that of other officers in Hull's army who had seen something of war. Colonels Miller and Watson, Major Munson, Captains Maxwell and Dysen, and Lieut. Bacon, saw nothing in the appearance of the General which might not have been attributed to fatigue and a high sense of responsibility.

General Hull labored under other disadvantages in this trial. Before he was taken as a prisoner to Canada, he put on board the brig *Adams*, at Detroit, trunks containing his personal property, and all his civil and military papers, under the care of his daughter, who with her children and other non-combatants were going under a flag of truce to the village of Buffalo. The passengers were landed at that place at night, and before morning the vessel with her contents were burned by a party of American sailors under Lieut. Elliot of the navy. In this way General Hull lost many papers necessary to his vindication, and when he applied at Washington for copies of them no notice was taken of his application. It is to be observed, that while most of the government witnesses received promotion, those who testified favorably to the accused were neglected. Lieut. Bacon, an officer of merit, was dropped from the army.

A veteran soldier, who had served with distinction through all the war of the revolution; who had led bayonet charges at Trenton, Saratoga, Monmouth, and Stony Point; who had twice received promotion for bravery in the field, and who had repeatedly received the thanks of Washington and of Congress—this man was convicted

of cowardice and neglect of duty, by a body of judges, most of whom were wholly unacquainted with war. The mere statement of the facts would seem to be enough to show the injustice of the verdict, but for political reasons it was approved by Madison.

What has been the verdict of history on these transactions? The garbled accounts and falsifications of the government organs of the day, which have been copied by partizan writers and compilers of school books, are not history; but what is said by writers who carefully investigate causes and effects and consult public documents?

Although General Hull applied to every administration for copies of his papers, it was not until 1824 that his requests were attended to, when John C. Calhoun, then Secretary of War, ordered copies of all documents relating to General Hull's campaign to be made for him. Several important papers, known to have been in the office, were however missing. From such as could be obtained General Hull prepared and published his "Memoirs of the Campaign of the North Western Army of the United States, A.D. 1812," which, wherever read, generally turned the tide of opinion in his favor. Jared Sparks, in the *North American Review*, January, 1825, writes as follows:

We have no disposition to revive a subject which for the credit of the country had better be forgotten, yet if we were to judge simply by the public documents collected and published in these memoirs, we must draw the conclusion, unequivocally, that General Hull was required by the general government to do what it was morally and physically impossible that he should do; that he was surrounded by difficulties which no human agency could conquer; and whatever may have been his mistakes of judgment in any particular movement, he deserved not the unqualified censure inflicted on him by the court martial.

Benson J. Lossing, in his "Field Book of the War of 1812," page 295, writes:

Hull had warned the government of the folly of attempting the conquest of Canada without better preparation, but the President and his cabinet, lacking all the essential knowledge for planning a campaign, had sent him on an errand of vast importance and difficulty, without seeming to comprehend its vastness, or estimating the necessary means. The conception of the campaign was a huge blunder, and Hull saw it; and the failure to put in vigorous motion means for his support—was criminal neglect. When the result was found to be failure and humiliation, the administration sought a refuge. Public indignation must be appeased. General Hull was made the chosen victim for the peace offering, and the sin-bearing scape-goat.

J. H. Patton, in his *History of the United States*, p. 588, writes:

The difficulties of Hull's position was very great, and perhaps, while no one doubted his personal courage, he wanted that sternness of soul so necessary to a successful commander. Those in authority screened themselves by making the unfortunate general the scape-goat for their blunders, in sending him with a force and means so inadequate.

The remarks of Henry Adams on the desperate position of General Hull's army at Detroit have already been quoted. The latest historian of that war, Prof. McMaster, has this to say, vol. 3d, p. 559, *History of the United States* :

He (Hull) was indeed a hardly used man. Not he, but Madison, Eustis and Dearborn were to blame. Had the administration carried out the plan of attack; had Canada been vigorously invaded at the same moment from Detroit, from Niagara, from Sackett's Harbor, and from about Champlain, Brock could not have concentrated his forces about Malden, and Hull could not have been captured at Detroit.

Only a few months after the sentence of the court martial, General Hull met with a greater misfortune in the loss of his only son, Captain Abraham Fuller Hull of the Ninth Infantry, who fell in the battle at Lundy's Lane, July 1814, while leading his company in a bayonet charge on the enemy's guns.

Among the many falsehoods published by the government papers, was the statement that Detroit had been sold by General Hull for British gold, and that wagon loads of it had been heard in the night going to his house in Newton. He was in fact a poor man. When he went to Detroit in 1805, as governor, he invested most of his means in a house and lands in that village. After leaving Detroit, in 1812, he was obliged to sell his property there at a sacrifice. Large arrears of salary were due him for years, and the advances which he had made for the equipment of the Ohio militia were never repaid to him, owing to the loss of his vouchers by the capture of the vessel at Malden. He had little left except a farm in Newton, which he held in right of his wife.

This farm of 300 acres was part of the tract of 1000 acres bought by John Fuller in 1644, in the northwest part of Newton, known as the "Fuller Farm." When in 1680 his son Joseph married Lydia, daughter of Edward Jackson of Newton, the bridegroom was endowed with 200 acres of this farm by his father, and the bride with 20 acres by her father. On this 20 acres their house was built, and stood till about 1814, when it was replaced by one built by William Hull; this was removed after the place was sold in 1830, and the site is now occupied by the residence of Governor Claflin. The great elm still standing near the house was planted by Joseph Fuller 200 years ago.

Upon this farm General Hull maintained his family, and by skillful cultivation, by the use of irrigation and fertilizers, he raised good crops. He was one of the first in Massachusetts to feed his cattle and sheep on ruta bagas, and to get a hundred bushels of corn from an acre of ground. He was seldom seen abroad, but had many visitors from among the best people of his vicinity, and his old comrades of the revolution. His farm was the happy resort of his daughters and their children, and the General never looked so happy as when he was calling his grandchildren to partake of

one of his big water-melons, or having the chestnuts shaken from his great trees for them to gather.

In the last visit of Lafayette to America he visited General Hull, and the meeting (witnessed by the writer) of these veteran soldiers of the revolution was interesting. The Marquis embraced his old comrade, and said, among other words of gracious welcome: "We have both suffered contumely and reproach, but our characters are vindicated; let us forgive our enemies and die in Christian peace and love with all mankind." Gen. Cobb, Gen. Huntington, Gen. Putnam, and other old soldiers, were present at this interview, which took place at the house of Gen. Hull's son-in-law, Mr. Isaac McLellan, in Winthrop Place, Boston. After the presentation of Gen. Hull's daughters and their children to the Marquis, the two old companions in arms took their last farewell.

After the publication of General Hull's vindication in 1824, a public dinner was given him in Boston by his fellow citizens of both political parties, to express their esteem and respect for him. It was held at the Exchange Coffee House, on Monday, May 30, 1825. A long account of the dinner was given in the *Columbian Centinel*, June 1. It shows that the leading men of both parties were prominent on that occasion. William Sullivan presided, with Major Daniel Jackson, Josiah Bacon, Jonathan Hunnewell, Francis Green, Benjamin Russell, Robert Williams, George Brinley, Henry Purkett, John K. Simpson, and David Henshaw, vice-presidents. Rev. Dr. Homer of Newton invoked the blessing, and Rev. Dr. Francis of Watertown returned thanks. Toast, by William Sullivan: "*General Hull*; let public opinion and history take charge of recent events, while we render honor to the Soldier of the Revolution." Toast, by Gen. Hull: "The highest tribunal of our country; our enlightened and independent fellow citizens." Toast, by David Henshaw: "The public voice; Americans are too honest to sacrifice the innocent to screen the guilty."

Not long after this testimonial, General Hull visited his native town of Derby, Conn., where he was received with attention, and a public dinner was given him by his old friends and fellow townsmen. The fatigues of this journey brought on disease, and he died at his house in Newton on the 29th of November, 1825, aged 72. We extract from the "*Centinel*":

The pall was supported by six members of the Society of the Cincinnati. The procession was composed of family and friends, the reverend clergy from Boston, and many members of the revolutionary army.

The interment was made in the family tomb in the Old Cemetery in Newton, where four generations of Mrs. Hull's family had been laid, and whither she herself followed her husband within the year.

The last days of General Hull were soothed by this change in public opinion, and by the care and attention of his family, by whom he

was much beloved. To the last, he maintained that he had done his duty at Detroit, and he believed that his countrymen would eventually do him justice.

His grandson, James Freeman Clarke, writes: "As a boy, I used often to visit his house, and nothing could be more cheerful, kindly and attractive, than his whole manner. I never saw a cloud on his brow; I never heard a harsh word from his lips. Nothing in his whole manner indicated that there was any cloud on his mind or heart."

General Hull was a man of medium height, of ruddy complexion, slender and active in youth, but rather corpulent in age; of accomplished manners, and of appearance dignified and commanding. He had in youth associated with Washington and his generals, and in later life with the leading men of Massachusetts and New York. Governor George Clinton was his particular friend, and had warned him against accepting military command under Madison's administration. "For," said he, "they will betray and abandon you." But General Hull, trusting and sanguine in temper, could not believe in treachery among his old military associates, and paid dearly for his trust.

He showed his unselfish temper when, in 1775, in joining the army, he declined taking any part of his father's estate, saying: "I want nothing but my uniform and my sword"; when in 1780 he declined the very desirable appointment of aid to General Washington, because he was convinced that he could be of more service to his country in another position; and finally in 1812, when he sacrificed himself to what he believed to be his duty to the people of Michigan.

LETTERS OF COL. THOMAS WESTBROOK AND OTHERS,

RELATIVE TO INDIAN AFFAIRS IN MAINE.

Communicated by WILLIAM BLAKE TRASK, A.M., of Dorchester, Mass.

[Continued from page 164.]

Gentlemen,

I hope ere this you'll receive my L^r by Captⁿ Heath in answer to your last, who sail'd yesterday Morning in Cap^t Slocum. This incloses you m^r Winslow's Acc^o of the Indians proceeding at Sea & by this & Many other Accounts wee have of Other Tracks by Land & the Man they Killed at Spurwink you'll doubtless be of opinion that they have no honest intentions towards a Peace, as Yett & of the necessity (if it shall Please God to favour us) of Making some other Impressions on them & of retaliating the Injuries wee have rec'd from the Penobscott Tribe, & without that I doubt

whether wee shall ever make a good & honorable Peace. I hope Saunders is seeking those Privateers before now. I have sent by y^r Land bearer to be Conveyed to Him, this intelligence, but if you have any opertunity of Communicating more directly you'l do well to do it.

[WILLIAM DUMMER.]

[To] John Stoddard
John Wainwright Esq. Commiss^{rs}, &c.
July 9th 1725.
Mass. Arch. 52: 217.

S^r

I rece'd sundry of your Letters by Cap^t Bourne by whome you'l receive this, & I refer you to my L^{rs} by Cap^t Heath, who sail'd with Slocum the 8th instant, by whome was sent you 29 Indians from Bristol County Comand^d by Leift Edw^d Southworth. I Cannot Consent to your Comeing to Boston till the March for Penobscott bee proceeded on, & then, If you should not go your selfe I shall bee glad to see you in Towne, but It would give me greater satisfaction to have that Important service Conducted by your selfe. I desire nothing May hinder or delay that March, but that the Forces May bee well on their Way by the 1st of August. The Gentlemen of the Councill to whome I have now mentioned It are in Great Expectation of the success of it, & the Province being at a vast Charge & the People generally well spirited for a vigorous prosecution of the Warr It will become us to Strike while the Iron is hot.

You'l Put 50 of the Indians under the Command of Cap^t Bourne forthwith, & give orders to all the officers & Commiss^{rs} not to Lett them Run in Debt for any thing but mere Necessaryes, for, otherwise, it will impead the getting Indians into the service in time.

You'l have a Sloop Loaden with stores of Provisions &c. with you in a few Dayes. The Treasurer have taken one up already for their service. Slocum brings 4 Whale boats & I shall order in a Little time.

If you have not sent to Newbury for those Deserters you may Defer that Matter till further Order.

You Will always remember that this matter must be kept an Inviolable secret and therefore you must make what Amusements You think proper for that end.

[WILLIAM DUMMER.]

Mass. Arch. 52: 218.

This incloses you an Acc^t of sum numbers of the Enterprises of the Indians upon your Coast. I have sent one to bee forwarded to Capt Saunders. If you have any opertunity you'l do well to send Him a duplicate. Keep a good looke out. The Indian will Certainly surprise you if they Can if it were onely to introduce an honorable peace for them.

Y^r

[]

Coll^l Westbrook.

This incloses you an account of news this Day of the Indian Enterprises at sea. I make no doubt but you'l do the utmost to finde & surprise them. You have now an opertunity, by the favor of God, to do some good Service. I have nothing more to ad but dependence on your Industry,

Vigilance & Courage. I shall bee in hope every Day to receive some good Acc^t from you here.

Y^r Friend to serve you []

Cap^t Saunders.

Endorsed: Letters to Coll^o Westbrook & Cap^t Saunders,
9 July 1725.

Mass. Arch. 52: 219.

S^t Georges, July 10th, 1725.

Sungamock,

We received Your Letter of the twentieth Instant New Stile, wherein you complain of unjust & unchristian Treatment You have received from Liev^t Manvir.

We know of no Man of that Name, yet doubtless we shall be able when we arrive at Boston to understand who it is that hath perpetrated so vile an Action, and shall readily use Our Interest that the Man may be brought to Justice.

The Action as Represented by You is detestable, and ought not to be Countenanced by any Government, especially by those that profess Christianity.

Whether You are rightly informed of the Facts we shall not be able to Judge until we hear what the Man can say for himself. We should more readily conclude that the Relation of the Action made to you was reall if We were assured that the French Man from whom you had it was not a Gainer by the War. But if you can produce Wrote Letters your Messengers inform us were sent on shoar by the Officer you Mention it will enable the Governments to convict him of his perfidious Dealing.

We do assure you that no vessell hath been sent by the Governments to Penobscot or thereabouts with a Flagg of Truce, and if any Man hath pretended to Set up such a Signal, he hath done it of his own mere Motion, which is an Abuse offered to the Governments, and tends to bring the publick Faith in Question.

We were sent hither by the Governments of the Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire, as we informed you in our former Letter, and have with us Cap^t Bane and Capⁿ Jordan, who are known to You, and have been seen by divers of your people.

We have already given you assurances of your Safety in Case you Come hither. We are desirous to make a Speedy return, yet shall make Our Selves easy Six days by which Time you may doubtless be here, you being at little Distance, which appears from your Letter's being dated yesterday, which was the twentieth, New stile.

In the Name & by Order of the Governments of the Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire.

To Wenemonet & the other
Chiefs of the Indian tribes.

JN^o STODDARD

SHA. WALTON

JN^o WAINWRIGHT

} Commission^{rs}

Copy

Endorsed: Commiss^{rs} Lett^r to the Penobscot Indians.

Mass. Arch. 52: 220, 221.

Marblehead, July 11th 1725.

Honred Sir,

Herewith comes Severall persons who have bene Examon'd By me relating to the Indians Assaulting and taking our Fishing vessells. I tho't it most Inteligable and Most to y^r Hon^{rs} sattisfaction to have the Examona-tion of the persons Vive Voce, so have Sent them with all possible Dispatch.

And I pray y^r Hon^{rs} would take into Consideration Our Deplorable Sur-comstances And affording some relief or our Fishery will be in Danger of being wholly Destroy'd & Broken Up.

I am with all Due respects

y^r Hon^{rs} Most Dutifull & Humb^l serv^tNATH^l NORDEN.

Mass. Arch. 52: 222.

Falmouth, July 12th 1725.

Honourable

S^r. The 11th Currant I came heither & Delivered to Colo^l Westbrook the Indians with y^e four whale Boats and Your Honours Letters.

I continue Exceeding week, & tho Heartily willing fear I shall not be able to march as appointed, And least I should not have Strength to Travel, would Humbley Suggest to your Honour that Capt Wheelwright and En-sign Bradbury, who were with me last winter, are able to Pilote the army through, whose Greatest Difficulty will be the length of y^e way & want of water.

I am Your Honours

Most Humble

Obedient servant,

JOSEPH HEATH.

Col^o Westbrook has
(with a Suitable
Caution) acquainted
me with your Honours
Last Orders to him,
which is y^e Cause of
my writing as aboue.

Mass. Arch. 52: 222.

May it Please your Hon^r

I rec^d your Hon^{rs} Orders, p^r Cp^t Heath, Dated y^e 6th Curr^t on the 11th Inst. whereon I immediately Dispatcht Orders to Lieu^t Coll^o Harmon with what men of his Comp^y he had left immediately to march to this Place, and to draw ten men from Berwick out of Cap^t Olivers Company and eight out of Cap^t Wheelwrights Comp^y. concluding them Towns wou'd be well cover'd with the Remainder, and the troops at the same time sent Orders to Cap^t Grant to march in five or six days, for I shou'd stay for him. I doubt not but to have the Army on their March before ten days be out, if I don't stay for some of the Forces from York and Berwick. I just now rec^d your Hon^{rs} Orders and Express to Coll^o Stoddard and Cap^t Saunders p^r Cap^t Oliver, about eleven of the Clock. Cap^t Oliver informs me that Cap^t Grant was to march the 12th Ins^t so I am oblig'd to draw 10 men more from Cap^t Oliver. Our People think it will be hard to march to the White hills, at this time of the year, the Weather being so hot. Cap^t Oliver heard one of the Troopers, who had been at Boston, say that he was in hopes the Troops wou'd be dismist by the middle of this week, if so, those

towns will be very much Expos'd. My Express got to York on the 12th Curr^t. I doubt not but Capt Heath will be able to march altho' he seems to doubt it.

I hope y^r Hon^r will not think I mistake [your] orders, for if y^{ou} please to refer to y^r last y^l see I und[ers]tand them.

I am your Hon^{rs} Most
dutifull Humb^l servant,

Falm^o July 13, 1725.

THO^s WESTBROOK.

P.S. I don't expect to sleep much, night nor Day till I have gott the army on their march. I thankfully acknowledge your Hon^{rs} favour in leaveing it either for me to go or stay. I hope I shall be ready on their return to head the next party, and be able to satisfie your hon^r why I stay now.

THO^s WESTBROOK.

Superscribed:—

To his Maj^{ty} special Service.

To The Hon^{ble} William Dummer Esq^r Lieu^t Gov^r
and Commander in Cheif &c. In Boston.

To be delivered to the Honb^l Lieu^t Gov^r Wentworth, so that there may be no delay.

Mass. Archives, 52: 223.

Boston, July 14, 1725.

Sir,

His Honour the Lieut. Gov^r (who is now at the Castle), bids me tell you That upon Cpt. Bourns earnest Request, He has given him a Dismission from the Service, And therefore he Orders That Cpt. Dominicus Jordan (whose Commission will be sent in a few Days) command one Comp^a of Indians, And that Cpt. Kennedy have the Command of the other for this Expedition, & that Lieut. Wright be Kennedy's Lieutenant; That with the other Indians & a proper Number of English to be joined with them a Comp^a be made up for Cpt. Heath; It being necessary that a good Number of Officers should go upon this March. His Honour thinks it will not be needful for you to have the Command of a particular Comp^a. I am likewise to inform you That his Hon^r has dismiss'd the Troops at Berwick & Wells. I heartily wish you Success in y^r^r Enterprize, And am with sincere Respects (Sir) Your most humble Serv^t J. WILLARD.

If you can project any particular service by sea, Wherein M^r Bell may be useful to you, his Hon^r will very willingly encourage him. J. W.

[This letter is written presumably, to Col. Westbrook.]

Mass. Arch. 52: 224.

May it Please your Hon^r

I rec^d your Hon^{rs} Orders, p' Capt Kennedy, on the 20th Curr^t. About half the Army marcht for Richmond the 20th Inst, and this day the rest will march, if the Weather will admitt, and if something not now seen do not prevent, they will march from Richmond on the Twenty fourth of this Month. If there be any thing design'd against the Enemy on the return of the Army at S^t Johns, Passamaquodi, and in Penobscott Bay, then M^r Bell wou'd be of service.

I am your Hon^{rs}
most Dutifull serv^t

Falmouth, July 21st, 1725.

THO^s WESTBROOK.

P.S. This night, since I wrote the above, there is Run Twenty two Indians out of Capt Kenady's Company since I gave him the Command of it, notwithstanding I shall have the Army on their march as soon as the Weather permitts. I fear there has been some bad advise given them, which I am endeavouring to find out.

The bearer, Ensign Williams, has been in the service about a year, and has behav'd himself very well, of whom I shall endeavour to give y^r Hon^r more perticular acc^t.

I am as above,

July 21st

T. W.

Mass. Arch. 52: 225.

May it pleas Your Hon^r

This day about Eleven of the Clock In the forenoon a man being on some Occasion out att an old settlement about a mile distant above the garisons discover'd ten Indians, being surprised hid himself vntill they Passed by, not knowing whither they were Enemys or Deserters.

As soon as I had the account Geathering My men with all Spead att the Severell Garisons My Ensⁿ: with four men on Horsback Coming to me discoverd part of the Indians Coming out: In the Scirts of the Woods Rode Quick upon them, and Requiered therr Submition, Charging them with Desertion, Which they Submitted too and on Examination understood there was two more In the bushes. He sent two of the men to Search for them, who Endeavored to make there Escape but the men being on horsback soon heded them, and then they allso Submitted and on Examination they all Say that they were Incoriged by Liv^{tt} Bacon, Liv^{tt} House and Ensⁿ: Stanford to deseart and that Enisⁿ Stanford Promised that he would meet them att York. I heave sent the ten Deserters vnder geard to Liv^{tt} Browne, att Arondall, to be Convey'd too Co^{ll} Westbrook, att Falmoth.

from your Hono^{rs} Most Hum^{bl}

Wells, July 26: 1725.

and Duitfull Servint,

SAM^{ll} WHEELWRIGHT.

Mass. Arch. 52: 231.

Hon^d Sir,

This day, about Eleven of the Clock, one of my men, being at Little River, discovered ten Indians who run away from the Army, and thinking they were Enemies they came & made report thereof. I immediately sent for my men in ord^r to Pursue them, but while they were coming together they were discovered by some of them near the highway about a mile from my Fathers, whom wee presently secur'd, and took their arms from them. I askt them the reason why they Deserted from their Posts, they told me they were Encourag'd by Leiu^t Bacon, L^t Hows, and En^s Stanford, which was the reason of their Desertion, and further said, that Enⁿ Stanford promis'd to meet them at York. I have sent the above said Deserters under a Guard to L^t Broun to be Convey'd along to your Hon^r

from your Hon^{rs} Humble servant

Wells, July 26th 1725.

SAMUEL WHEELWRIGHT.

a Coppy

Mass. Arch. 52: 232.

May it Please your Hon^r

The bearer, En^s Noble, is the Gentleman whom y^r Hon^r wrote to me of in the year 1723, to take notice of, and to acquaint your Hon^r of his behaviour. He has always readily observed Command, and faithfully Complied with all orders he has rec'd from time to time.

Falm^o July 28th 1725.

I am your Hon^{rs} most

P.S. When I have

Dutifull Servant

settled the

THO^s WESTBROOK.

Army in order to

guard the People, on

your Hon^{rs} form^r ord^{rs},

shall presume to visit

my family for a few days. T. W.

Mass. Arch. 52: 232.

Boston, July 31, 1725.

Sir,

This Comes by Express to Acquaint you That I have Agreed with the Penobscot Indians on a Cessation of Arms, every where, to the Eastward of Kennebeck River, W^{ch} you must take Care to have strictly & exactly observed, till my further Order, And give Directions y^t the Indians be well received at the Fort on S^t Georges River, and that what Messages they bring in from their Tribe be forwarded to me with all possible Dispatch. You must (the Hour you receive this) Order Cpt Grant to disband his Company of Voluntiers. And for the Rest of the Forces, They must be employed in Guarding the Inhabitants in their Work in the several Towns, that so they may be as beneficial as possible. If any other Companies of Voluntiers come in to your Parts, You must acquaint the Captains that Order them forthwith to conduct their Companies Home that they may there [be] ready for my further Directions. Notwithstanding this Truce, You must take Care that the Forts & Garrisons be carefully guarded to prevent any Surprize from the Indians.

[Gov. Dummer to

Col. Westbrook.]

Mass. Arch. 52: 234.

May it Please your Honour,

I Have Rec^d a letter from Coll. Westbrook, of the first Instant, Wherein he says, it is your Honours Order That Upon Sight Thereof I should disband my Company of Voluntiers. These are therefore to pray you Honour to Allow me to Say, That it looks very hard, if it be so. That we should be disbanded almost as soon as Enlisted. Wee have put ourselves out of the way to Serve the publick as Voluntiers Upon the Encouragement given by the Gen^l Assembly; And we had Never been at the Trouble and Charge we have, to fit ourselves for this Service, were it Not that we Thought We had the publick Faith to Secure us, as I think we have in the late Act, Which Says, That the Encouragement (therein mentioned) is to Continue from the Enlistment to the first of November. We Expect the Benefit of this Act, the War Continueing, and Other Companys are Kept in the service, Else It will prove but a snare to us, & we shall Not have Justice done us.

I pray y^r Honour to Countemmand this Order for our Disbanding, And Allow us to make one Essay, at least, if it may be, after the Enemy, according to the Act, for we are In Debt, and I have given Reciepts to the Commissarys for what my Men were Necessitated to take up when at y^e Eastw^d to fit them for y^e then Intended march und^r Co^l Westbrook; And Unless my Men Can Get som thing this way to pay me, I must loose it, as farr as I Know, Many of them being very poor men.

I pray y^r Honours favour in this Matter, as farr as is Consistent with Justice, and the publick Good. I am

Y^r Honours most

obedient humble serv^t

Benv: Augst. 7th 1725.

Superscribed:—

JAMES GRANT.

On his Maj^{ty}s service

To The Hon^{ble} William Dummer Esq^r

Lev^t Govern^r and Com^{and}r in Chief in and over his

Maj^{ty}s Province of the Massachusetts Bay &c.

Mass. Arch. 52: 235, 236.

Sir

Pursuant to his Hon^r Leiu^t Gov^r Dummers orders to draw out one Hundred Effective men, for you to take the Immediate Command of & march them according to y^e Govern^{rs} Instructions delivered you by me the Eleventh Ins^t. The Officers and their men are as follows, yourselfe and Thirty one men of your Company, Capt Heath & Twenty three men of his Company, Capt Sam^l Jordan to send En^s Noble & Ten men of his Company, Capt Dominicus Jordan and Thirty Eight of his Company, and I have sent ord^{rs} to the officers of each party, on the 9th Currant, to march their men to Falmouth, and there equip them for Twenty Two days march, and wait further orders, excepting Cap^t Heath and he to be ready equipt at Brunswick. I expect they will be all their waiting by the 13th Curr^t to receive your Commands. I have nothing further to add but to recommend it to you to make all the Dispatch with all the secrecy possible, it being the Gov^{rs} p^ticular orders. I am S^r yours to serve

York, August 12th, 1725.

T. W.

P.S. On your return direct each Officer and his party to their posts & Capt Heath to send Capt Kenadys men to him, who were ordered to stay at his Fort till his return to him. If Capt Bean should be come up to go your Pilot, and you find that the Gov^r has ordered him to wait at Saint Georges till y^e return of y^e Indians, you must immediately Dispatch him back there. Docter Bullman is to attend you.

T. W.

Leiu^t Col Johnson Harmon

Mass. Arch. 52: 237.

[Incorporated, above, is part of a duplicate letter, both copies, probably, of the one sent by Co^l Westbrook.]

May it Please your Hon^r

I received your Hon^{rs} orders on the Eighth Curr^t. about Ten at Night, and the next morning Dispatcht orders to the severall Officers as p^r

the Enclosed, & am now sending through the frontiers to get a p'ticular state of the Army p'suant to your Honours orders & shall send them as soon as possible. Lieut Col^o Harmon expects to get on his march by the 17th of this Month, at furthest, if something not yet known do not prevent.

I am your Hon^{rs} most dutifull servant

York, August 12th, 1725.

THO^s WESTBROOK.

Mass. Arch. 52: 237.

Sir,

I have the Hon^r of y^r Letter of the 29th of June last, And cann't but be surprized at the Exceptions you take At y^r not being Advised of the two sloops fitted out here to cruize the Eastern Coast of this Province, since, at the Time of their Departure, Your Arrival in these Parts was not known here. Nor have you since, till on this Occasion, thought fit to Notify Me thereof, Or of y^r having his Majesties Commission for L^t Gov^r of Nova Scotia, W^{ch} I think would have been but agreeable to the Practice amongst Gentlemen in our Station & your Intentions express'd in your Letter, W^{ch}, duly considered, would have left no Room for Censuring me as wanting in Complaisance & Friendship. And you may assure y^rself Nothing shall be wanting on my Part to maintain a good Neighbourhood, & for Acting in Concert with you in such Matters as concern his Majesties Service & the mutual Advantages of the two Provinces, so long as I have the Hon^r to serve his Majesty in this Station.

I have communicated y^r Lett^r to his Maj^{ies} Council of this Prov. & have taken their Opinion as to those Articles in it that are of a more publick Concern. And, with their Advice, I now inform you, That sometime in June last divers Indians of Penobscot came into the Fort at S^t Georges, under a Flagg of Truce, And in their Discourse with the Officers there manifested their Inclination to Peace & their Desire that some Gent. might be sent from this Governm^t to confer further with them on that Subject. In Compliance with w^{ch} & at the Motion of the Gen^l Assembly, I sent two Gent. to S^t Georges, with Instructions (of which you have a Copy enclosed). They mett a considerable Number of Indians, who all express'd their Disposition to Peace, And sent two of their Chief Men to Boston to ask a Cessation of Arms till they could get all their People together & engage the Neighbouring Tribes to act in Concurrence with them in Sending their Delegates to Boston to make their Submission to his Majesty, & agree upon Articles of Pacification. The Issue of our Conferences with these two Men was our Granting them a Cessation in all Parts to the Eastw^d of Kennebeck River, for the space of Forty Days from the Landing of these Messengers at their Return, As you will see by the s^d Conferences w^{ch} I have also enclosed. What further Intelligence I may have of the Dispositions & Intentions of the Indians as to this Affair, I shall communicate to you, as I have Opportunity.

If you think it will be for his Majesties service & for the Benefit of y^r Governm^t to send y^r Deputies to this Treaty We shall be very glad of their Assistance therein.

We thank you for the Regard you express for the Interests of this Prov. as well in the Protection & Encouragem^t given to our Fishery (W^{ch} will very much contribute to the growing & flourishing Estate of y^e Province under your Governm^t & be for the Advantage of the Trade of G^t Britain (& therefore without Doubt a service very acceptable to his Majesty) As

also, for y^r Suspending y^r Treaty with the Indians, That so Deputies from this Governm^t might act in Concert with you for the Safeguard of the Subjects of both Provinces. But forasmuch as our Treaty with the Penob. Indians is (in all Probability) so near, And y^rs at Annapolis so distant & uncertain, We have not concluded to send any Depnties to appear for us at Annapolis, Confiding in your wise & successful Managem^t of that Affair, And that you will have a Regard to the Interests of his Majesties Subjects in Gen^l as well as of your own Province, &, at the same time, We promise you so have the like Care of the Governm^t & People of Nova Scotia in our Treaty with the Indians here. As to your Proposal for sending 60 Indians to join with your Force to strike a Terror into the Enemy, We should very cheerfully comply with this Motion but for some invincible Difficulties that ly in the Way of it, For besides, That our Charter absolutely forbids the Marching any of the Inhabitants out of the Limits of the Prov. without their free & voluntary Consent, or the Consent of the General Assembly (who are not sitting at this Time) It will be esteem'd a Breach of our Truce with the Penob. Indians If we sh^d March an arm'd Force into any Part of Nova Scotia. As to the Supplys given to the French in y^r Neighbourhood, This Governm^t have it much at Heart & would be glad to come into any proper Measures to prevent that Trade, And I have not been wanting in my Endeavours to yet prevent that order pass'd for that Purpose, but unless the Governmen^{ts} of New Hampshire, Rhode Island & Connecticut from whence the greatest Part of the Supplies go, will join with us in this Affair, Nothing that We can do will be effectual. And for the Members of his Majesties Council I have no Reason to suspect that any of them are concern'd in this Mischievous Trade.* I have nothing further to offer at p'sent but with my hearty wishes for your Prosperity & the divine Protection over your p'son & Government.

I am sir y^r most Obed^t & Most humble s^t

Endorsed: Letter to Col^o Armstrong, [L^t Gov. of Nova Scotia]. []

Aug. 16, 1725.

Mass. Arch. 52: 240, 241.

[Mr. Drake (Book of the Indians, page 332, 11th edition, 1851), says, that "Wenamovet," as he writes his name, "or, as is sometimes spelled, *Wenogonet*," one of the Abenaki Indians, "appears not to have been a war chief, or in any other way very conspicuous, except as councillor." He was a cousin and successor, as Mr. Drake informs us, of the celebrated Madokawando, who died in 1698; one of whose daughters married the Baron De Castine, by whom he had several children. Though Wenemonet was in reality chief, we are informed that he "was willing to let 'fierce Moxus' bear his well-earned title of chief in all matters of war." A notable exploit of the latter was the capture of Pemaquid, 2d of August, 1689. (See page 316.)]

[To be continued.]

* In the rough draft from which we have copied the following words are added, but stricken out with the pen: "& the most they having assured me they are not."

LETTER OF ROBERT WASHINGTON, 1775.

Communicated by J. M. TONER, M.D., of Washington, D. C.

THE continued interest everywhere in the study of the history and early Washington emigrants to Virginia, induces me to send you the following literal copy of a letter by Robert Washington, which was printed in John Dixon's *Virginia Gazette* of July 29, 1775. I am not specially proficient in a knowledge of the several members of the early Washington families in Virginia, but this name is almost wholly unknown to me; the letter is well written, and shows the author of it to have been a military man much of his life. Some of your readers may be able to indicate who the person was, and how related to the other branches of the Washington family.

TO THE PRINTERS.

GENTLEMEN, I AM a Man who has spent some Part of my Life between the Barracks and Camp, therefore have contracted a natural Love for Military Parade. To indulge my *Foible*, I went the other Day to see one of your Independent Companies go through the *Prussian* Exercise, as they called it; when, behold, all that I saw was their forming six deep, by the Rear Half Files facing to the Right about, and marching eighteen Paces to the Rear. This, with rest, order, open your Files to the Right and Left, with the slow Parade Motions of prime and load, was (as I understood) to constitute the Whole, and you may call it *Prussian* Exercise if you please; but, if I have any Judgment, it is meer Burlesque on all Exercise. Upon inquiry, why the regular *Prussian* Discipline was not adopted, I was told, by the Man that was to teach them, that he could not tell off a Battalion; that is, he could not put them through their Firings. If this be the Case, as I have great Reason to believe it is (not only so with that Company, but many others in the Colony) that many who pretend to teach the *Prussian* Exercise never saw a Battalion told off in their Lives, according to the *Prussian* Method of firing, and, if they did, their low stations in the Ranks rendered it impossible for them ever to know any Thing but what belongs to their own Sub or Grand Division: If so what must those Companies propose to themselves by the Mode of Exercise they have adopted, in Case of Emergency. Each Company might be formed into a Battalion, and to lead a Body of brave men with such counterfit Discipline, to face a disciplined Enemy, would, in my Opinion, be downright Murder. Let us not Plume ourselves with this Conceit, that we shall always have the Bush to fight behind; for, in the different Services of war in this Country, there will be Passes to be guarded or forced, Bridges to be crossed or defended, Trenches to be guarded or stormed, Streets to be cleared, and Sometimes Squares to be formed; in all of which Cases bushing it would be of little or no Use; and to send undisciplined troops on such Service would be absurd indeed. The native Courage of the Americans, and their Knowledge of the Woods, with an early Use of Fire-Arms, has rendered them superior in the Woods to any Troops in Europ; and if under regular Discipline, might be as famous in the Field. But it may be observed, and said, we want Men of Knowledge

in such Cases to instruct us. First clear yourselves of those Caterpillars that poison the Military Blossoms of your first Endeavours, and leave only a smoky Webful of Excrements behind. Next, advise those bookish Theorists to lay by their Christ-Cross-Row; for he that learns the Trade of War by Book will find himself to seek when on actual Service. Then give proper Encouragement to Men of Abilities (for such there are amongst ye) who may lay a Foundation for ye that may make ye one Day or other become as great in Arms as *Rome* of old. Knowing I must rise or fall with this Country in the general Struggle for Liberty, were I to lie dormant on the Occasion, I should count myself highly culpable; for the gracious Acceptance of the poor Widow's Offering emboldens me to cast in my Mite. My Station when in the Army in *Europe*, last War, rendered it necessary for me to be thoroughly acquainted with all Parts of the *Prussian* Infantry and Artillery Exercise; I therefore freely offer my poor Service to the Public. Those Gentlemen who choose to employ me may hear of me by directing a Line to the Care of Mr. *Edmund Day* of *Southampton*, or Mr. *Elisha Copeland* of *Nansemond County*, for

The Public's humble servant,

ROBERT WASHINGTON.

HENRY CRANE OF DORCHESTER, MASS., AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

Compiled by Miss EMILY WILDER LEAVITT, of Boston, Mass.

[Continued from page 81.]

11. ZENAS⁵ CRANE (*Stephen*,⁴ *Benjamin*,³ *Stephen*,² *Henry*¹), born May 9, 1777; living so near the mill, where much of the activity of the town centered, must have passed many of his boyish days in wandering about its yard and watching the different parts of the work, and thus gained knowledge which prepared him to enter his brother's mill at Newton; thence he went to a mill in Worcester, Mass., which was under the control of a very exact and efficient manager, General Burbank.

Having perfected himself in the work and its principles, and studied its needs, in the summer of 1799, he, being in a position to establish himself independently, left Worcester, and searched for a fitting site for his project to build a mill for himself. Crossing the Hoosac mountains, he reached the "waters of the upper Housatonic river and its branches. Here he passed his first night in Berkshire; sleeping at a small, wayside inn near the border line between Dalton and Pittsfield.

"He had reached a region of superb natural beauty * * * * * In the town of Dalton, near the centre of the famous Berkshire hills, lies a sheltered valley through which flows the largest of the eastern branches of the Housatonic, affording in its rapid descent several fine water powers."*

* Pioneer Paper Making in Massachusetts. By J. E. A. Smith, pp. 15, 16.

Here, Dec. 5, 1801, a deed conveyed to Henry Wiswall, Zenas Crane and Daniel Gilbert over fourteen acres of land with a paper mill, in which, up to this time, there had been a daily production of one hundred and twenty-five sheets of paper, and which became known as the "Old Berkshire Mill." Here the partners worked together until 1807, when Zenas Crane sold his share and tried a venture in mercantile life; but, in 1810, he resumed the paper making interest, first as superintendent and chief manager of a firm of four partners, of which he was one; then, in 1820, buying out the others and taking sole control.

Hampered by the strong prejudice for foreign products, he toiled steadily on, overcoming many obstacles, studying the improvement and perfection of his processes until 1842, in which year he transferred his interests to his sons, Zenas Marshall and James Brewer, who, favored by conditions and circumstances, held the "Old Red Mill," as it was termed, until it was burned in 1870, when they built a finer and larger mill of stone, and became the bank-note paper makers of the United States; their specialty being the making of paper for government purposes, bonds, certificates, treasury notes and bank bills.

"In 1846, Zenas Marshall Crane was much inclined to inventing methods of improving and raising the art It occurred to him at that time that the introduction into the fibre of silk threads representing the denomination of bills by their number would prevent counterfitting Conservative men discouraged Mr. Crane, so that he did not apply for a patent Nearly twenty years after practical men at the head of financial affairs of the nation deemed it expedient to adopt essentially the plan devised by Mr. Crane An Englishman appeared at Washington with a claim as patentee."* But Mr. Crane's claim was fully established by some of the home banks which had retained copies of their trial of his design.

Zenas Crane married Nov. 30, 1809, Lucinda, daughter of Gaius and Lucretia (Babcock) Brewer, of Wilbraham, Mass., who died May 2, 1872, aged 84 years; he died June 20, 1845. They had children:

- i. LUCINDA, b. March 19, 1813.
- ii. ZENAS MARSHALL, b. Jan. 21, 1815; m. 1st, Aug. 29, 1839, Caroline E. Laffin, of Lee, Mass., who was b. May 31, 1818, d. Jan. 16, 1849; he m. 2d, April 2, 1850, her sister, Louise F. Laffin, who was b. July 1, 1830. They had children:
 1. Zenas, b. Dec. 6, 1840, m. June 17, 1873, Ellen J. Kittredge, of Hinsdale, Mass., and had children: (1) Francis K., b. April 20, 1875; (2) Zenas Marshall, b. March 5, 1878; (3) Winthrop, b. Oct. 6, 1879, d.; (4) Charles K., b. Aug. 28, 1881; (5) Douglas, b. May 13, 1883; (6) Lawrence L., b. Nov. 10, 1889, d.
 2. Kate F., b. Oct. 17, 1843.
 3. Caroline L., b. April 26, 1851.
 4. Winthrop Murray, b. April 23, 1853; m. Feb. 5, 1880, Mary Benner, of Astoria, L. I., who d. Feb. 16, 1884, leaving one child, Winthrop Murray Crane, Jr., b. Sept. 12, 1881.
 5. Clara L., b. March 13, 1886.
- iii. JAMES B., b. April 31, 1817.

* Pioneer Paper Making, pp. 42, 43.

iv. LINDLEY MURRAY, b. March 17, 1822.

v. SEYMOUR, b. Sept. 16, 1826.

Mr. James Brewer Crane bequeathed \$20,000 to the town of Dalton. Mr. Zenas Crane and Mr. W. Murray Crane added an equal sum to this, and caused to be built a Town Hall of blue granite, pressed brick and Longmeadow brownstone, which contains, besides town offices, a museum, a spacious library, to which the Crane family gave "the entire collection of books now in the Crane library, to be catalogued and used by the free public Library,"* and a beautiful upper hall fitted with stage scenery and accoutrements, while in the basement is a large hall for public purposes.

12. THOMAS⁵ CRANE (*Joseph*,⁴ *Thomas*,³ *Ebenezer*,² *Henry*¹) was born at Braintree, Mass., May, 1770. Shortly after his marriage he removed to George's Island in Boston Harbor; an island bought, as valuable for its timber and grazing lands, by James Pemberton, as early as 1632. Its second owner was Samuel Greenleaf, whose daughter Hannah inherited it, and sold it to Elisha Leavitt of Hingham, Mass., in 1765; from him it passed to Caleb Rice, its owner when Thomas Crane took his abode there. On the sea side is a high bluff which was protected by a fine wall before Fort Warren was built upon it. Here Mr. Crane lived with his little family, but, in 1810, bought a farm near his boyhood home on Quincy Point in "Old Fields," lying by Fore river and a stream still known as Crane's Brook.

Like many another New England farm of the period, it was self centered; the house standing aloof from the main travelled road, here a half a mile distant, but lying so in the heart of its acres that the thrifty farmer was in the midst of his fields and woods, and thus saved much wear and tear of body and machinery. Thus advantaged Mr. Crane became a prosperous, successful man; but died before he had completed fifty years of life.

Thomas Crane married Nov. 6, 1796, Sarah, daughter of Daniel and Prudence (Spear) Baxter, who was born at Braintree, 1771, died Aug. 19, 1824; he died Sept. 25, 1818. They had children:

- i. MARY, b. Oct. 20, 1798; m. Sept. 28, 1813, James Sherburne, Jr., of Quincy, who was b. April 19, 1797, d. Aug. 14, 1833; she d. May 15, 1859.
- ii. JOSEPH, b. Feb. 24, 1801; m. July 2, 1826, Parmelia (Young) Adams, widow of Charles Adams of Quincy, who was b. May 28, 1798; he d. at Bowling Green, Ky., Sept. 21, 1863.
- iii. THOMAS, JR., b. Oct. 18, 1803.
- iv. SARAH, b. March 12, 1806; d. Aug. 2, 1843.
- v. ELIZABETH P., b. June 4, 1808; d. Aug. 28, 1836.
- vi. CAROLINE BAXTER, b. Dec. 23, 1811; m. Jan. 8, 1833, Bryant B., son of James and Lucy (Baxter) Newcomb, who was b. March 11, 1810, d. May 12, 1857; she is still living at Quincy.

13. THOMAS⁶ CRANE (*Thomas*,⁵ *Joseph*,⁴ *Thomas*,³ *Ebenezer*,² *Henry*¹), born on George's Island, Oct. 18, 1803, well nurtured by the happy, healthful life at the Island and at Quincy Point, was a sturdy, well developed, resolute lad of fifteen years when his father's death changed the course of the family living. The "district school" had been four miles away from his home; its advantages were but limited.

* Pittsfield Paper, Feb. 9, 1893.

He supplemented the lessons of its "cyphering school" with ideas of his own, and invented for himself a book of problems which is held by his family; its pages lined with exactness and filled with carefully developed examples.

A change from the active, vigorous, open air life of a farmer's son to any indoor occupation could but be trying to him, and, naturally enough, he, a Quincy boy, saw his road to future fortune lying through the granite quarries, he directly began its foundation by learning the stone cutter's trade. But while his hands were thus busied, his mind was striving and searching. Of a deeply religious nature, he wrought out for himself a system of theology which could find its best exposition in the liberal thought of the Universalist creed.

The nearest place where he could hear the discourses that were in sympathy with his conception was the church on School Street, Boston, where Rev. Hosea Ballou weekly stirred his adherents with his hearty, lively enunciation of his humane precepts. This church was some eighteen miles distant, and there was no public conveyance between the two towns at that early period. This did not deter Thomas Crane. Each Sabbath he quietly walked these eighteen miles; then, when the day was ended, had this long distance to cover before he could return to his weekly labors. Small wonder that such a youth should soon find his village home too narrow for his tireless energies. That was quickly outgrown, and an occasion offering, he removed to New York city in 1829, where he immediately began work on stone.

He soon joined an association of his craftsmen, and together they bought a stone-yard. His talents speedily carried him beyond his associates who could not appreciate his advanced ideas, and they made the whole yard over to him, as sole proprietor. As he became known in his profession, large contracts were given to him. He furnished the granite for the 42d Street Distributing Reservoir, the New York Custom House, St. John's Freight Depot, and the Grand Central Depot. This not only interested him in public constructions, but made him familiar with the city. He studied it attentively, and bought lands where he foresaw its spread. This followed as he divined, and his capital increased rapidly, with it his power of development.

But his own advancement was only one motor. The public well-being was his interest too. He became an active and efficient member of the Universalist Church to which Horace Greeley belonged, and Mr. Crane's sympathy with his advanced opinions and outspoken convictions led to a firm friendship between these two strong men. At that time an anti-slavery man was not caressed by society, but Mr. Crane sturdily stated his fullest acceptance of the principles of that party and labored with it resolutely and unflinchingly.

When the Universalists agitated the subject of establishing a college for their own special tenets, he favored the project and gave substantial aid in founding Tufts College at Medford, Mass., accepting the office of Trustee, in which duty he spent much time, thought and money all the rest of his life.

As his clear judgment, sagacity, practical skill, shrewdness and

mental strength became known to his fellow citizens, he was sought for in various councils. He was elected in Banks, Street Railways and Insurance Companies, and was an important man in financial circles.

He ever kept a warm interest in his Quincy home, and although he developed a beautiful summer residence at Stamford, Ct., still he was fond of returning to the seashore where his healthful, happy boyhood was spent. In sympathy with this sentiment and in unison with his regard for the highest interests of his fellow-beings, after his decease, his widow and two sons, Benjamin F. and Albert, gave to the town a beautiful library, known as the Crane Memorial Hall. There on the main street it stands, one of Richardson's finest designs, with its smooth, grassed approach, "in itself an education in art," as Mr. Charles Francis Adams so aptly said in his address at its dedication. A beautiful building, with spacious, sunny rooms, illuminated by windows in which are some choice specimens of La Farge's works, where the books are fitly placed that are to be freely used by all who choose to call for them. A most fitting memory of the man who so highly employed all the advantages the homely village afforded his own youth, that the "pot hooks and trammels" of his early teachers became a graceful, flowing, bold writing of his own, and the "simple rule of three" advanced him to the mastery of higher mathematics applied to religious living.

Thomas Crane married 1st, in New York city, in 1832, Sarah S. Munn of Gill (now Greenfield), Mass., who lived but little more than a twelve-month; he married 2d, in Boston, Mass., Nov. 23, 1836, Clarissa Lawrence Starkey, who was born in Troy, N. H., March 3, 1813; he died in New York city, April 1, 1875. They had children:

- i. THOMAS, b. Aug. 21, 1837; d. Jan. 26, 1875.
- ii. BENJAMIN F., b. Feb. 14, 1841; d. Oct. 12, 1889.
- 14. iii. ALBERT, b. Dec. 30, 1842.
- iv. FRANCES ADELAIDE, b. May 2, 1846; d. Feb. 11, 1849.
- v. SOPHIA ANGELA, b. Nov. 1, 1847; d. Aug. 18, 1852.
- vi. HENRY CLAY, b. April 22, 1850; d. Dec. 30, 1869.
- vii. IDA AUGUSTA, b. July 2, 1852; d. Aug. 21, 1853.
- viii. ELLA FLORENCE, b. Jan. 14, 1856; d. July 26, 1857.

14. ALBERT⁷ CRANE (*Thomas*,⁶ *Thomas*,⁵ *Joseph*,⁴ *Thomas*,³ *Ebenezer*,² *Henry*¹), of Rock Acre, Stamford, Fairfield County, Conn., born in New York city, Dec. 30, 1842, was graduated at Tufts College, Medford, Mass., with the degree of A.B. in the Class of 1863; at the Law School of Columbia College, New York city, with the degree of LL.B., and admitted to the New York Bar in 1866.

He married Jan. 24, 1884, Ellen Mansfield, daughter of Col. Mansfield and Martha M. (Brooks) Davies, of Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y. Mrs. Crane died Jan. 5, 1893, leaving no children.

Mr. Crane is a life member of the New York Historical Society, life member of the New York Oratorio Society and of the New-England Society in New York, lately a director of the New York Symphony Society, and resident member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society of Boston, Mass.; and this contribution to a history of the Crane Family has been prepared by his direction and under his personal supervision.

ABSTRACTS OF THE WILLS OF THE MATHER FAMILY,
PROVED IN THE CONSISTORY COURT AT
CHESTER FROM 1573 TO 1650.

By J. PAUL RYLANDS, Esq., F.S.A., of Birkenhead, England.

[Concluded from page 185.]

Gabriel Mather, of Radcliffe, 1627.

"In the name of God Amen. I, GABRYELL MATHER of Radcliffe C^o of Lancaster Yeoman beinge sicke & weake in bodie but sounde & howle in mynde thanks be to God therefore, & knowing the mortalitie of this bodie & that it is appointed unto all men once to dye, do make & ordayne this my laste will & testament in manner & forme following: firstly & chieflie I leave my soule in the hands of God the Father etc"—

"And as concerninge the goodes & chattels, which it hath pleased God to blesse me withall, my will & minde is that accordinge to the custome of the province wherein I nowe dwell, the same be devyded into 3 equall partes, namely, one third parte commonlie called the deathes p'te I reserve unto myself. Another parte accordinge to the custome I leave unto my wife Elizabethe & the other Third p'te & Remaynder I give & bequeathe unto my six children (that is to saie) unto Raphell, Zacherie, James, Abraham Gabriell & Dorotheie equallie to be devyded amongst them."

"To all my grand children i^s apeece—to all my god children the same.—

"It is my mind & will that my two youngest children Gabriell & Dorotheie to wit have xx^s apeece towards their education"—

"Item. I leave to my sonne Gabriell xl^s more."

"Item I leave to my sonne Zacherie iii^{li}."

"Item I leave to my mayde Jane Battersbie xx^s."

"I doe give to my sonne James two bays of howsinge wherein he nowe dwelleth, he mayntaininge the same tenantable duringe the remainder of my lease."

"I ordayne & constitute my loveinge wife Elizabeth & my son Abraham Mather my sole Executors."

Witnesseth—Roger Hardman, James Mather.

Inventory taken "17 daie of October 1627 by Richard Partington, Thomas Mather Edward Allen & James Mather."

[*inter alia*] "Mem^d There is a p'cell of lands which we contende to be a chattel taken by the deceased of the Worshipfull M^r Raphe Asshton of Middleton, contain, 21 acres for 21 yeares for 45 pounds ffyne [fine*] which did beginne the 25 March, laste paste.—

Summa totalis 96^{li} i^s 0^d.

Henry Mather, of Hulton, 1629.

HENRY MATHER of Middle Hulton, co. Lancaster, husbandman, 20 Sept 1627. To be buried at Deane, in my father's burial [place] Debts paid

* Fine, here a payment in one sum, instead of an annual rent.

&c. Goods &c to be divided into 3 parts. First part to myself. Second part to Anne Mather now my wife. The third part to all my children, equally divided. Out of my own part, after payment of funeral exps &c. residue to Ralph Mather & James Mather, two of my youngest sons. Exors. Anne Mather, my wife, and Richard Mather my eldest son "and I humblye desyre the right worshipfull my verye goode Ladye, the Ladye Dame Dorothe Lighe [Legh] to be sup'vysore of this my last will.

Witnesses

[Signed]

Thomas Marshe,
Adam Grundye,

HENRYE MATHER.

Inventory taken, 28 May 1629 by Richard Edge, John Russell[?] Thomas Edge, Adam Grundye.

Debts owing by testator,

Ralph Mather his sonne	£1 .. 8 .. 0.
Elizabeth Earsleye	£1 .. 2 .. 0.
Funeral Charges at the house & the Church }	£2 .. 18 .. 0.

Proved 9 April, 1629 by the exors.

James Mather, of Pennington, 1631.

JAMES MATHER of Brockhurst in Pinington [in the parish of Leigh, Lancaster] husbandman 1st Nov. 1630 To be buried at Leigh. And whereas I am seized of a tenement &c. in Brockhurst in Pennington for a certain term of years as by Indenture of lease—now I give the s^d lease to Henry Mather my eldest son according to promise at his marriage to Margaret his wife, he the s^d Henry paying to his younger brethen, viz. Richard Mather, Thomas Mather, and John Mather &c. And as for goods, &c. to be divided into 2 equal parts. One I reserve for myself the other part I give to my 4 sons, Henry, Richard, Thomas, & John—&c &c.

Makes Henry & John, exors.

[a copy]

Witnesses. Tho Corloes, John Domvill, George Alston.

Inventory 24 June 1631 by Tho Corlaes, Geffrey Mather, Robert Wotmoughe James Greene. £55 .. 14 .. 10.

Proved 25 July 1631.

John Mather, of Lowton, 1633.

JOHN MATHER of Lowton yeoman. 29 Oct. 8 Charles 1632. To be buried at Winwick. Whereas Richard Holland, late of Denton, co. Lanc, Esq deceased by lease dated 16 June 4 James [1606] did for a consideration therein contained lease a tenemt. &c in Lowton wherein I the s^d John Mather did then & now dwell for fourscore years if I the s^d John Mather party to these p'sents Thos. Mather & John Mather sons of me the said John Mather or any of them so long live at a rent of 17^s per annum. Now this my will witnesseth that I the s^d John Mather, for the preferment of my wife & children do assign to Margaret now my wife &c. Thos Mather my son. Whereas John Mather late of Newton in Makerfield yeoman deceased by his will dated 22 March 21 James [1624] did give to me John Mather &c lands in Newton & Golborne, co. Lanc, to me after the decease of the s^d John Mather of Newton until such time as Thomas Mather son & heir apparent of the s^d John M. of Newton is 21. Now for the maintenance &c of the s^d Thos. Mather my grandchild & Immen Mather his sister &c. I de-

wise to Roger Harte of Westhoughton co. Lanc. yeoman, the s^d property in Newton & Golborne, to have & to hold until my said Grandchild Thomas Mather shall be 21. To Anne wife of Robert Batte, of Croft my natural* daughter £3. The residue to my son William Mather & Imen & Margaret my daughters equally.

Exors: son Rich^d Mather & John Hindly of Aspoule [Aspull].

Among Debts &c are mentioned,

Margaret Hale, Anne Hynde, Elizabeth Forster, Roger Fraunce, Henry Hiltom, William Baxter, Jas. Shawe, Humfrey Houghton, and testator's children William, Richard and Margaret.

Inventory by Hy. Byrom, Rd Baxter Tho: Corles, & John Lyptrotte, 16 April, 1633. £154 .. 4 .. 6.

Named in the inventory are,

Peter Peterson, Humphrey Houghton, Anne Hynde, Marg^t Hale, Anne Holland, James Shawe, Elizth Forster, Richard Pare [Parr].

Proved 24 April, 1633.

William Mather, of Warrington, 1633.

WILLIAM MATHER of Warrington Yeoman, 26 Aug. 1633. To be buried in our usual burying place in the churchyard of Warrington. Wife Margaret. Money owing by Thomas Middlehurst of Warrington. Land late in the occupation of John Holcrofte of Warrington, Son Wm Mather. Land late in occupⁿ of Edward Wilson of Warrington, Son Thomas Mather† Daur Jane. Lands late in occupⁿ of Richard Abraham, Richard Clarke, Mr. Tho^s Bispham, Nathan Ashworth schoolmaster & Thomas Littlemore, all of Warrington. Exors. "Nathan Ashworth Schoolem^r of the Free Grammer School of Warring[ton]."

Witnesses: Raphe Holland, Edward Wilson.

WILLIAM MATHER.

Proved 15 Sep. 1633.

Immen Mather, of Lowton, Spinster, 1633.

IMMEN MATHER of Lowton, of the parish of Winwick, spinster 5 Oct. 1633.

My Mother. My Sister Alice Harte. My sister Jane Greene. My sister Margaret Mather. My nephew Thomas Mather & his sister Immen Mather. My godchild Robert Harte. My godchild Anne Liptrote. My brother Wm. Mather. My brother Richard Mather executor.

Witnessess:—John Byrom.

the mark Manuell

Richard Mather.

of Immen Mather.

John Winterbottom.

Inventory 20 Oct. 1633, by Hy. Byrom, & Rd. Baxter.

The Debts name:—

John Liptrote, Robt. Tickle, Rafe Hasleden, Roger Culcheth, John Morris, Thomas Corleis. £65 .. 1 .. 5.

Proved 5 Nov. 1633 by the exōr.

* Natural here does not mean illegitimate.

† "Thomas Mather, the attorney," was buried at Warrington, 2 July, 1659.—(Beaumont's "Warrington Church Notes," page 81.) Another Thomas was an Ironmonger at Warrington about the same time.—("Wills at Chester, 1660-1680," Record Society's publications, vol. 15, p. 182.)

William Mather, of Warrington, 1634.

A true & lawfull Inventorie of all the goodes & cattels chattels & debtes moveable & immoveable of WM MATHER late of Warrington in the Countie of Lancaster Yeoman dec^d, taken & prised the xiiii day of September An Dom 1633, by these honest & credible p'sons, to wit, Richard Bordman, John Pennington, John Lether & Thomas Fletcher.

In the house.

[*inter alia*] One Joyned chaire, one Twiggen chaire, two throwne chaires, 8 stooles & two little children's chaires. xi^s.

The following rooms are mentioned Butterie, Kitchen nearer chamber at the stairehead, further chamber—Parlor.—Stable.

“In the house at Conies Corner, on Warrington heath side.” “In the shoppe.” “In chamber over shoppe.”

Item: A Tacke of Grounde in Arpley being Two Acres from Thos Mather of the streete. x^{li}.

Item: One house called Sharth House xl^{li}.

Item: Two closes of late ymproved heath ground called by the names of the nearer & the further intack containing by estimation 4 ac. & a half for a terme of yerres. xxxv^{li}.

Item: Two closes of late ymproved heath ground, late in occupation of Roger Hughes & Ric Crosbie 3 acres. xvi^{li}.

Item: A parcel of y^e late Thos Bulling & Elizabeth Yale, & called The Homes 2 acs. for a terme of yerres xvi^{li}.

Item: One mortgage of a ten^t from Thos Penkethman Jun^r to s^d W^m Mather for use of children of Thos Thelwall of Holme consideration being £50.

Item: Due by Ellice Macon sen^r & E. M. Jun^r 4^{li}. 6^s.

Item: Due by Thos Littlemore on the annun^{cton} of our Blessed Ladie Marie, The Virgin, next 30^{li}.

Item: Due by John Launder & the Exors of John Eden. 21^{li}. 7^s.

Item: In apparrell for the dec^d his back. vi^{li}.

Summa totalis cclxxii. vii. x.

pr^d x April 1634.

Elizabeth Mather, of Lyme, 1634.

Administration of the goodes & chattles of “ELIZABETH MATHER of Lyme, Countie of Chester wydowe” granted July, 1634, to her daughter Alice Mather, being of the age of 20 years.

Overseers, “John Bretherton, John Leigh of Lyme & Humphrey Barlow de eadem in Countie of Chester yeoman, consanguines.”

[On dorso—John Leigh & Humphrey Barlow]

A true & p'fect Inventorie of the goodes &c. that were Elizabeth Mather's late of Lyme Countie of Chester widowe. Praised by Richard Steele Thomas Chantler & George Mann of Lyme aforesaid 6th July 10th yeare of Charles by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France & Ireland def of the faith etc.

[*inter alia*] Item: All her app'ell [apparel] xxxx^s.

Item: One tacke of ground iii^{li}. x^s.

Item: Hemp & Too [tow] xl^s.

Item: All sorts of Lynnens xxxx^s.

Summa totalis £50. 10^s.

Richard Mather, of Whitefield, 1635.

In the name of God Amen 2 Oct. 1626 I RICHARD MATHER of Whitefield in y^e parish of Prestwich [cum Oldham] Countie of Lancaster fustian webstar—My “bodie to Parish church yard of Prestwich.”—“And as for suche goodes as I had leafte me by my parentes, it is my will & mind & I do give & bequeath them unto my unkell Mylles Mather.” To “my measter Richard Rostern 20^s.” “Item: My brother Thomas to have that one barne & parcel of ground which was left me by my Father. My executors to enjoy the same to the daye of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary next after the date hereof. Till my brother Thomas shall come to 21 years.”

“To Margaret Rosterne 5^s.”

“To my two brethern W^m Mather & Edward Mather.”

Executors John Horrocke of the out wood & Mylles Mather my brother.

Witnesses. John Horrock [?] of Toxteth.

Edward Rostern.

Proved 30 Sept. 1635, by Miles Mather.

John Mather, of Atherton, 1635.

A true & p^rfecte Inventorie of all the goods & chattels that were JOHN MATHER'S, late of Atherton [in the parish of Leigh, Lancashire] deceased, not yet administered by vertue of an Assignment made to the said John Mather & one Bradshawe by Ralph Thropp [Thorp] late of Atherton afores^d in trust to certaine uses & Lymittacions as thereby it my appeare, which said Assigm^t being for 70 yeares determinable uppon hath been valued by us whose names are here under written to the summe of Foure pounds

Witness our hands

Henry Aked

Gyles Green

Ric^d Thorpe

[endorsed 1635.]

Richard Mather, of Pennington, 1636.

RICHARD MATHER of Brockhurst in Pennington [in the parish of Leigh] co. Lanc^r husbandman, 29 Sep 1636. To be buried at Leigh. Wife Anne enceinte. Children Roger & Anne. Brother John Mather. Brother in Law John Farnworth. Wm Wood.

Exors: bro: in law Jno Farnworth & Brother Hy Mather.

Witnesses:

William Wood × his m^k, Oliver Leigh × his m^k, John Sorocold, Henry Mather.

Debts mention:—

Wm. Urmeston Jun^r, Tho^s Houlden of Eccles, Nicholas Valentyne, Tho^s Boydell, John Hasleden, George Mouncke's [Monks] Evan Haydock, Henry Mather, Gawther Kenion, Geoffrey Mather Sen^r, Tho^s Hardman of Barton, Alex Radcliffe, John Sorocold, Ellen Haslegreeve alias hole. Tho. Batterbie “litle Ann.”

Inventory 1 Oct. 1636, by Robert Watmough, John Mather, Richard Wood, Thomas Farnworth. £99 .. 9 .. 2.

Proved 18 Nov. 1636, by Hy. Mather.

Samuel Mather, of Radcliffe, 1638.

In the Name of God Amen, the two & twentieth daie of March in the yeare of our Lord God 1635. I SAMUEL MATHER of the Parish of Radcliffe, cloakworker, infirme & weake in bodie but sounde & clere in mynde & memorie, do make this my laste will & testament in manner & forme followeth.

Firstly & before all other things I bequeath my soule in to the hands of Allmighty God, etc. & my bodie to be buried in the Parish Church or Churchyard of Radcliffe.

After payment of funeral Expenses—property to be divided into “three parts, except my howsing & backside which I hould by lease from the Right Worshippfull Raphe Assheton, situate & being in the Parish of Radcliffe, which I give & dispose unto my sonnes Christopher & Abraham.”

Mentions, “The bay next Richard Fletchers house”—“Anne my wife.”

“to Elizabeth Mather my grand daughter one gowne which was Dorothe's my late wifes.

“To Rachael & Dorothe Mather my grand daughters 5^s.

“To Richard, Samuel, John, Abraham & Christopher Mather my grandsons 3^s 4^d apeece.”

“To James Yate, Elizabeth Yate & Richard Yate my wife's children 3^s 4^d apeece.

“To Sarah my brother Renald's daughter 3^s 4^d.

Executors Christopher & Abraham Mather.

“My kinsman Abraham Mather overseer.”

Witnesses. Hamlet Sandiforth.

Thomas Harobinn.

Rich^d Davenport.

Inventory 1638 by Abraham Mather, Richard Walker, Richard Manchester, Richard Hardman. Summa totalis, £110.6.4.

Proved 6 June 1638, by Christopher Mather, Exor.

William Mather, of Lowton, 1638.

WM MATHER of Lowton husbandman. 18 Aug 1638. To be buried at Winwick. To sister Margaret Mather £100. To brother Thomas Mather &c. brother Richard Mather & Jane wife of Brother Richard Mather. To Thomas Mather which I am uncle to. To Immen Mather which I am uncle to. To sister Jane Greene. Sister Alice Harte. Sister Anne Batte. Exor Sister Margaret Mather.

Witnesses:—John Byrom, Henry Byrom.

Inventory taken 3 Sep. 1638 by Hy Byrom, Thomas Corles, Henry Corles.

Proved 5 Sep 1638.

John Mather, of Tyldesley, 1638.

In the name of God Amen, on the 7th daie of March 1638 I JOHN MATHER of Tildesley, Parish of Leighe [Lancashire] husbandman—leaves “bodie to be buried in the Parishe Church of Leighe.

“Item. Whereas my eldest sonne John had 10^{li} lefte him by the laste will & testament of Richard Woodborne dece^d his late unkell, & whereas I had the monie, I will that it be repaid him.”

Goods into 3 parts. 1st reserves to himself, 2^d part to Margerie his wife & 3^d part equally amongst his children.

His 1st part he wishes after payment of funeral expenses etc. to go to his 4 youngest children namely, William, Hugh, Anne & Margaret.

Executor. "My sonne John & my lovinge wife."

Witnesseth. Thomas Hulton, Ric^d Ashley, William Vallentyne.

Inventory by Thomas Hulton, W^m Vallentyne Ric^d Partington, Lambert Gall [or Sale], James Mather, 1 April 1638.

Summa totalis 58^{li} 9^s 6^d.

Proved 8 October[?] 1639 by Margery Mather, widow, the relict.

John Mather, of Lowton, 1638.

JOHN MATHER of Lowton, 25 Nov. 1637. My sons Richard, Nicholas & John (the last under age). My wife Elizabeth. Brothers in law George Darrowe and Hamlet Warbottonn.

Exors. wife Elizabeth & son Nicholas.

Debts mention :—

Nicholas Mather my brother, Roger Croft, Richard Wood, Ralph Chad-docke, Elizabeth Sharlocke, Widow, Thomas Battersbie.

Inventory, 5 Dec. 1637, by James Greene, George Darrow, Thos. Torner, & Richard Holcroft of Lowton, yeoman. £63 · 13 · 11½.

Witnesses :

mark of Richard Holcroft

H. T. Henry Taylor his mark

Richard Leigh.

Roger Mason.

Proved 1638.

Hamlet Mather, of Manchester, 1639.

In the name of God Amen the eighte daie of January in the yeare of our Lord God 1639 I HAMLET MATHER of Manchester in the Countie of Lancaster, servant to Gyles Siddall being sicke in bodie & Infirme, but of sound mynde etc. Property in three parts. I reserve the 1st parte for my self & I take unto my selfe therefrom Tenne Pounds for my discharge in the bringeing of me forthe.* It is my will that the seconde parte be devided to my kinsfolk—first I give and bequeath to my brother Henerye Mather £4—to his sonne Richard Mather 20^s—to my brother Richard Mather £4—to my Aunt Mary Horraxe [Horrocks] £4—and the gould receved of the Kinges maj^{tie}.† Item. I give to her sonne John Horraxe & his wife 13^s. 4^d. Item. I give to her grandchild John Horraxe £3. Item: I give to her one daughter Margaret Butterworth the coffer that is at John Rowbotham's house. Item: I give to her daughters Dorothe Wolworke & Elizabeth Towneleye either of them 6^s 8^d. I will that the 3^d part be divided between my friends. I will & bequeath to my master Gyles Siddall £10. Item: To Abraham Bouker [Bowker] now servant to James Johnson, my cloake & my beste shuite. [suit] Item: To James Slater that presse of myne which is in his house & 3 of my beste bands that hee

* That is for his funeral.

† The "gould" here referred to was a small gold coin given by the King when the recipient was "touched" for the "King's evil," or scrofula. From the Inventory to this Will it appears that the gold coin was a half sovereign given by Charles I. to Hamlet Mather.

can chuse. Item: To Mary Bouker now servante to Gyles Siddall 20^s. Item: what is left over the 20^s to him that shall preach at my Buriall, to go to my master Gyles Siddall. I desire that Gyles Siddall my master be my Executor.

Witnesses. Ric^d Meare Edw^d [?—] Thos Briddocke [Brideoake].

A true & perfecte Inventorie and Indent of the Goods & chattels of Hamblet Mather late of Manchester in the Countie of Lanc deceased; Appraized by George Crannige Richard Halliwell vintner, Nathaniel Lownds & James Slater the xiii daye of April in y^e year of our Lord God 1640.

Among many other items is:—

Item: One peece of Gould given unto him by the

Kings' Maj' for the Kings ewell. [evil] x^d

Summa totalis 49^{li}. 14^s. 6^d.

Exhibit' xx Aprilis 1640.

Proved 14 Feb. 1639 [—40.]

The Rev. Richard Mather, of Castle Northwich, 1640.

In the name of God Amen. I RICHARD MATHER of Castle Northwich within the Chapelry of Witton in the Countie of Chester clerke.—being sicke in bodie but of perfect memorie praisse & laud be to God therefor do make & ordayne etc. I commit my bodie to the earth to be interred within the chancell of the Cappell of Witton afores^d Imprimis To my deare lovinge wife Elizabeth Mather, all that my messuage & tenement situated in Warrington Countie of Lancaster, with th' appert's for the terme of her natural life, if she continue in my name & keepe herselfe sole & unmarried & live in a chaste comely & discreet manner. Mentions "all my children duringe their minority." "To my sonne Samuel Mather when he attains yeares of discretion"—"my sonne Benjamin"—"my daughters Martha, Mary & Hester Mather."—Executrix, his wife. "My worthy friends M^r Burrowes viker of Runckhorne [Runcorn] M^r Rich^d Pigot of Witton afores^d Thomas Robinson of Northwich, Peter Venables of Lostocke—my brother-in-law Rich^d Wroe & my Lovinge kinsman Nicholas Mather of Warrington overseers."

9th Sept. 1640.

Witnesses. Ric^d Pigott.

Thos Robinson.

Richard Mather.

[A note is enclosed—as follows:]

A note of all such bookes as I Richard Mather clerke doe give unto the overseers of my will & other speciall friends as followeth:

To M^r Burrowes. Doc^r Dauenant [Davenant] upon the Collects.

To M^r Pigot, Rogers Catichisme & the treatis[e] of the sacraments, both bound up together.

To Thos. Robinson. Elton upon the viiith of Romans.

To Peter Venables such a booke as M^r Pigot shall think fitt & so also for my brother Wroe—cosen Nicholas Mather—W^m Venables his sonne—& other friends whom I have mentioned to him.

To M^r Robert Venables the younger Renalls three [?] in one volume.

[Signed] RICHARD MATHER.

Inventory—27 Sept. 1640 by Richard Pigot Thomas Robinson Peter Venables W^m Venables Nicholas Mather [all signatures].

Summa totalis £51. 14^s. 9^d.

Thomas Mather, of Eccleston, 1641.

In the name of God Amen, I, THOMAS MATHER of Eccleston neare Croston in the Countie of Lancaster Bricklayer*—etc. Property into 3 parts—reserves one part—2^d part to his wife [Margery.] 3^d part to his 3 sons Adam John & William 1^s to every godchild.

Item I give to every one who shall owe me any money with consideration att the tyme of my death, a third pte of the use or consideration.

Rest & remainder equallie between his two sonnes. John & William.

And whereas I have a messuage & tenement situate in Asley in the parish of Leigh within the Countie of Lancaster I do leave the same to Adam my son & whereas I have a messuage & tenement for the term of 4 score & 19 years I do leave the same to Margery my wife & Adam my sonne, equallie between them. Mentions "An Indenture made by Alice Gradell of Ulnes walton widow & Christopher her son, both deceased."

I herewith grant & assign the new house lately erected att the east end of my new dwelling house unto my son William.—& the lofte of my house unto my s^d sonnes John & William.

Also that messuage which I hold on lease from Richard L^d Viscount Molyneux dec^d & by the demise of W^m Diconson of Heslyn gent called by the general names of Loe close & The Longe Butts.—I bequeath unto Margery my wife.

Margery my wife to mayntaine W^m my son in clothes meate & drinke so long as he is apprentice to Richard Wareing.

Witnesses Robt. Hodson.

Ric^d Wareing.

Dettes oweing unto me the s^d Testator

From Robert Spencer	40 ^s
" John Simpson	20 ^s
" Rob ^{te} Kokker	10 ^s

Inventory by Rob^t Hodson of Ulnes Walton yeom James Mather of Tildesley yeom Ric Waringe & James Blackborne of Eccleston yeom 7 March 1640[-1].

Sum tot. £212. 8. 6.

Proved 10 March 1641[-2.]

Ellen Mather, of Atherton, 1647.

Feby 1646-7. Administration of goods of ELLEN MATHER of Atherton, granted to Ralph Mather.

Bondsman, W^m Bennet.

William Mather, of Warrington, 1647.

21 Oct 1647. Administration of goods of W^m MADDERS of Warrington, granted to Edward Evered.

Endorsed. Administration of the goods of W^m Mather late of Warrington, 1647.

Geoffrey Mather, of West Leigh, Co. Lanc., 1648.

23 Oct 1648: Administration of goods of JEFFRAY MATHER, late of West Ley, Yeoman, granted to John Williamson of West Ley [Leigh] husbandman.

* The "Bricklayer" of 1641 was the equivalent of the modern "builder" and "contractor."

Joan Mather mentioned & described as his widow & relict.

Inventory, by William Grundy, Heath Radcliffe, Roger Ranikares & Johu Greene.

Summa totalis, 35^{li}. 00^s. 04^d.

William Mather, of Warrington, 1649.

30 Jan 1648[-9]. Administration of goods of W^m MATHER, late of Warrington, granted to Margaret Mather, widow, mother of deceased.

John Mather of Warrington yeoman bondsman. [Signed]
John Mather.

William Mather, Junior, of Warrington, 1649.

Administration of Goods of W^m MATHER junior, late of Warrington granted to Margaret Mather, mother of deceased.

Bondsman, Edward Evered jun^r of Warrington 4th April 1649.

Robert Mather, of West Leigh, co. Lanc. yeoman, 1618.

[From the original will in the possession of Mr. J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A.]

In the Name of god Amen vpon the xxixth day of May In the yeares of the Raigne of our Sou'aigne Lord James By the grace of god kinge of England ffraunce and Jreland the ffyteenth and of Scotland the ffyfty, the Defender of the ffaith &c 1617, I Robert Mather of westleighe in the County of Lancaster yeoman feellinge my selffe sick and diseased in bodie yet of a good and p'fecte memorie Lawde and praise bee to the almightie for the same Doe constitute ordaine and make this my p'sente Testamente and last will in manner and forme ffollowinge viz. ffirst and aboue all thinge J commend my soule into the mercifull Custodie of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christe by whose ffree mercy and grace I do assuredly truste to bee saued and my body to bee buried in Christian buriall* And as concerneinge all such goods as god hath geven mee the vse and Custodie of, J will the same to bee bestowed in such manner and forme as heareafter in theis p'sente is menconed and Expressed That is to saie ffirst I giue and bequeath vnto Wiſſm, John, Marie, Anne and Jenett p'tington [Partington] Children of John p'tington of Tildisley eu'ie oue ij^s vj^d a peece And vnto Christopher, Elizabethe, Ellin and Wiſſm Manne Children of James Manne of Tildisley afforesaid eu'ie one ij^s vj^d. And vnto Jenet, Katherin, Margrett, Elizabeth and Anne Liptrott dawghters of Wiſſm Liptrott of westleighe aforesaid eu'ie one ij^s vj^d And vnto Richard Hawghton Nicholas and Anne Hawghton Children of James Hawghton late of Arburie deceased eu'ie one ij^s vj^d And vnto Symon Mather Geffrey Mather Robert John James and Ellin Mather Children of Geoffrey Mather my Brother eu'ie one v^{li} equally to bee devyded amongst them and the survyv^r and Survyvo^{rs} of them, and to bee paid vnto them at such tymes as they shall and doe come to and accomplishe the ffull age of Twenty and one yeares and in the meane tyme to bee vsed for the most gaine profit and aduantage of the said Children of my said brother Geoffrey Mather by my executors hereafter named, Itm I giue vnto Symon Mather aſs Morton my base sonne the some of xiiij^{li} vj^s viij^d And yf my said sonne happen to dye before he shall or doe attaine to the age of xiiij yeares then and in such Case J doe geue and bequeath the same some of

* He was buried at Leigh Church, 4th June, 1617.

xiiij^{li} vj^s viij^d vnto the said sixe Children of my said brother Geffrey Mather and to bee vsed and delyu^red [delivered] vnto them in such manner and forme as ys mente Concerninge there [their] other former Legacies, Jtm. J geue & bequeath vnto Elline Mather a^{ls} Morton my base Dawghter the sume of vj^{li} xiiij^s viij^d And if she happen to dye before she doe or shall come to the age of xiiij yeares Then and [in] such Case J doe geue and bequeathe the same some of vj^{li} xiiij^s viij^d vnto the said sixe Children of my said brother Geffrey Mather And to bee vsed and delyu^red [delivered] vnto them in such manner & forme as is mente concerninge there [their] other former Legacies, Jtm. J geue vnto Anne Mather nowe wyfe of the said Geoffrey Mather my Sister in lawe v^{li}. Jtm. J giue vnto Robert Whittell a^{ls} Brownlowe Wilm Manne & Rob^{te} Whittell whom J am godfather vnto eu^{re}ie [every] one xij^d and vnto my said brother Geoffrey Mather J giue my truncke and vnto the said Anne my Cheeste [chest] Jtm. J gyve and bequeath all the Residue of my goods Cattells Chattells & Debts ouer and besydes the dischargeinge of my ffunerall expences and legacies hearein Conteyned & men^{con}ed vnto the said Geoffreye Mather my Brother. Jtm. J constitute ordeyne and make the said Geoffrey Mather my brother and James Sorrowcoulede my True and Lawfull Executo^{rs} to execute p^rforme & ffulfill the same in all things as my Trust is in them aboue others.

Sealled signed & pupplished

in the p^sence and sight of

Geoffrey Mather, Junior

Robert Mather, Jū. &

John Whittells.

} [all good
signatures]

[Signed with marks
probably intended for
the letters R. M.
and sealed with an
illegible seal.]

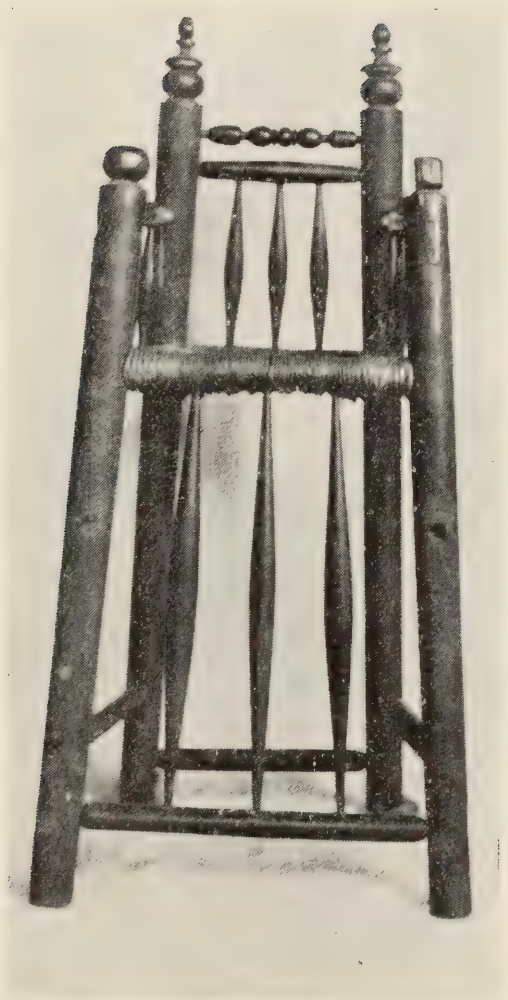
An indorsement in Latin to the effect that the Will was proved before David Yale, Doctor of Laws, Chancellor of the Supreme Court and Spiritual vicar of Thomas [Moreton] Bishop of Chester, 4th July 1618, by the executors in the Will named; a full and true inventory to be exhibited.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR OF THE REGISTER.

Mrs. Hannah Mather Crocker, author of "Observations on the Real Rights of Woman" and other works, was a daughter of Rev. Samuel and Mrs. Hannah (Hutchinson) Mather, and a granddaughter of Rev. Cotton Mather, author of the "Magnalia." She was born at Boston, June 27, 1752; married April 15, 1789, Joseph Crocker, H. C. 1774, born Feb. 24, 1749, died Nov. 13, 1797. She died at Roxbury, July 10, 1829. Her descent from John¹ Mather of Lancashire is through Thomas,² Rev. Richard³ Mather of Dorchester, Rev. Increase,⁴ Rev. Cotton,⁵ and Rev. Samuel⁶ Mather, her father. She left in manuscript a volume of "Reminiscences and Traditions of Boston," now in the possession of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society. From this volume we quote the following:

"Mr. Richard Mather was born in Lancaster in a small village called Lowton in the year 1596. The family can be traced to John. Thomas was his son, and Richard was son of Thomas.

"The chair in the Antiquarian room [*i.e.* the rooms of the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.] belonged to Thomas. Richard sat in it when a child. He was married in 1624; his children that were born in Europe sat in the chair before he came to this country—Samuel, Timothy, Nathaniel, Joseph. The last named sat in it when he brought the chair to America. Eleazer and Increase were born in America. They both sat in the same chair. The chair descended to Increase, and all his children sat in the same. It came in line to Cotton Mather. His children all sat in the same. It descended to his son Samuel, and his children sat in the same chair. His youngest daughter [Hannah, the writer of these notes] was the only child that had any children, and she has had ten children sit in the chair, and several grandchildren.



THE MATHER CHAIR.

Said to have been brought to New England in
1635 by the Rev. Richard Mather.

"As the regular line of Mather has run out, she wished the chair to be deposited in the antiquarian rooms with the venerable shades, that those who come after her may look to the rock from whence they were hewn, and find an ancient seat to rest any chip of the old block. As she flatters herself, there may at some future day a sprig spring from the root Jesse, and the tribe of Levi return to their rest, when she is at rest in another world."

Rev. Increase Mather, in his "Life and Death of Mr. Richard Mather" (Cambridge, 1670), says: "There is in the Parish of Winwick, the County of Lancaster, a small country town or village called Lowton, in which village Richard Mather was born, Anno 1596. His parents, Thomas and Margaret Mather, were of ancient families in Lowton aforesaid, but by reason of some unhappy mortgages they were reduced to a low condition as to the World." He does not give the name of the father of Thomas.

His son, Rev. Cotton Mather, in his "Parentator: Remarkables of Increase Mather" (Boston, 1724), does not give even the name of the father of Richard. There was a Jeremiah Mather in Boston in 1681, between whom and Rev. Richard Mather no connection has been traced. See REGISTER, vol. 36, page 402.

THE SNOW GENEALOGY.

By MRS. M. L. T. ALDEN, of Troy, N. Y.

[Continued from page 189.]

STEPHEN² SNOW (*Nicholas*¹), third son of Nicholas and Constance (Hopkins) Snow. He was born, probably in Plymouth, about 1636, and died "Nauset Records December 17, Monday, 1705." He married 1st, December 13, 1663 (Eastham Records), Susanna (Deane) Rogers, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Ring) Deane. She was born in Plymouth before 1634; married 1st, Joseph Rogers, Jr., son of Lieut. Joseph Rogers (who came as a boy in the Mayflower).

[Joseph Rogers, born 17 July, 1635, and died from a fall in wrestling with his friend Richard Hawes, "Christmas Day, 1660." Susanna Deane's mother married for her second husband Josias Cooke, and was mother of Ann, first wife of Mark² Snow.]

Susanna (Deane, Rogers) Snow died before 1701, for then Stephen Snow married 2d, Mary Bigford, April 9, 1701. He resided in what is now East Orleans. Children, born in Eastham:

29. i. BATHSHUA, b. July 25, 1664.
30. ii. HANNAH, b. Jan. 2, 1666.
31. iii. MICAIAH, b. December 22, 1669.
32. iv. BETHIAH, b. July 1, 1672.
- v. MEHITABLE.
33. vi. EBENEZER.

Perhaps more.

Will of Stephen Snow, of Eastham.

"Stephen Snow of Eastham, being weak of body, and yet of disposing memory, blessed be God, do make this my last will & testament. First, I bequeath my soul unto God that gave it when this temporal life shall have an end, in hopes of a blessed resurrection at the last day, in and through the merits of my blessed Redeemer. Further my will is that when this temporal life of mine shall have an end, I bequeath my body to the earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my executors hereafter named.

Further my will is, that my two sons Micajah and Ebenezer Snow, shall have and enjoy to them & their heirs all that my houseing & lands, both upland & meadow within the township of Eastham, for to be equally divided betwixt them after the decease of my wife, who is for to enjoy the use of the house during her natural life. Further my will is that, my two sons aforementioned, shall take care to maintain their mother during her life, out of the profits of my land with what was hers before marriage. Further, my will is my son, Micajah, shall have & enjoy to him & his heirs forever, that my ten acres of land at or near Satucket situate within the township of Harwich, which was given to me by my father, Nicholas Snow. Further my will is that my son Ebenezer Snow, my daughter Mehitable, shall each of them have the beds & furniture which belong to them, that they usually lie upon. The rest of my estate, I leave with my executors for the maintenance of my wife, during her life, and what of my estate shall be left, my will is that it shall be equally divided between my children after the debts & funeral charges are paid. Further my will is that I do make & appoint my loving son, Micajah Snow, to be my whole & sole executor to this my last will and hereby revoking all former wills by me made, and to the truth & verity hereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this second day of April, 1691.

Signed, sealed & declared

STEPHEN SNOW.

Higgins

* les

Sparrow.

Will proved Jan. 10, 1705-6.

[To be continued.]

THE ASPINWALL FAMILY OF MUDDY RIVER, NOW BROOKLINE, MASS.

Compiled by EDWARD AUGUSTUS BOWEN, Esq., of Woodstock, Ct.

1. PETER ASPINWALL came from Toxteth Park, now a part of Liverpool, England, to New England about the year 1630. It is not known who were his parents. About this time (1630) there was living at Toxteth Park a Mr. Edward Aspinwall, who may have been the father of Peter Aspinwall. Rev. Richard Mather, when he first became a teacher at Toxteth Park, lodged for a time with this Mr. Edward Aspinwall,† and it is more than likely that he there became acquainted with Peter Aspinwall, whether Peter was the son of Edward or not. It is a curious coincidence that three sons of Rev. Mr. Mather and Peter Aspinwall should have had the same names: Samuel, Nathaniel and Eleazer.

For several years after coming to New England Peter Aspinwall lived in Dorchester; and while there, in May 1645, he was made a "freeman"; and, probably while living there, was married to Alice Sharp. An entry in the Parish Register of The First Church of Boston records: "Also o^r sister Alice Sharp now y^e wife of one Peter Aspinwall of Dorchester had l^res of Reco^mend granted unto her to y^e Church at Dorchester." "The 8^t day of y^e 4th Moneth 1645."

Mr. Lewis Tappan, a son-in-law of Doctor William Aspinwall of Brookline, Mass., wrote in his diary under date February 2, 1818, the substance

* Gone in the original.

† See "Some Account of the Ancient Chapel of Toxteth Park, Liverpool," by Valentine D. Davis, B.A. Henry Young, Pub'r. 1884. Boston Public Library.

of what Dr. Aspinwall had told him relating to his (Dr. Aspinwall's) family, a part of which is as follows:

Dr. Aspinwall informs me that his ancestors lived in Dorchester before they came to Brookline. Dr. A. showed me the original deed of the family estate in Brookline. It is given by William Coleborne to Peter Aspinwall, dated 14 (9) 1650. It is in the handwriting of William Aspinwall, Recorder or Register of Deeds in Boston at that time. One of the witnesses to the deed was Humphrey Atherton, a Major General, and notable character, as appears by an inscription on his grave stone in Dorchester.

Peter A. built his house (1660) as you go from Dr. A.'s old barn to brick-yard, in the upper corner of the hollow.

Dr. William Aspinwall wrote, Sept. 16, 1767, a sketch of his ancestors and their children, from which extracts will be given in their appropriate places. In this sketch he writes of Peter Aspinwall:

He married —— Morrill and lived with her 16 years without children, when she died; and then he married Remember Palfrey.

"Peter Aspinwall of Muddy River & Remember Palfrey of Redding were married 12th February 1661 by John Endecott Governor." She was the daughter of Peter and Edith Palfrey of Salem. She was baptized 16 September, 1638.

The house which Peter Aspinwall built and lived in is still standing (1890). It is on Aspinwall Avenue, near St. Paul's Church, Brookline, Mass.

Peter Aspinwall held several town offices; among them that of Surveyor, during the years 1651-2, and 1661-2; and Constable in 1667. He was appointed, April 24, 1676, with two other of his townsmen, a committee for the "preventinge of excessive drinkinge & disorder in private houses"; and was elected, 25 March, 1677-8, "to oversee & regulate the ffences about the comon ffield at Muddy River."

The date of Peter Aspinwall's death is not known. His will is dated 29 November, 1687; and the inventory of his estate bears date "9 desem^r 1687," and was filed 20 January, 1691-2; at which time his widow and son Samuel presented his will for probate.*

The date of his widow's death is not recorded, but it was before 4 April, 1701. Children:

2. i. SAMUEL,² b. 4 November, 1662.
3. ii. PETER, b. 4 June, 1664.
4. iii. NATHANIEL, b. 5 June, 1666.
- iv. THOMAS, b. 21 January, 1667. "When young went to Canada on an expedition was cast away in a vessel on Barn Island in Canada River where he died."† This was before 4 April, 1701.‡
- v. MEHITABLE, b. 14 September, 1669. She "never was married, lived 20 years with Dr Oliver at Cambridge and many years with Dr Williams at Boston and died at the Farm of her Father at Brookline. She was a Doctress."§
- vi. ELIZABETH, b. 21 November, 1671. She "married Mr. Stevens of Salem. She had one child by him (viz Betty Stevens who married a Kingsbury at Wrentham) and he died; then she married (before 1 May 1701) Daniel Draper of Dedham and had six or seven children, she was very pious and likewise her son in law and daughter Kingsbury."

* See Case No. 1911 Suffolk County Probate Court Records, Boston, Mass.

† Dr. Wm. Aspinwall, Sept. 16, 1767.

‡ Suffolk Co. Deeds, vol. 31, p. 99.

§ Dr. Wm. Aspinwall, 16 Sept. 1767.

5. vii. ELEAZER, } twins, b. 9 October, 1673.
6. viii. JOSEPH, }
- ix. MARY, b. 4 August, 1677. She "married (5 June 1710) when something old to Mr (Samuel) Baker of Northampton. She had by him two sons and one daughter who are now living in said town. She was of middle stature, not very handsome and different from all the family, had red hair."*
- x. TIMOTHY, b. 19 April, 1682. He was admitted to The Old South Church, 25 January, 1701, and "died at Boston, while a prentice, of small pox."†

2. SAMUEL² ASPINWALL (*Peter*¹), eldest son of Peter and Remember (Palfrey) Aspinwall, was born in Muddy River, or Brookline, Mass., 10 November, 1662. He was a farmer, and the leading man of his day in town affairs. He was an office holder nearly all his life. He was elected Surveyor in 1690-1. Afterwards he was chosen Constable, Assessor, Fence-Viewer, Tythingman and Selectman—this last office he held at least thirteen years, between 1699 and 1718. He was also elected to view the town's treasurer's accounts; to a committee to make a new pound; to choose a burying place; "to manage the concern or affair of building" a meeting-house; "to seat the meeting-house"; "to treat with Mr James Allin who was chosen to be (our) gospell minister"; and was appointed guardian to orphan minors, etc.

He went as a lieutenant of militia in the expedition against Port Royal in the year 1690, and was present when Sir William Phips took the fort. He was afterwards chosen captain of the Brookline company of militia.

The following extract is from Lewis Tappan's Diary:—

"Some one recollected, and told his grandson, Dr. William Aspinwall, of Capt. Sam'l Aspinwall notifying his company, on the public parade in Roxbury, to meet on a certain day to see about building a meeting-house in Brookline. He made the bricks to fill in the old meeting house. When it was taken down Dr. Wm. Aspinwall purchased these bricks, and filled the walls of the west room of his new house with them. Capt. Aspinwall also built the school house which stood on Esq. Sharp's land, nearly opposite the present school house in the lane leading to the Cambridge road.

He was of great strength. There is an anecdote related of him showing the presence and firmness of his mind. At a tavern on Boston Neck there was a lion kept which was tamed for exhibition. Some persons thought they might frighten Capt. Aspinwall with the animal. He had never seen a lion, and was conducted to his apartment, when at the management of his keeper the animal sprang upon him, putting his fore paws upon his breast, making a tremendous roaring. Capt. Aspinwall merely said, 'What is the matter with the beast?'

This lion was advertised for exhibition in The Boston News Letter, March 31 to April 7, 1718, as follows:

"ALL Persons having the Curiosity of seeing the noble and Royal Beast the Lyon, never one before in America, may see him at the House of Capt. *Arthur Savage* near Mr. *Colman's* Church, Boston, before he is transported for London. But to prevent all disputes with the negro at the Gate who constantly attends each Person (whether seen him before or not) is desired to pay to the said Negro six pence a piece."

"Capt. Aspinwall planted the great elm tree (Aspinwall elm)." "Samuel, the present deacon Clark's great grandfather lived with him at the

* Dr. William Aspinwall, 1767.

† Ibid.

time, and saw him (S.A.) carry it in his hand and set it out. Clark was then about 10 years old.”*

“The New York Aspinwalls proceeded from Samuel Aspinwall’s brother Joseph.”†

Capt. Aspinwall “married Sarah Stevens, sister to old Capt. Stevens, father to the late Dr. Warren’s‡ mother.”§

Samuel Aspinwall married, about 1689, Sarah, daughter of Capt. Timothy and Sarah (Davis) Stevens of Roxbury, Mass. She was born 6 March, 1667, and died 1 April, 1710, and was buried in the old Roxbury grave-yard near the graves of her parents.

Samuel Aspinwall was drowned 6 September, 1727. “At his family devotions that morning he read the 27th chapter of Proverbs, beginning with ‘Boast not thyself of tomorrow; for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth.’”||

The New England Weekly Journal, Boston, September 11, 1727, prints the following from a Brookline correspondent:

“On Wednesday last the 6th currant Capt. Samuel Aspinwall of this place and three others went out in a canoe to a place where they might gather oyster shells, and leaving the company was coming to the shore alone in the canoe, but meeting with a paddle that stuck up in the mud he attempted to draw the same out but finding it difficult the tyde being against him, and unawares pitched over the canoe in the water and was drowned. He was seen to rise once and no more and no help could be afforded him They went to find him that night but could not. The next morning about 8 they found him not far from the place where he was drowned, and on Saturday he was decently interred. The Company he was late Captain of being in arms. He was a man well beloved among us and his death is much lamented by all that knew him.”

The children of Capt. Samuel and Sarah (Stevens) Aspinwall, were:

- i. SARAH,³ b. in Brookline, 17 September, 1690. She “died of convulsion fits about the 10th or 12th year of her age.”
- ii. ELIZABETH, b. 25 March, 1693; m. Peter Gardner of Brookline. They “lived where Captain Gridley had his country seat. She died at the birth of her only child about 7 months after she was married. Her child was Nathaniel, who died in the nineteenth year of his age of a consumption. He was a very sober young man.”**
- iii. SAMUEL, b. 13 February, 1696.
- iv. THOMAS, b. 21 May, 1698.
- v. MARY, b. 3 January, 1700; m. 1 December, 1725, Benjamin Gardner. She “was married to Captain Benjamin Gardner and had four children viz. Elisha, Samuel, Caleb and Mary.”†† She d. 29 January, 1762. Benjamin Gardner d. 14 September, 1762, aged 65 years.
- vi. MEHITABLE, b. 12 June, 1704; m. February, 1725, by Rev. J. Allin, Samuel Craft of Roxbury. He d. 14 November, 1771, aged 71 years. “She died in the 42^d of her age. They had five children: Samuel, Sarah, Elizabeth, Hannah and Mehitable.”‡‡
- vii. SARAH, b. 21 November, 1707; m. Benjamin White of Brookline. He d. 19 October, 1777, aged 70 years.§§ She d. 11 September, 1801. They had five children.

* Lewis Tappan, in his diary, 2 February, 1818.

† Ibid.

‡ The Revolutionary patriot, killed at Bunker Hill.

§ Dr. Pierce’s Brookline Address, 14 Oct. 1845, p. 38.

|| Lewis Tappan’s Diary.

** Dr. William Aspinwall, 1767.

†† Ibid.

‡‡ Ibid.

§§ May have been another Benjamin White.

3. PETER² ASPINWALL (*Peter*¹) was born in Muddy River (Brookline) 4 June, 1664. He "took hold of the Covenant 1684 2 m 5 day."* He was one of the first settlers of Woodstock, Conn. He married there, 24 March, 1698-9, Elizabeth, widow of John Leavens of Woodstock.†

"Peter the son of Peter was settled at Woodstock and married a widow with a large number of children, her and her children was Levens they and she always kept him low; he had by her one daughter and she married a Bateman and had a son and several daughters, said Peter was a meek sensible man and a Deacon."‡

Peter Aspinwall's wife was not so meek as her husband; for while the wife of John Leavens she was fined for "rayling and Libelling."§ Peter Aspinwall was a man of note in Woodstock. He held various town offices there. He was a scout, appointed to spy out the movements of hostile Indians. A letter of his is on file in the office of the Secretary of State, Boston, Mass., vol. 70, page 313.

After living some years in Woodstock, Peter Aspinwall removed to Killingly, an adjoining town, and there led an active and influential life, as the records of that town and the state bear witness.

There is no record of the date of his death, the settlement of his estate, or the place of his burial. He died, however, after 4 June, 1749.||

4. NATHANIEL² ASPINWALL (*Peter*¹) was born in Muddy River, 5 June, 1666. He removed to Woodstock soon after the settlement of that town. He was married, by the Rev. Nehemiah Walter, 11 November, 1698, to Abigail, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Johnson) Bowen of Roxbury and Woodstock. She was born in Roxbury, and baptized 21 August, 1670. She died in Woodstock, 16 April, 1736. Nathaniel Aspinwall served several terms as a selectman of Woodstock between 1704 and 1709. Dr. William Aspinwall wrote of him: he was "a very careful, sober, good Christian, an Israelite indeed." There is no record of his death. His will is dated Woodstock, 15 February, 1711-12; and the witnesses to it swear to their signatures in Boston, 4 June, 1713.¶ Children:

- i. MEHITABEL,³ b. in Woodstock, 7 September, 1699; married, in Woodstock, 5 March, 1717-8, by John Chandler, Esq., to Henry Elithorp of Killingly, Conn.
- ii. ABIGAIL, b. 5 October, 1701; m. 7 December, 1721, by John Chandler, Esq., to John Child of Woodstock.
- iii. ELIZABETH, b. 12 March, 1703-4. "Marriage is intended between James Horsmer and Elizabeth Aspinwall": Entered February 5, 1725-6, Woodstock Records.
- iv. PETER, b. 16 February, 1706-7.
- v. NATHANIEL, b. 7 September, 1709.

5. ELEAZER² ASPINWALL (*Peter*¹) was born in Muddy River, 9 October, 1673. He "lived long in and about Brookline, on Capt. Robert Sharp's Farm and sometimes made bricks. He married and went

* Roxbury Church Records.

† Larned's History of Windham Co., Conn., and Woodstock, Ct.

‡ Dr. Wm. Aspinwall, 1767.

§ Suffolk Co. Court Records, vol. 1680-1692, page 260.

|| Windham County Conn. Court Records, vol. 3.

¶ Case No. 3471 Suffolk Co. Mass. Probate Court.

up to the Government Farm in Wallingford at the stone half-way house between Hartford and New Haven.* He had several sons. 18 December, 1701, he lived in Cambridge, and later, 14 April, 1712, was in Roxbury.† In 1720 he took charge of a farm, between Hartford and New Haven, belonging to Governor Belcher.‡ Eleazer Aspinwall afterwards removed to Farmington, Conn., and died there. No record of his marriage to Mary has been found. Children:

- i. AARON,³ b. in Roxbury, Mass., 6 June, 1711.
- ii. MARY, b. ———; m. 8 February, 1738-9, Thomas Adkins of Farmington, Conn.
- iii. HAMATTER, b. ———.§
- iv. ANNA, or Hannah, b. ———. "Hannah Aspenwell of Farmington married Charles Nott, of Middletown, June 17, 1742.||
- v. HULDAH, b. ———; m. Ebenezer Cotton of Middletown.

6. JOSEPH² ASPINWALL (*Peter*¹) was born in Muddy River, 9 October, 1673. Dr. William Aspinwall wrote of him, 16 September, 1767, as follows:

"Joseph the son of Peter went to sea before he was of age and at last married at New York, had a vessel of his own and was taken several times and once carried into Port Royal when his brother Samuel was in the army besieging and once to France.

"He was burnt out at Seabrook in the winter where he kept shop. He was put in jail for debt and again went to the sea to the West Indies when he was made Lieutenant of the Queen of Spain which was in a negro trade from Jamaica to Carthagen & Porto Bello. He married a niece of Lord Bellamont. He lived with her while he was in the office of Lieutenant but she died and he came home master of a large ship consigned to Mr Farweather; he went off with the vessel again, was put out of business and in about 2 years returned to Brookline to the Farm which belonged to Thomas Aspinwall son of Samuel, son of Peter where he lived many years and there married the widow of Samuel Smith the brother of Nat Smith the miser; he lived with her 5 or 6 years and then died about 70 years of age. Before he was married he lived in Little Cambridge in the house belonging to Mr. Larned nigh Cunningham's country seat. He was of a middling stature, well proportioned and very genteel and something handsome; he was very passionate very gay, facetious, good company and always loose and exceedingly careless of his own and childrens affairs."

On the 13th of July, 1700, he was granted at New York a license to marry Hannah Dean,¶ and on the 6th of June, 1710, he was made a freeman of the city of New York.**

In December, 1711-12, Capt. Aspinwall rendered an account to the Connecticut Assembly of the charges of Capt. Crane's funeral expenses. They amounted to £19. 11s. and 6d.††

In October, 1712, while living in Saybrook, Joseph Aspinwall petitioned the Connecticut Assembly, praying for an allowance "for a considerable sum in publick bills of credit of this Colony lost by fire some time in Winter last past at Wethersfield."‡‡

While living in Dedham, 23 December, 1724, he bought of his

* Dr. William Aspinwall, 1767.

† Suffolk Co. (Boston) Deeds, vol. 28, p. 178.

‡ Montague Genealogy.

§ Hartford, Ct. Probate Court Records, vol. 14, p. 29.

|| REGISTER, vol. xx., p. 13.

¶ N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, vol. 3, p. 194.

** New York City Hall Records.

†† Conn. Records.

‡‡ Conn. Records.

brother Peter Aspinwall, for £80, eighty-four acres of land lying in Killingly, Conn. He sold it back to his brother 20 December, 1728; and it is more than probable that he never occupied the farm, but bought it on speculation.*

No records of the marriages and death of Joseph Aspinwall, or records of either of his wives have been found; nor records of the births of his children or of their names.

Dr. William Aspinwall wrote that Joseph Aspinwall was "exceedingly careless of his *childrens* affairs." John Aspinwall, merchant, of New York City, was one of his children, for Dr. Aspinwall said that "the New York Aspinwalls proceeded from Samuel Aspinwall's brother Joseph"; and it seems most probable that Joseph Aspinwall of Dedham and Stoughton, Mass., was another son. Both John and Joseph Aspinwall were Episcopalians, and their father was Episcopalian enough to contribute towards building a steeple on Trinity Church, New York City. Children:

- i. JOHN.³
- ii. JOSEPH.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—Mr. Bowen, the compiler of this article, has prepared a MS. volume entitled "A Record of the Aspinwall Family of Muddy River, now Brookline, Mass.;" which he has deposited with the New-England Historic Genealogical Society. The record is brought down to the present century. The preceding article is extracted from that volume.

 In the "Gleanings" which Mr. Waters contributes to this number of the REGISTER, will be found abstracts of the wills of several English Aspinwalls and their kindred. There is little doubt but that they were related to the Massachusetts immigrants.

PARENTAGE OF REV. NICHOLAS STREET, OF NEW HAVEN, CT.

Communicated by J. HENRY LEA, Esq.

In the opening sentence of the article with this title, in the REGISTER for July, 1892, page 257, the writer, by a transposition of dates, makes the statement that Rev. Nicholas Street was matriculated at Oxford, 21 Feb. 1624-5; as a matter of fact this was the date of his passing the degree of B.A., while his matriculation at the age of 18 years was 2 Nov. 1621. These dates are correctly given in the Tabular Pedigree on the opposite page, but the error in the text unfortunately escaped him in reading the proofs.

For the following items he is indebted to his friend Mr. A. J. Monday of Taunton, Somst.

Willelmus de strete tenent dimidiam virgatam pro duobus solidis &c occurs in Book of Henry de Soliace, Abbot of Glastonbury, A.D. 1189

* Killingly, Conn. Records of Deeds, vol. 2, p. 80, and vol. 3, p. 29.

(He was nephew to King Stephen) MS in possession of the Marquess of Bath, published by the Roxburgh Club.

CALENDAR OF WELLS WILLS. BISHOP'S COURT.

1627.—Street, John	Crocombe	N ^o . 31
—Streat, John	Lidiard St Lawrence	“ 77

TAUNTON DEANE MANOR.

Before the time of Henry VIII. the Rolls of the Manor were kept at Winchester. After this duplicates were kept in the Exchequer at Taunton Castle, where they are now deposited. The earliest records of the Manor are in the possession of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The Manor of Canon Street belonged to the Priory of Taunton before the dissolution of the monasteries. “The antient estate in Rowbarton near Taunton,” referred to subsequently in the Will of Nicholas Streate of Bridgwater, gent., (dated 1 Nov. 1616) formed a portion of this Manor.

FROM THE COURT ROLLS *ibdm*.

- 1616.—Surrender by Nicholas Streate of two Acres of Overland at ffaier Water in the Tithing of Staplegrove formerly of William Crosse & late of Nicholas Street, gent., his father (*pris sui*) to the use of Robert Gale according to the custom of Taunton Deane. Dated 2 June 1616.

ARCHDEACON OF TAUNTON'S COURT.

- 1558.—Will of Nicholaus Strete of Staple; Dated 6 October 1558; To be buried in the Churchyard of Staple; to the Church of Staple my best cote; to St. Andrews at Wells *iiij*^d; to all my household A Shepe apece; the residewe of my goodes I giue to Jone my wyffe whom I make my hole executrix; witness hereof S^r thoms Kisham, George Colliford & John weyland w^t other mo. being presente. Proved 3 Novr. 1558.

Book of Collated Wills, fo. 142.

- 1592.—Richard Strete of Stogumber, clothier, had “ij advowsons of the vicarage of Kingston for ij turnes.” See Weaver's Somst. Incumbents.

PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY.

- 1592.—Will of Sir George Bond, Knt. & Alderman of London; Dated 2 March 1591, proved 30 April 1592 by Dame Winifred Bond, his widow, (the daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh, Lord Mayor 1558) To Mr. Nicholas Streete of Ash priors, Somst., gent., 4 marks for a ring. (*Brown Wills in Taunton Castle.*) Harrington 30. Sir George Bond was born in the parish of West Buckland, adjoining Pitminster. Lord Mayor 1588. His grandson Thomas Bond created a Baronet by Charles II at Brussels.

And the following will, discovered since the preceding were sent to the printer:—

- 1632.—Will of William Slade of West Buckland in Diocese of Bath & Wells, husbandman; dated 10 Apr., pro. 18 June 1632; names cousin William Street to whom a bequest of £4 & he an Overseer & Witness of will. Audley, 68.

CERTIFICATES OF HEAD RIGHTS IN THE COUNTY COURT OF LOWER NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

By J. HENRY LEA, Esq., Cedarhurst, Fairhaven, Mass.

[Concluded from page 202.]

Ibid.—Certf. to Mr. Thomas Willoughby for 3200 acres for trans. of 64 persons, vizt.—

Sarah Willoughby	Edward Stourton	Robte: Davison
Robte: Darby	Richard Knight	Antonio Allonso
John Boulton	Phillip Williams	Theodore ffloyde
John Scott	Mary Wormewell	Nicholas ffoycue
Thomas Joanes	Owen Morgan	Howell Hannerd
Roberte Nowell	Wm: Pynckes	Mary Mount
Arthur Markwen	John Baynum	Walter Hannard
Elizabeth Twist	Edward Rogers	Mary Michell
Wm: Palmer	Wm: Trumball	John Howden
Tho: Draper	John Richardson	John Morley
Wm: kelldredge	Robte Davis	John Watkins
Tho: Hewes	Wm: Tanner	George Parmeter
Giles Collins	Richard Bayley	Thomas Pecke
Edward Rogers	Thomas wentworth	John Sowleman sen.
Peter Millett	Richard Jackson	katherine Sowleman
Lidiah Allen	Joseph Olliuier	John Sowleman Junr.
xpofer White	Walter Hannard	John Porter
Thomas Sampson	John Wood	Thomas Welch
John Hewes	John Powell	Three Negroes, Jacke,
John David	John Shawe	Maria & Peter.
John Cubbidge	Emanuell Delleneroc	Thomas Berry

15 Oct. 1663.—Certf. to John Davis for 50 acres for his own transp.

Ibid.—Certf. to Edward Cooper for 100 acres for Mary Shorte & Jane ffookes.

Ibid.—Certf. to Andrewe Ashbrooke for 400 acres for himselfe, Robte Sheldon, Thomas Crafford, Thomas key, Edward Pollett, Wm: Avis, Robte Brampton & Edward Braggard.

Ibid.—Certf. to Edmund Crickman for 50 acres for Jane Wood now ye wife of ye said Crickman.

Ibid.—Certf. to Capt. Richard ffoster for 150 acres for Richard Sander-son, John Sanderson & Joane a maide servant.

15 Dec. 1663.—Certf. to Malachi Thruston, m'chant, for 350 acres for John ffrench, Malachi Thruston, Edward Thruston, Richard Turner, Charles kelloe, William Milton & Richard West.

Ibid.—Certf. to Owen Hayes for 200 acres for Alice Morton, Alice Yonge, Gilbert Lewes & Mary Shute.

Ibid.—Certf. to Dennis Cragh for 500 acres for Dennis Cragh, John Bwicke, John keene, Owen kyne, Derby Kenlayne, John Coddale, Wm: Edwards, Dennis Dealey, Edmund Power & Dennis Machagh.

15 Feb. 1663.—Certf. to Malachi Thruston for 100 acres for John Hunt & John Hopkins.

15 Apr. 1664.—Certf. to James ffrisby, m^rchant, for 1150 acres for 23 persons vizt. himselfe, his wife & fower children, Humpfrey Dallaway, Jane Ruddock, Thomas Chapman, Nathaniel Ludgall, Nicholas Dalby, Joseph Meade, Anne Ashton, William Loveridge, John Baxter, Margaret Butler, Simond Baker, ffrancis Robinson, Anne Ashton & fower Negroes servants.

Ibid.—Certf. to Robte: Digby for 300 acres for 6 persons, vizt. himselfe, Anne Digby his wife, John Digby, ffrancis Digby, Mary Robinson & Alice ffarmer.

Ibid.—Certf. to Thomas Northcoate for 50 acres for his own trans.

Ibid.—Certf. to Henery Goodricke for 2200 acres for trans. of 44 persons vizt.—Thomas Griffen, John Edwards, Dennis Magrah, Edward Power, Thomas Kely, Edward ffollett, William Edwards, Dennis Cragh, Joseph ffoster, William Avis, morris ffitts Jarrell, Robte: Shelston, Thomas Craf-ford, Richard Gibbs, John wallis, William ffryer, John Cadwell, James Allen, William Martin, Michaell Humpfreys, Robte: Branston, Nicholas Chapman, Anne Chapman, John Robinson, Thomas Gregory, John Robinson, sen^r, John Richards, John Bell, Richard Lee, Alice Lee, Anne Arkill, Edward Bragger, Henry Arkill, Anne Hart, William Knight, John Collins, Ellen Collins, Henery Spratt, Andrew Ashbrooke, James Powell, John Symon, Quintin Goodricke, Henery Goodricke & Anne Martin.

Ibid.—Certf. to Richard Taylor & Thomas Nash for 100 acres for own transportation.

15 June 1664.—Certf. to Thomas Wright for 200 acres for ffordinando Strayne, Katherine Defden, Mary Parrish, John Horne & himselfe.

Ibid.—Certf. to Richard Kinge for 150 acres for 3 persons, Richard Roos, James Joanes & Thomas Reader.

17 Oct. 1664.—Certf. to m^r John Martin for 1250 acres for 25 persons vizt.—himselfe, ffrancis Gray, William Shawe, Henery Smith, Simond Cooke, Dorothy Mason, John Anderson, Andrew Casalues, Richard Middleton, Daniell Hosher, Thomas Branton, William Webb, Ellenor Cooper, Mary ffarmer, Diana Harris, Margaret Davis, John ffrenchman, Rose Palmer, Jane Lane, Mathew Downe, 5 negroes vizt. Jone, Ogoe, Jugg, Jone & Mingoe.

Ibid.—Certf. to Owen Hayes for 250 acres for Jane Maxwell, Wm: Mercer, Elizabeth Blake & Jsabell Keake.

Ibid.—Certf. to William Cornix for 100 acres for Thomas Lambert & Ann Williams.

Ibid.—Certf. to John White for 300 acres for John White, Susan White, John White, Jr., Solomon White, Hanna White & Thomas Browne.

Ibid.—Certf. to Robte Digby for 550 acres for Anne George, Jane Edmonds, Mary Hughs, Sarah Phillipps, Wm: Edwards, Richard Joanes, Henery Brasier, ffrancis Plesne, Sarah fford, Arthur Browne & Richard Harris.

Ibid.—Certf. to M^r Wm: Moseley for 200 acres for 4 persons vizt. Joseph Milboe, James Bye, John Sewes & one zambo & assigned over to Owen Hayes by ye said m^r Moseley.

Ibid.—Certf. to William Porten for 300 acres for 6 persons vz. himselfe, Mary Boddin, Joane Raveninge, Wm: rahar, Eliz: Gwin & James a Carpenter.

Ibid.—Certf. to Peter Malbone for 150 acres for himselfe, Margaret Wade & Elizabeth Thompson.

Certif. to m^r John Custis for 250 acres for James Hogge, John Mills, Edward Price, Tessab Shawe & Henery Smith, & assigned to Peter Malbone by said m^r Custis.

15 *Sept.* 1664.—Certf. to Thomas Watkins for 150 acres for Hopkin Powell, Susan ffoster & Thomas Gregory.

Ibid.—Certf. to Wm: Jermy for 150 acres for himselfe, John worland & Richard Hopham.

15 *Feb.* 1664.—Certf. to James Jackson for 700 acres for himselfe & Elizabeth his wife, Joseph Jackson, James Jackson Jr, Hannah Jackson, Margaret Jackson, Joane, Mary & Katherine 3 negro women, Thomas & Peter Negro boyes, Elen a Negro girle, Richard Barrett & Ellenor his wife.

17 *Apr.* 1665.—Certf. to William Gouldsmith for 200 acres for Henery Platt, Richard Batchelor, Stephen Pewe & a Negro man named Yoake.

15 *Aug.* 1665.—Certf. to Richard Joanes, planter, for 400 acres for Nicholas ffennett, Simond Tranter, Thomas Ansell, Thomas Letherington, Richard Beckett, Susanna Oakeley & Two Negro woemen called Besse & Sarah.

Ibid.—Certf. to Thomas Everaye for 100 acres for William Grindon & Robte: Watson.

Ibid.—Certf. to Edward Thruston, Chirurgion, for 300 acres for John Hunt, Richard Brathwayte, Richard Collins, Arrundell Collins, Thomas Radney & James Besse.

Ibid.—Certf. to francis Skipper & Anne his wife for 150 acres for William Wood, Richard Stredman & Richard Strange.

Ibid.—Certf. to Thomas Godly for 150 acres for Elias Whitby, Thomas Bancks & Mary Allen.

15 *Nov.* 1665.—Certf. to William Jacob for 150 acres for John de June, John Mantoone & Elizabeth James.

Ibid.—Certf. to Robte Butt, sen., for 250 acres for John Olliuer, Walter Brookes, Thomas Hodges, William Lewes & Sarah White.

Ibid.—Certf. to Myle Weyborne for 500 acres for Edward Marley, Edward Westberowe, Roger Adams, William Joanes, John Richards, Thomas Purnell, Roger Thomas, Ezekiell Sheppard, William Morgan & Joseph White.

Ibid.—Certf. to Lancaster Lovett for 350 acres for Richard ffarmer, Tho: Stanton, John Abrell, Nicholas Willis, John Gibson, Mathewe Oanett & francis Christopher.

15 *Feb.* 1665.—Certf. to Andrewe Bodman for 100 acres for Grace Thomas, & Walter Greene & 50 acres more for John Ronsewell.

2 *May* 1666.—Certf. to Richard Church for 100 acres for himselfe & fran: Cary.

Ibid.—Certf. to Wm: Porten for 150 acres for Jsaac Barrington, Edward Hodge & Jn^o an Jndian.

SUNDRY EXTRACTS, TO 1680.

Court 3 Nov. 1645. Note of tytheables.

Jn Lynhaven parish there is 140 tythable psons

Jn Elizabeth River parish there is 160 & 5 tytheable p'sons

The Number of all tytheable psons in the whole County is 305

Court 16 Dec 1647. Power Atty of Roger ffletcher* of Boston in New England, merchant, to loving friend Thomas Bridge, merchant, for debts in Colony of Va. Dated 7 Oct 1646 in Boston. Wit. Robert Child & Dan: Gookin.

* See Savage II., 173. See also his death, 1648, *infra*.

Court 20 Jan. 1647. These are to Certifie that Mr. John Hill appeared this day in Court & declared himselfe to bee of the age betweene fifty & Sixty years & hath Continued in this Collony of virginia twenty sixe yeares & upwards. Alsoe the said John Hill doth affirm himselfe formerly to haue liued in the vniuersity of Oxford of the trade of a Bookebinder & that he is the sonn of stephen Hill of Oxford aforesaid, fletcher. And the said John Hill is well at present & in good health as appeares to the Court & in likelyhood of life.*

15 April 1648. Whereas it is Credably giuen out that Roger fletcher merchant, is cast away through the Casualty of the Sea, comeing from new England hether &c, order that a Commission bee graunted vnto Thomas Bridge on decedents estate on behalfe of the Orphanes of sd decedent.†

1 Oct. 1649. Power of Atty of Susan Reeues of Rattcliffe of parish of Stepney, co. Middx., widow, to friend Capt. Thomas Willoughby of Virginia to recover debts &c due to her late husband, Robert Reeues dec'd, dated 10 July 1647.

15 Feb, 1649. Vpon a Certificate delivered to ye Cor^t by ye high sherr' yt Mr. (*blank*) Johnson a new England man, hath refused to take ye Oath of allegiance It is ordered that a warr^t doe Jssue forth for the p'sonall appearance of ye said Jnⁿson on munday beeing ye 25th. Jnstant.

27 Feb. 1649. Power of Atty of Richard Wheeler, Citizen & Jnholder of London, to John Goodwin of Ratcliffe in Co. Middx., Marryner, for the Constituant (as Grandfather of the sons of late John Moye in Virginia dec'd., who was killed by the Last massacre of the Indians) his said two Grandchildren, sons of the said John Moye, the elder of whom called (*blank*) Moye to settle in Va., the younger called (*blank*) Moye to be brought to England by sd Goodwin. Dated 1 Oct 1649 In Oct 1650 eldest son, John Moy was in tuition of Robte Davyes who petitions Court for his charges for same.

28 Mar. 1650. To Certifie &c that Richard Nicols, aged between 30 & 32 years or thereabouts, having continued in ye Collony about this 14 years last past & declaring himself to bee of Oxenburij in Huntington shere, a tayler, & sonne of Hen: nicols of ye same place, Jnholder, Lieuing at ye sign of ye Whitte horse, is this day in life &c.

15 Feb, 1650. Power of Atty. of William Scapes of Rotterdam, Merchant, to Joseph Denmas & Thomas Lee† of Rotterdam, my servants, for all business to be done wthin the Virgines of America. Dated at Rotterdam 18 Aug 1650

27 Dec. 1651. Power of Atty. of Judith Brice al's Hicks now ye wife of Robte Brice of ye towne & Co. of Southton, Marriner, formerly ye wife of Michael Hicks of ye same town, deceased, & mother of Stephen Hicks, late of Virginia in ye p'tes of America, dec'd., which last died intestate possessed of personal estate in Virginia afsd., to Henery & Raph Barlowe of Elizabeth City in Va., Marchants, to settle sd estate. Dat. 14 July 1650. We testify that Judith Brice al's Hicks who subscribed Letters of Atty before goeing is the natural mother of Stephen Hicks named, who went from ye town of Southampton in England into Virginia about 16 or 17 years now last past. Dated 14 July 1651. Peter Chungeon & Robte wroth. Stephen ye sonne of Michall Hicks was Baptized the 23th. day of September 1620 as it is registered vpon the Church booke of ye p'rish of St. Michael's in Southton where his mother yt was then Judith Hicks nowe Judith Brice yet liveth. (*signed*) John Toms minister of ye sd parish of St. Michael.

16 Apr. 1654. Bill of Sale of Thomas Willett m'chant of Newe Plimmouth in New England to Mr. Mathewe flossett, for Barque Hopewell of 26 Tunnes burthen &c., dated 25 Oct 1652 at Newe Amsterdam in Newe Netherlands.

1 June 1655. Certificate of William Stanley, Maior of Citty of Canterbury in Commonwealth of England that Charitye Tanner late wife of Daniell Tanner is

* John Hill, aged 26, in the Bona Nova, 1620 (Hotten, p. 249). Adm. of his estate 15 Dec. 1659, to his brother, Richard Poole.

† This has been printed (Note 48) but the date inadvertently omitted.

‡ See Note (23) to Henry Seawell in REGISTER Jan. p. 99.

living & an Inhabitant of said Citty & it hath been proved by the Register Booke of parish Church of St. Paule in said Citty that said Charity was married to said Daniell Tanner 24 Nov. 1614 & had one sonne named John baptized 14 Oct. 1627, wch John is compelled to travell beyond seas about the estate of sd D. T. his father whoe dyed in Virginia &c. Dated 10 Aug. 1654. Daniell Tanner, aged 40, occurs in the muster of Lieut. Thomas Purfray of Elizabeth Cittie in 1624, he had come out in the Sampson in 1618 (*Hotten*, p. 247). His will, dated 17 Nov. 1753, was pro. 15 Dec. after, & leaves to Mr. Lemuel Mason [all estate whatsoever on so. side of James River & all debts there; allsoe to Mrs Anne Mason for her great paynes & care & loue towards mee 8000 lbs. tobacco: to Mrs. Alike Mason 600 lbs. tobacco; to Thomas Sherley all residue of estate in Virginia for use of his child provided it be Christened Daniell; Lemuel Mason Exor & Thoms Sherley & florentyne Payne Overseers. (*The wife and son in England are not mentioned.*)

15 Apr. 1656. Marriage agreement, dated 24 June 1653, between Thomas Dauies of Elizabeth Co., m'chant, and Mary relict & admx of William Tucker of Warwick Co., planter, late dec'd. The said Mary has 2 children left her by the sd. Wm. Tucker, one by a former wife named John Tucker, and one by the said Mary named Roger—the said Thos Dauies relinquishes all claim to sd Tucker's estate &c.*

17 Nov. 1656. Copie of A Letter sent to Mr. Moore a minister in New England.

Mr. Moore

Sr: after saluts please to take notice we are informed by Capt: fran: Emporor yt at his being at ye mannadus hee treated with you Concerning your Coming over hether amongst vs & yt you weare unwilling to come at such uncertaintie, or without ye knowledge or good Liking of those yt you weare to Come amongst, & further yt you weare pleased to p'mise him, not otherwise to dispose of your selfe, till you heard from him there fore we vnderwritten in ye behalf of ye whole, gladly Jmbrasing such an oppertunity to Engage our selues, yt vpon your arrivall heere for ye maintenance of yo^r selfe & family to allow vnto you ye yearly quantity of (*blank*) tob^o: & Corne & also to p'uide for yo^r psent entertainment vpon arrival & Convenient habitacon & Continuance amongst vs to the Content of yo^rselfe & credit of vs vpon whome at an Jnuitacon you haue throwne yo^r selfe & for ye transportacon of yo^r selfe & family wee haue taken full & sufficient Course wth Capt: Rich: whiting & to all ye p'misses wee vnderwritten haue subscribed. (*no signatures.*)

28 Apr. 1658. A Letter recorded at Mr. Sayer's request.

Sister Renalds

J thanke you for yo^r kind remembrance for J haue received yo^r Letter sent to Virginia, but yo^r token J never saw nor who brought them J cannot tell, J pray next time write theire names, by whom you send & in what shipp they come, for ye letter came to mee accidentally by a planter, J should haue sent you a very good token this yeare & likewise to my daughter, but things haue falne very Crosse wth me this time, for of the £240 worth of goods J brought this yeare into ye Country, J haue receiued but 6 hhs. wch enjoyne mee to stay in ye Country all this yeare, J pray lett mee heare from you & my Child the next yeare. You may direct yo^r Letter to Mr. John Batt Joyner att Povtan neere Jamestowne, Desire my Child to serue God & J shall not forgett her to my power & shall Jf God p'mitt see you as soon as possibly J may J pray Comend mee to my Aunts & my Cousin James Jf hee bee at home—you shall receiue a small token by ye Gunner of Capt: Bond to drinke a pinte of Wine wth my Aunte & my Child, J shall make it better next yeare Jf I liue, so loveing sister wth my prayers to God for you & yo^{rs} as for my selfe & my owne J rest

Yo^r Loving Brother till death

(*signed*) Tho: Renalls.

Virginia May 7th. 1650.

The subscription was—

To my very loving Sister Elizabeth Renalls in Hallyards lane neere st.
Johns gate edge in Bristoll.

* See note 24 (REGISTER, January, 1893, p. 70) on Capt. William Tucker.

Deposition of Elizabeth Renalles of ye Citty of Bristoll, widdow, aged 41, (late wife of Wm: Reynolds, marriner, dec'd.), brother of Tho: Reynolds late of Eastsmithfeild, London, Marriner, dec'd., testified that Elizabeth, ye daughter of said Thomas, about 3 years since (as she heard) went from London to Virginia, from whom she hath received several letters &c. Dated 22 Aug. 1657.

16 Apr. 1659. Power of Atty from William Jermy of Kettlebarton, co. Suffolk, gent., late living in the Country of Virginia, to Lemuel Mason of Elizabeth River, co. of Lower Norfolk in Virginia &c. Dat. 20 Sept 1658. Will of William Jermy of Lynhaven, co. of Lower Norfolk, Va., gent., dated 23 Apr., was pro. 15 June 1666 he bequeathes (*int. alia*) to much esteemed friend Coll. Mason "my brasse Pistoll, my Claspes of Silver wth the Picture of the Lyons" & he one of the Overseers.

15 Aug. 1660—Letter recorded.

Mr. Conquest

August 8th. 1660

J heare wth sorrow yt you are very remisse in yo^r office in not stopping ye frequent meetings of this most pestelent Sect of ye quakers, whether this bee so or not, J doe charge you (by vertue of ye power ye grand assembly has entrusted mee wth) not to suffer any more of theire meetings or Conventicles & if any such shalbee refractory yt you send them vp prisoners to James Citty, J expect your obedience to this wch J send you wthout enclosing yt all may take notice of it.

yo^r Loving ffriend

(signed) William Berkeley

ffor mr. Richard Conquest:
sherr' of Lower Norfl:

15 Oct. 1663. The Govern^r his Lre to ye gent. of ye Co. of Lower Norfolk. Gentlemen: J thanke you for yo^r care of ye County & desire you to continue it, & Especially to p^uid yt ye abominated seede of ye Quakers spread not in yo^r County, which to p^{re}vent J thinke fitt to add these fower to the Commission vizt. mr. Addam Thurrowgood, mr. Wm: Carver, mr. Wm: Daynes & mr. Thomas fulsher. mr. Hall J heare is auncient. Once more J beseech you gent: to haue an Exact care of this Pestilent sect of ye Quakers.

Yo^r most affectionate frend

Dated 27th. of June

(signed) William Berkeley.

1633 (*sic—an evident error.*)

Will of Richard Taylor, sick & weak; Dated 29 mar., pro 21 may 1679 wife margarett Extrx.; sons John & Richard; daus margarett & Suzan; Rich Nash; godson Richard Hodges; goddau. Elizabeth Daus; Wit. Roger Hodges & Ellinor Owens.

Brother tayler

J haue sent seuerall Letters to you butt neuer Recad anij ans^r you gaue a etter of attorney to one J^o Hurst about two or three yeares since to trouble mee to noe purpose. J am afraid you haue beene misinformed Concerning mee, & that may bee the occasion that J haue heard from you by other hands, J am willing that you should Receaue from mee that w^{ch} Js your due, therefore Jf you will ord^r mee to pay you anij thinge by mij veary good frend mr. Richard parrett sey^r, Liuing in Rapahanock, write mee your mind, and desire him to Inclose Jt in 2 or 3 Lines to me & J shall ans^r your Expectations my selfe wth your sisters Loue to you & yours wishing you much health & hapinesse hee takes Leau^e who is

Your Louing brother Jn^o Harding butcher
next doore to the 3 tuns tauerne In newgate
Streete, London

Sept: 1678.

superscribed this

These to Richard tayler vpon the Sutherne
branch of the Eliz^a: Riuer Jn the virg^a D.D.

BATCHELDER WILLS.

Communicated by Hon. CHARLES E. BATCHELDER, of Portsmouth, N. H.

THE abstracts by Mr. Waters in the January number of the REGISTER are made clearer by two or three abstracts made by me in 1889 in London and Winchester. I send them for the REGISTER.

HENRY BATCHELER of Wimpering in County South, March 14, 1612, proved March 23, 1612, at Winchester, sick. The Cathedral church of Winchester, and the parish church of Wimpering. To the poor of the parish of Wimpering, of Portsea and of the town of Porchester. My two servant maids, Avis Myles and Sara Woodman. My two men servants, Thomas Spereinge and Isaac Woodes. Leedye Hemslowe of Kingston. To John Coale of Hylsea in County South. To all my grandchildren except Richard Andrewes. To John Prise of Kingston. To the children of John Prise. To Thomas Baltch's children of Kingston. To the two children of Richard Oliver of Sutton. To Thomas Page of Hylsye, the writer hereof. To William Wheeler and John Wheeler the former [word omitted] of William Wheeler of Wimpering, late deceased, to each of them £5, to be paid unto them at their full age of 21 years. To my nephew John Westbrook, my sister's son, all my free lands with a house and barn thereon (excepting one pcell of land lately purchased of John Prise) in Kingston wthin the liberty of Portsmouth. And if it shall happen that any of my lands shall be incumbered for want *or* (*sic*) that may be recovered for them shall be due and payable unto the said John Westbrook at his lawful age of 21 years. In case of failure of John Westbrook's issue then the lands were to go to Thomas Brown of Hylsie, half brother unto the said John Westbrook.

If Robert Martin of Alverstock and Francis Martin of the pish of Wimpering shall not stand unto their first bargain about the exchange of my land at Porchester then I give unto my goddaughter, the daughter of Steeven Batchiller of Porchester 2½ acres of land w^{ch} lieth adjoining unto the backside of the house of the said Steven Batcheller in Porchester aforesaid, any gift before mentioned to my kinsman John Westbrook to the contrary notwithstanding. If Robert and Francis Martin stand to their bargain then John Westbrook was to pay £20 to the said goddaughter in lieu of the 2½ acres. And if the said Robert and Francis Martin do not stand to their bargain then Steven Batcheller aforesaid shall have the use of my land at Porchester at £8 a year until my heir cometh of age. Brother Robert Batcheller's three children. If my kinsmen John Westbrook and Thomas Brown shall die without issue then my free lands shall go to young John Boulton, and his heirs, the son of John Boulton of Hilsea in Wimpering. To Elizabeth Boulton, daughter of John Boulton of Hilsea £5 to be paid out of my lease at Hanksworth. To John Boulton's three children wh. he now hath, £5 a year during the term of the lease of Hanksworth. Residue to wife Elizabeth, who is named as executrix. Overseers, John Hently of Bedhampton and William Stares of Hilsea, with power to sell the land lately bought of John Price to pay £100 which testator owes to Richard Wilkines of Southweeke and £45 to John Hoocker of Hilsea and £20 to Richard Shoute of Weeckham.

Hampshire Registry.

ELIZABETH BACHELER of Hylsie in the parish of Wimmering, widow, March 24, 1612, proved March 27, 1613, sick. To the church of Wimmering. To the poor of the parish of Wimmering. Servant, Thomas Sheering. George Arnell of Hilsie. John Nichols. John Bolton's children. Henry Yeates and John Bolton to have the residue. Overseers, John Hooker and William Staires. In the inventory she is styled, "Elizabeth Bacheler late the wife of Henry Bacheler of Hilsey."

Hampshire Registry.

JOHN BACHLER of Beckley, Sussex, Nov. 1, 1602, proved Oct. 24, 1604, in London, sick.

To my son Lawrence. To Martha Rayner, daughter of Thomas Rayner of Charinge, Kent, deceased, my servant. Lands in Egerton and Little Chart to son Lawrence in fee tail. In case of failure of Lawrence's issue the lands were to remain to John Winter and Agnes Winter, my daughter's children. My other lands in Kent to Martha Rayner in fee. To John Rayner of Beckley (or Egerton*). Martha Reyner to have residue of personal estate and one year's rent of all my lands in Kent. Martha Reyner executrix.

Principal Registry at London, Bolein 9.

THOMAS FRENCH, OF GUILFORD, CT.

Communicated by A. D. WELD FRENCH, Esq., of Boston.

Guilford, Conn., July 15, 1890.

Dear Sir :

As you requested last winter, I have had copied all the notes of my grandfather [Hon. Ralph D. Smith] on the family of Thomas French, and have searched the records to see if anything concerning him had been overlooked. I am glad to have been able to be of service.

I am sincerely yours,

BERNARD C. STEINER.

To A. D. WELD FRENCH,
Boston, Mass.

THOMAS FRENCH was among the earliest settlers of Guilford. His name is not on the plantation covenant. At the commencement of Town Records, vol. A, page 1, under date August 14, 1645, is the following record: "Mr. Samuel Disbrow." [Richard Bristow *erased*.] "Tho: Betts members of ye church" "Thos: French Planter took their oath." Charged agt. John Stone member of ye church ye particulars which he confest.

Savage says: "Thomas French, Charlestown 1638, removed to Guilford 1650 or earlier." He probably came to Guilford about 1643.

At the General Court or Meeting held the 20th of February 1649-50,

* Having no permission to make abstracts, I examined the record of this will and at a later date made a memorandum of its contents, hence the uncertainty. I think also that John Reyner was the father-in-law of John Bachelor of Amesbury, Wilts, who died after 1588 and before Feb. 23, 1590, when his (Bachelor's) will was proved at London. The will can be found at the Principal Probate Registry.

when Mr Whitfield's reasons were tendered to the church here [at Guilford] for his removal and read in public & enquiry made of every man in particular concerning his ability in paying to the ministers for the present and probability to continue according to ordinary Providence. Thomas French said he should be able to continue his present sum & said further he was willing to add 6 S. per annum.

It is probable that Mr. John Caffinge, when he left Guilford in the latter part of 1643, or beginning of 1644, got Thomas French to occupy his estate at Guilford. Mr. Caffinch sued French, April 1, 1651, at New Haven, for the use of his house, land and cattle at Guilford. Probably French took them when Mr. Caffinch left that place. II. New Haven Col. Rec.

At a court Feb. 5, Anno 1651-2. Thomas French was called and admonished for saying in a clamorous & scandalizing way "yt he nor his family were not relieved according to their need—nor yt he could get any corn in the town for pay unless he came and offered them half so much more as it was worth, but when he did so, then they had corn enough for him, otherwise not, wherefore he was forced [to] go out of the town to get corn for his family"—or words to that effect. To which he acknowledged that this was only true of particular persons. The court out of tenderness to his family pass it over, at present, with an admonition, to take more heed to his carriage reports & speeches.

At a court May 3, 1655, he had two suits with John Everts with regard to hogs, which were eventually arranged.

At a town meeting on ye 23^d of June 1665 Tho: French propounding in way of Petition to the town to have some relief on account of his daughter who was not wright in her own mind. When the town considered the request, It was put to vote & the vote passed in the negative,—That they did not see themselves engaged either to him or his & therefore did expect he shd. be returned to the place whence he came.

And at a Town Meeting August 21, 1665. The town being informed yt notwithstanding Thomas French had been denied entertainment or admittance into this town either for himself or his daughter—yet he had hired lands of Benjn. Wright to settle on,—They did agree by vote as a prevention of him yt whosoever did any longer entertain either of them should give in sufficient security that they should be no damage to the town.

These votes are now inexplicable. Thomas French had been a planter for 20 years, had owned lands in the town, and was a man of property. This Thos. French was probably another man, or else the daughter was married to another man.

A Terryer of the lands belonging to Thomas French in Guilford as followith viz. 1 Prop. R. fol. 19.

Imps. One Home lot containing three acres & a halfe, more or less so allowed ffronting up to the Green by the Pound running back to the land of William Chittenden on the west, along by the rears of the Home lots of Edward Benton, Jaiob Sheaffe & in part of Will^m Chittenden on the north the Home lots of Henry Goldam on the south. About 1650 he sold this lot to Thomas Stevens, son of John Stevens, and bought the homelot of Henry Dowde in Crooked Lane, described as follows, I. Prop. R. fol. 7.

Imps. One Home lot fronting to the street on the East & rearing back to the Home lot of John Stevens, bounded on the South with the home lot of John Mephram & on the North with the Home lot of Thomas Norton [then of John Norton & William Seward, Thomas dying in 1648] allowed for 2 acres more or less.

This last lot had been sold by Henry Dowde to Samuel Blachley about 1647 who sold it to Thomas French who sold it to William Boreman about 1656. Boreman died 1661, and his representatives sold it to Nathan Bradley about 1663, and Bradley sold it to John Chittenden May 20, 1667. See I. Prop. Rec. fol. 19.

"Thomas French hath sold and alienated all his houseing and house lot which he bought of Samuel Blachley as abovesaid unto William Boreman" & I. Prop. Rec. fol. 14.

"William Boreman hath with consent of ye Court bought all Thomas French his houseing and house lot which was late Samuel Blachleys" & also same fol.

Henry Dowde & William Seward & Nathan Bradley (who had bought the whole estate of William Boreman, deceased) have sold and alienated the house & home lot containing about 2 acres unto Nathan Bradley of Guilford Jan. 18, 1663, who sold it to John Chittenden as stated above May 20, 1667.

The following entry is on the last page of I. Prop. R. fol. last Feb. 14 (55) Thomas French & William Boreman entered an alienation upon an exchange made betwixt them viz. The said French hath given & granted in exchange all his rights in the upland and meadow to be divided at Athammonassock unto the said William Boreman & his heirs etc for & in consideration of the said Boremans now home lot with all his land there adjoining to the said Thomas French & his heirs forever.

Item one Home lot bought of Samuel Blachley late the lands of Henry Dowde lying next the house lot of John Norton on the North & containing & Allowed for two acres. I. Prop. Rec. fol. 9.

In a Town meeting February 11th 1673. Thomas French desiring that his son in law John Dudley might be accepted as a planter upon Thomas French engaging to give him 20 acres of land. The Town accepted John Dudley to be a planter.

- 1 Thomas¹ French, } d. about 1665.
 Mary Button, }
 Deborah Button, }
 - 2 Mary² French, }
 John Everts, Jr., } m. Sept. 14, 1665; d. Sept. 2, 1677.
 - 3 Hannah² French.
 - 4 Mercy² French.
 - 5 Elizabeth² French, } m. Nov. 11, 1668.
 Eleazer Isbel, }
 - 6 Deliverance² French, } m. Dec. 21, 1669.
 Edward Parks, }
 - 7 Sarah² French, } b. Aug. 25, 1650; m. Oct. 24, 1668.
 Nathaniel Parmelee, } d. in Indian War, 1676.
 - (15) 8 John² French, b. July 25, 1652.
 - 9 Martha² French, } b. Aug. 6, 1654.
 John Deadley, } m. 1673.
 - 10 Thomas² French, b. June 12, 1656; d. Feb. 28, 1659.
 - (17) 11 Ebenezer² French, b. April 3, 1658.
 - 12 Rebecca² French, b. Jan. 10, 1660; d. Oct. 10, 1660.
 - 13 Samuel² French, b. Aug. 21, 1667; d. young.
 - 14 Abigail² French, b. March 2, 1669.
-

- 8 John² French, } son of Thos.; d. Dec. 28, 1727; m. July 31,
 Mary Sheather, } 1678; dau. of John Sheather, d. Jan. 22, 1707.
 Abigail Stevens, } wid. of John.
 John French lived in East Guilford.
- 15 John³ French, b. May 18, 1679; d. Aug. 9, 1679.
- (23) 16 John³ French, b. Aug. 26, 1680.
 John French's list, 1716, £43-4-9.
-
- 11 Ebenezer² French, } d. May 3, 1736; m. Oct. 8, 1684.
 Susannah Blachley, } d. Jan. 19, 1728.
- 17 Deborah³ French, } b. May 15, 1687; d. March 13, 1761.
 John Munger, } m. 1710; d. Oct. 5, 1752.
- 18 Jemima³ French, b. Feb. 26, 1693; d. young.
- 19 Jemima³ French, } b. Sept. 28, 1696; d. Aug. 6, 1755.
 Nathaniel Hand, } m. April 19, 1722; d. April 29, 1752.
- (25) 20 Thomas³ French, b. Oct. 30, 1698.
- 21 Mercy³ French, } b. May 13, 1701.
 John Bradley, } m. Aug. 15, 1726.
- 22 Susannah³ French, } b. Aug. 28, 1703; d. Feb. 17, 1743.
 Ebenezer Hand, } m. May 31, 1725.
 Ebenezer French's list, 1716, £100 - 2 - 6.
-
- 16 Dea. John³ French, Jr., } of E. Guilford; d. Dec. 17, 1745.
 Wid. Mary (Jona. Jr., Hoyt, } m. July 5, 1707; d. Jan. 22, 1711.
 Ruth Pierson, } m. July 4, 1716; d. Ap. 19, 1721.
- 23 Samuel⁴ French, b. Sept. 2, 1717; d. March 12, 1718.
- 24 Mary⁴ French, } b. Feb. 15, 1720; d. March 15, 1788.
 Dea. Timothy Meigs, } m. Sept. 17, 1735; d. Sept. 14, 1751.
 Dea. John French, jurors list, 1716, £98 - 6 - 6.
- 20 Dea. Thomas³ French, } of N. Bristol; d. Jan. 16, 1772.
 Sarah Grave, } m. Dec. 14, 1720; d. May 30, 1784.
- 25 Sarah⁴ French, } b. Jan. 30, 1722; d. Nov. 15, 1751.
 Jonathan Dudley, } m. June 23, 1742.
- 26 Ebenezer⁴ French, b. Nov. 7, 1723; d. s. Nov. 18, 1753.
- 27 Enos⁴ French, b. Dec. 20, 1725 (34).
- 28 Susannah⁴ French, } b. June 6, 1728.
 Eliakim Stevens, } m. Jan. 27, 1746; d. Jan. 29, 1784.
- 29 Ichabod⁴ French, b. Sept. 17, 1730; d. February, 1763.
- 30 Philemon⁴ French, b. May 12, 1733 (42).
- 31 John⁴ French, b. June 28, 1735 (48).
- 32 Diadema⁴ French, } b. Oct. 29, 1737; m. April 30, 1788.
 Ephraim Wilcox, } of Middletown.
- 33 Didymus⁴ French, b. April 24, 1741 (50).
- 27 Enos⁴ French, } m. Nov. 6, 1752.
 Mary Wilcox, } dau. of John Wilcox; d. Sept. 28, 1777.
- 34 Mary⁵ French, } b. Sept. 30, 1753; d. Oct. 5, 1828.
 Elijah Wilcox, } m. April 30, 1778.
- 35 Ebenezer⁵ French, b. April 17, 1755; d. April 4, 1758.
- 36 Sene⁵ French, } b. Nov. 9, 1757.
 Abiatha Fowler, }
- 37 Ebenezer⁵ French, b. Oct. 11, 1760; went West.
- 38 Deborah⁵ French, b. Jan. 8, 1763.

- 39 Sarah⁵ French, } bap. Feb. 10, 1765.
Benjamin Doolittle, } of Wallingford.
- 40 Enos⁵ French, b. May 5, 1767; went West.
- 41 Thomas⁵ French.
- 30 Philemon⁴ French, } of N. Bristol; m. Oct. 27, 1757.
Mary Dudley, } d. March 10, 1773.
- 42 Catey French, b. Feb. 8, 1760; d. s.
- 43 Thomas⁵ French, b. Aug. 20, 1762 (58).
- 44 Lois⁵ French, } b. Nov. 25, 1764.
David Field, } m. Feb. 16, 1786.
- 45 Anne⁵ French, } b. May 26, 1767.
Ichabod Field, }
- 46 Philemon⁵ French, b. Oct. 25, 1777 (60).
- 47 Mary⁵ French, } b. Dec. 2, 1779.
——— Brown, } went West.
- 31 John⁴ French, } (Westminster, N. H.); m. Dec. 10, 1759.
Mary Wilcox, } of Middletown.
- 48 John⁵ French, b. Oct. 10, 1760.
- 49 Mary⁵ French, bap. Nov. 3, 1771.
- 33 Didymus⁵ French, } of N. Bristol.
Jerusha Stevens, } m. Dec. 25, 1766.
- 50 Samuel⁵ French, b. November, 1767.
- 51 Adin⁵ French, b. April 13, 1770.
- 52 Ichabod⁵ French, b. July 13, 1772; fell dead; d. s.
- 53 Luman⁵ French, b. Sept. 15, 1774; d. s.
- 54 Jerusha⁵ French, } b. May 18, 1777; Jericho, Vt.
——— ———, }
- 55 Sarah⁵ French, b. June 9, 1780; d. s.
- 56 Beulah⁵ French, b. Jan. 14, 1783; d. April 9, 1785.
- 57 Beulah⁵ French, } b. Feb. 13, 1787; Jericho, Vt.
——— ———, }
- 43 Thomas⁵ French, } m. Aug. 22, 1792.
Eunice Wheeler, }
- 58 Wealthy⁶ French, bap. Nov. 16, 1794.
- 59 Ely⁶ French, bap. May 29, 1796.
- 46 Philemon⁵ French, } of Pompey, N. Y.
——— Nettleton, }
- 51 Adin⁵ French, }
Chloe Nettleton, } m. March 8, 1798.
Wid. Ruth Johnson, } d. March 16, 1852 (83).
- 61 Delilah⁶ French, b. Feb. 18, 1799.

Sept. 16th, 1668.—Thomas French was granted three or four acres of land on this side of Clapboard hill swamp, with part of the swamp, according as the Townsmen viewing it shall judge meete that no highway be prejudiced thereby.

Feb. 11th, 1673.—The town granted Thomas French liberty to exchange his land at Clapboard hill swamp, containing five acres and a half, allowing for it fourteen acres beyond East River.

FRENCHES OF IPSWICH.

Communicated by A. D. WELD FRENCH, Esq., of Boston, Mass.

THE following is an extract from a letter of John Bluette (who had been steward of Groton Manor, of which Gov. Winthrop was lord) to John Winthrop, Jr., of New England, dated Groton, March 4, 1632-3, and printed in the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 5th Series, Vol. I. pp. 199-200.

"My louinge comendations to John Sampford, Goodman Pease & his company and to Anne Chambers, John Biggs, my schollars *Thomas French* and John Clarke."

Thomas French referred to is supposed to be the same as found anterior to the above date in the records of the First Church of Boston, where it appears between the name of John Winthrop and that of his wife. Thomas French was recorded a freeman on Nov. 6, 1632. The records of the First Church of Boston show that he had a daughter Mary, born 1631-2; she must have died soon after, as he had another daughter of the same christian name born in 1634, and from the fact that this christian name is perpetuated, it may indicate that the name of his wife was Mary. He removed to Ipswich in 1634, and in 1638 he was dismissed from the Boston Church to that of Ipswich, and he died before Nov. 5, 1639, as appears by another record, wherein it is stated that "The administration of the goods of Thomas French deceased is committed to his wife (a widow French appears in 1641 as commoner at Ipswich) and the land which he left is to be disposed for sale or otherwise by the advice of the Magistrates of Ipswich for the maintenance of his wife and education of his children, which are not yet get able to provide for themselves nor were disposed of in their Fathers life."

The above record indicates that he had provided for some of his children. The name of Thomas French, Jr. appears in 1638, and again as commoner in 1641; he died in 1680.

Alice French, an early member of the Church of Boston, became the wife of Thomas Howlett. She was dismissed from the Boston Church to that of Ipswich, June 16, 1644. Alice Howlett, wife of Thomas Howlett, is mentioned in the will of John Robinson of Ipswich in 1657. There seems to have been two Mary Frenches, both married, but whose husbands' names are not mentioned. One was a sister of John Hanniford, who mentions her in his will of 1567 as follows: children of his sister Mary French. Another is found in the Visitation of Gloucester. By this Pedigree, William Scudamore of Herefordshire had a daughter Mary, wife of French of Boston in New England, no christian name being given. This pedigree states, that this son died circa 1637, aged about 40. So that the age of this Mary French must have been within a few years of that of her brother. William Scudamore's will was proved at London in 1636. In it he makes a bequest of five pounds each "to all the now children of Mary French his sister," but no reference is made to New England.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

ROBERT WILLIAMS OF ROXBURY.—The birthplace and parentage of this man have been satisfactorily found, thanks to a hint contained in a record sent by Mr. Waters.

Rev. William Williams, of Hatfield, grandson of Robert Williams, left a record of the deaths of his immediate relatives: that for Robert Williams is "Sept. 1, 1693. My Grandfather, Mr. Robert Williams, Ætat. 86." At the then method of reckoning, the birth would have been in the year 1607-1608. The examination of Robert Williams for embarkation in 1637 found him 28 years old. This would bring his birth in the year 1608-1609. As both agree in the year 1608, it was taken as the proper year.

A search through the forty parish registers of Norwich for the century beginning 1550 gave a few entries for the name Williams, and showed that there was no family of that name of any extent living in that city. The only Robert was at the beginning of the century examined. The first entry that mentioned the person sought in Norwich, called him, or implied that he was a "foreigner"—not a native of Norwich. In the early part of the 17th century there was but one Robert Williams in Norwich, and he was first an apprentice to John Garrett, cordynar: then admitted Freeman of Norwich as apprentice of the above: next as taking Nicholas Williams (the name of the brother of R. W.) as an apprentice—Nicholas being the son of the late Stephen Williams of Yarmouth, cordwainer: then as Warden of the guild of cordwainers in 1635, and, lastly, as an applicant for permission to emigrate in 1637. This last was Robert Williams of Roxbury, and the mention of Nicholas Williams's parentage directed the search to Great Yarmouth, where the following was found in the parish register of St. Nicholas: "1608-11th-December. Robert Wilyams son of Stephen & Margaret. Baptised." The matter is thus settled conclusively, and Robert Williams of Roxbury is found to have been of immediate East Anglian rather than of Welsh parentage. Further search may show the origin of the family; but the wills in the Norwich Consistory and Archdeaconry show that for many years there was an extensive family of the name at Great Yarmouth, that was not connected with that of Ormesby, near Norwich. In fact a number of East Anglian families of the name have been found, and some of their members came to New England.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, Jr.

117 Church St., Bethlehem, Penn.

JOSEPH PARKER, of Chelmsford, and Joseph Parker, of Dunstable, both mentioned by Mr. Savage in his *Genealogical Dictionary* (III. 353), were one and the same person. His children were Joseph, Jr., born on March 30, 1653 (by wife Margaret), and five others by a second wife Rebecca Read, to whom he was married on June 24, 1655. A comparison of the children's names and of the dates of their birth, as there recorded, leads inevitably to this conclusion. Joseph Parker, whose family is given by Mr. Butler, in his *History of Groton* (page 421), is identical with Joseph, Jr., just mentioned; and he was a son of Joseph,—and not of James, as there stated. I have seen a list of James Parker's children made in the year 1656, by the Reverend John Fiske, of Chelmsford, and the name Joseph does not appear among them.

S. A. G.

Groton, Mass.

EPITAPHS ON REV. EZRA CARPENTER AND REV. ELISHA HARDING.—The following epitaphs on two Harvard College graduates are found in the Burying-ground at Walpole, New Hampshire, and were copied for me by Mr. Thomas B. Peck of that town, who is himself a graduate in the Class of 1863.—S.A.G.

IN MEMORY.

of the Rev^d. Ezra Carpenter,
 born Attleborough, April 1, 1698.
 Educated at the University of Cambridge,
 36 years Pastor of y^e Church of Christ,
 21 at Hull & 15 at Swanzey,
 An able Divine, Sound in y^e Faith,
 & a rational Preacher of the Gospel,
 Respectable for erudition, of Manners
 easy & Polite, his Conversation Pious &
 Entertaining, a faithful Shepherd,
 a kind Husband, affectionate Parent,
 a lover of Good Men, Given to Hospi-
 tality. As Christ Was his hope of Glory,
 So in Full assurance of y^e Mercy of
 God to eternal Life He died at
 Walpole aug^t 26th 1785 Ætatis 88
 Dum Pulvis Christo Charus hic dulce
 dormit Expectans Stellam Matutinam

IN MEMORY

of the Rev^d Elisha
 Harding, once Minis-
 ter of Brookfield Who
 Departed this Life
 Dec^m 8th 1784 In
 the 76th year of his
 age. Do the Prophetes
 live forever

 QUERIES.

DIARY OF AARON WHITE, A SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION.—In the *Historical Magazine*, for June, 1862, "J. B. R." of Washington, D. C., contributes extracts from the diary of Aaron White, a private in Capt. Lowdon's company, First Battalion Pennsylvania Riflemen, Col. William Thompson. The diary is represented to comprise 53 pages, and to cover the period between June 29, 1775, and July 4, 1776. Information is desired by one of Aaron White's descendants as to who possesses the diary, and whether it may be examined.

1822 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

MRS. HARRY ROGERS.

[The correspondent of the *Historical Magazine* was probably John B. Russell, then of Washington, D. C., who died at Indianapolis, Ind., March 11, 1891.—EDITOR.]

ADAMS.—Can any of your correspondents give me the names of the parents of Joseph Adams, who was born in Boston about 1750? He went to Simsbury, Conn., where he married and had two sons, Joseph and Memonken(?), also a daughter whose name I do not know. Any information regarding the above will be gratefully received by

CHARLES P. BRITTON.

28 New Street, New York City.

LOTHROP.—Who were the parents of Mary Ansel, who married Joseph Lothrop, Dec. 11, 1650, at Barnstable?

WEST.—Who were the parents of Margery Reeves, who married Francis West, Feb. 27, 1689, at Marshfield?

HARRY ROGERS.

424 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

BIGFORD, OR BICKFORD.—Was Mary Bigford, or Bickford, daughter of "John Bickford of Plymouth 1648 Eastham" one of his eleven children? Rich's History of Truro, page 567.

Mrs. CHARLES L. ALDEN.

Troy, N. Y.

REUBEN TUCKER, of Townsend, Mass., was married on June 4, 1771, to Relief Farnsworth. His tombstone reads died June 12, 1803, aged 56. Wanted, date and place of his birth, also his parents' names.

SEYMOUR MORRIS.

Chicago, Ills.

REPLIES.

KINGSLEY (*ante*, p. 215).—It is probable that the John Kingsley who married in Windham, Conn., Feb. 19, 1755, Mary Burnap, was the son of Amos and Ruth (Adams) Kingsley, of Windham, who were married Jan. 12, 1723, and had ten children as follows: 1, Amos; 2, Isaiah, b. June 11, 1725; 3, Nathaniel, b. 1726; 4, JOHN; 5, Samuel; 6, Joseph; 7, Eliza; 8, Alice; 9, Abiah; 10, Ruth.

The Kingsley line is as follows:—

John,¹ of Dorchester, Mass. and Taunton, Mass. He was in Dorchester in 1635, and he died in Rehoboth, Mass. His wife's name is not known. He was not John Kingsley of Milton, whose wife was a Daniels, though often confused with said John of Milton.

Eldad,² of Rehoboth, Mass.; b. in Dorchester, 1638; m. in Rehoboth, 1662, Mehitable Morey. He d. in Swansea, Mass., Aug. 30, 1679.

John,³ of Rehoboth; b. there May 6, 1665; m. 1st, July 1, 1686, Sarah Sabin. He moved in 1703 to the place that was afterwards Windham, Conn. He had by his first wife ten children.

Amos,⁴ of Windham; b. in Rehoboth, Jan. 18, 1696; d. April 23, 1787; m. Ruth Adams.

HENRY S. RUGGLES.

Wakefield, Mass.

HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—W. G. Stannard communicates to the William and Mary College Quarterly for April, 1893, an article entitled "John Washington on a Trading Voyage to the East Country," in which he furnishes new information about the emigrant ancestor of President Washington, and "Unpublished Notes on the Washingtons, Popes, Brodhursts, etc."

Rev. Edward D. Neill, D.D., of St. Paul, Minn., who has thrown much light on the Washington pedigree, brings this article to the attention of the readers of the New York Nation in a communication to that paper of the 18th of May last, and shows the value of the documents, particularly as bearing upon Mr. Waters's theory.

George H. Hawtayne, Esq., of Demerara, who contributed the article on the "Will of Mrs. Margaret Hawtayne," in this number of the REGISTER (*ante*, pp. 303-4), writes to the editor under date of 6 May, 1893:—

"I have just been informed that a deed of sale exists among the Barbados records thus: 'Entered July 26, 1661. Edward Jones sells to Bartholomew Washington for 16002 lbs of muscavado sugar a place in the Citie of Bridgetown.'"

MATHER CHAIR.—We would acknowledge our indebtedness to Nathaniel Paine, Esq., of Worcester, Mass., for a photograph of this chair, from which the engraving in this number, facing page 340, is made. The chair was presented to the Americal Antiquarian Society by Mrs. Hannah Mather Crocker (who died in 1829), and according to her statement, printed on page 340, it was brought to this country in 1635 by Rev. Richard Mather, who had sat in it in England when a child. We are under obligation to the American Antiquarian Society for allowing Mr. Paine to take the photograph.

GEN. HENRY KNOX.—The career of Gen. Knox was the subject of discussion at the annual dinner of the Maine Sons of the Revolution, at the Preble House, Portland, Me., Feb. 24, 1893. The president, John E. DeWitt, gave a review of the various societies of Sons of the Revolution, and papers were read by Rev. Henry S. Burrage, on Knox's military career; Edward P. Burnham, on Knox as a statesman; and Joseph Williamson, on Knox as a citizen of Maine.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, Massachusetts, Wednesday, April 5, 1893.—A stated meeting was held at three o'clock this afternoon, at the hall of the Boston University, 12 Somerset Street, in this city. Charles S. Ensign, LL.B., of Watertown, was chosen president *pro tem*.

Mr. Horace E. Scudder read a paper on "The American Man of Letters."

The subject of amending the By-Laws was continued, and various amendments were adopted.

The monthly report of the Council, and of the librarian, were read.

Resolutions on the death of Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, D.D., LL.D., were adopted.

May 3.—A stated meeting was held at 12 Somerset Street. Rev. Alonzo A. Miner, D.D., LL.D., was chosen president *pro tem*.

Three papers were read on "The Relations of New England to Hawaii." The first paper, on the Religious Relations, was read by the Rev. Edward G. Porter of Dorchester; the second, on the Political Relations, was by Rear Adm. George E. Belknap, U.S.N.; and the last, on the Commercial Relations, was by Mr. James F. Hunnewell of Charlestown.

Remarks were made by Rev. Nathaniel G. Clark, D.D., secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, which sent out the first missionaries to Honolulu; Hon. Gorham D. Gilman, long resident in Hawaii, and the presiding officer, Rev. Dr. Miner.

The reports of the Council, of the librarian, and of the historiographer, were read.

Four resident members were elected.

Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, D.D., Mr. David G. Haskins, Jr., and Rev. William C. Winslow, D.D., were appointed a committee to report resolutions on the death of the Rt. Rev. William Ingraham Kip, D.D., of San Francisco, for fourteen years an honorary vice-president of the Society.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Providence, R. I., Tuesday, January 24, 1893.—A regular fortnightly meeting was held this evening.

Mr. James Burdick read a paper on "Footprints of California Argonauts," giving a description of the rush to the Pacific coast following the announcement of the discovery of gold in California.

February 7.—A stated meeting was held this evening.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D., U.S.A., of New York, read a paper entitled "Remarkable Providences in Crises of the Revolution for American Independence."

February 21.—A regular meeting was held this evening.

Hon. William P. Sheffield, of Newport, read a paper on "Samuel Gorton."

March 7.—A stated meeting was held this evening in the Society's Cabinet in Waterman Street.

Mr. William B. Weeden, of Providence, read a paper on "The World of Commerce in 1492."

March 21.—A stated meeting was held this evening.

Hon. John H. Stiness, of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, read a paper entitled "A Century of Lotteries in Rhode Island."

April 4.—A quarterly meeting was held this evening, the president, Gen. Horatio N. Rogers, in the chair.

Dr. Amos Perry, the librarian, reported 46 bound volumes, 148 pamphlets and 55 miscellaneous articles received during the last quarter.

Reports were made by the committees on nominations, lectures, publication, and grounds and buildings. Three resident members were elected. A resolution

was passed empowering the publishing committee to commence a quarterly historical periodical.

April 18.—A stated meeting was held this evening at the Society's Cabinet.

Rev. Augustus Woodbury, D.D., read a paper on "Journalism."

MAINE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Portland, January 18, 1893.—The annual meeting was held this evening, the president, Albion K. P. Meserve, in the chair.

The annual reports were read. The secretary reported the present membership as 152 active and 38 corresponding, in all 190. Four members have died during the year.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year :

President.—M. F. King.

Vice President.—A. K. P. Meserve.

Secretary.—Frederick O. Conant.

Treasurer.—Millard F. Hicks.

Librarian.—Joseph P. Thompson.

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the Historiographer, REV. EZRA HOYT BYINGTON, D.D., of Newton, Mass.

THE sketches of deceased members prepared for the REGISTER are of necessity brief, because the space that can be appropriated is quite limited. All the materials for more extended memoirs which can be gathered are preserved in the archives of the Society, and they will be available for use in preparing the "Memorial Biographies," of which four volumes have been issued and a fifth volume is in press. The income from the Towne Memorial Fund is devoted to the publication of these volumes.

JOSEPH HENRY STICKNEY, a prominent and successful merchant, died at his home in Baltimore, Maryland, May 3, 1893. He was the son of Thomas and Mary (Ward) Stickney, and was born in West Brookfield, Mass., August 6, 1811. His father died in Boston in 1814, and was buried in the Coleman tomb in King's Chapel burial ground. The families of Stickney and Ward were both of the best New-England stock, and they have each furnished a number of eminent and useful men.

William Stickney and his wife Elizabeth were members of the First Church in Boston in 1638. Mr. J. H. Stickney believed that they came from the parish of Stickney, in Lincolnshire, England. Mr. Savage thinks they came from Hull, in Yorkshire, in 1637.* The family seems to have been well known in Lincolnshire, and the name is found in several parish registers. In the time of Edward III., John de Stickney paid taxes in old Boston.

William Ward, the maternal ancestor of Mr. Stickney, came to New England before 1639. In the records of the First Church in Boston, it is written that "William Stickney was dismissed ye 24th day of ye 9th Month of 1639 to ye gathering of a Church in Rowley, if ye Lord so please." The family lived in Rowley for a number of generations. It is related that the first William Stickney brought with him from England a quarto Bible of the authorized version of 1611. This Bible is now in the possession of one of his descendants in Bradford, Mass.

Joseph Henry Stickney was of the seventh generation from the earliest of the name in New England. He left Hopkins Academy in Hadley to enter upon a

* The Genealogy of the Stickney Family gives a different statement. We have followed a letter written in 1882 by Mr. J. H. Stickney.—E. H. B.

business life when he was about twenty years of age. After a year spent in Boston as an apprentice, and a year in New York, he went to Baltimore in 1834, and entered into business as a commission merchant. For almost sixty years he was connected with the business of the monumental city. He was a staunch New-England man in a southern city. The fact that he lived outside New England may have developed his interest in the history and the institutions of the state of his nativity. Some years ago he prepared and published a pamphlet entitled "The Township System, with a Consideration of its Advantages." As many as five thousand copies were distributed by him in sections of the country where the township system was not understood. He also published pamphlets relating to the colonial period of New-England history. He succeeded in establishing in Baltimore a New-England church, after the faith and polity of the Puritans. For many years he furnished from his own means a large part of the money for its support. He was one of the generous and regular contributors to the various monuments to the Pilgrims. It has been his custom for many years to make an annual visit to Plymouth, and it was by his advice and pecuniary aid, in a large degree, that so much has been done to gather and preserve the memorials of the fathers of New England. He was much interested in the special work of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, and in March, 1882, he was elected a corresponding member.

His estate was valued at \$461,000. Of this sum \$243,000 was bequeathed to a number of religious societies whose work lies within our own country. Among his other bequests was one of \$1,000 to this Society; to the town of West Brookfield, for a library and bank, \$4,500; to the town of Rowley \$2,000 for the same purpose; for a column on Clark's Island, where the party from the Mayflower spent the first Sabbath, \$4,000; for the purchase of land, and the extension of Coleshill, Plymouth, to Leyden St., \$21,000; for the erection of a granite shaft to those of the Pilgrim fathers who died during the first winter, \$12,000; to improve Burial Hill, \$10,000; to improve the lot on which the monument to the Pilgrims is erected, \$3,000; for the maintenance of Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth (the income only to be used), \$10,000; and for grading and enclosing the Standish monument, \$4,000.

Mr. Stickney was never married.

GEORGE CHANDLER, A.B., M.D., died at his home in Worcester, May 17, 1893, at the ripe age of eighty-seven years. He was elected a resident member of this Society Dec. 1, 1858. He was a native of Pomfret, Conn., where he was born April 28, 1806. He was the son of Major John Wilkes and Mary (Stedman) Chandler. Major Chandler was a descendant of the fifth generation from William and Annis Chandler, who came to Roxbury in 1637. The records speak of Annis Chandler as a "blessed saint."

The father of Dr. Chandler was a well-to-do farmer, and his son remained at home until his seventeenth year, when he became a student in the academy in Dudley, Mass. We hear of him later in the academy in Leicester, Mass., and at Woodstock, Conn. He entered Brown University in 1826. Two years later he entered Union College, where he was graduated in the class of 1829. He received his medical degree from Yale College in 1831.

Immediately after receiving his degree he began the practice of medicine in the city of Worcester. The larger part of his professional life was devoted to the care of the insane, first at the State Lunatic Hospital in Worcester, where he was the assistant of Dr. S. B. Woodward from 1833 to 1842. In 1842 he was appointed superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum in Concord, New Hampshire. In 1846 he was re-called to Worcester, to succeed Dr. Woodward as superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital. He was at the head of this hospital for ten years. He devoted twenty-five years of his life to the care of the insane. His careful discrimination of the symptoms of his patients, as well as his entire self-control, and his gentle and sympathetic dealing with them, made him one of the most successful physicians with this class of patients.

He retired from professional service at a comparatively early age, and devoted the remainder of his long life to travel and to historical and literary pursuits. He made two extended trips to Europe, and the East, each of which kept him from home about two years.

Dr. Chandler was a member of the American Antiquarian Society, and of the Massachusetts Medical Society. In 1859 he was one of the representatives of

the city of Worcester in the General Court. In 1862 he responded to the call for volunteer surgeons, and went to Fortress Munroe, where he did good service in the hospitals and on board the government transports.

He devoted much time to the collection of materials and to compiling a genealogy of the Chandler Family, and a book of 1238 pages had been printed and was in the binder's hands on the 9th of November, 1872, when the whole edition, except forty-one copies which had been delivered to him, was destroyed in the Great Boston Fire. After a short respite from his labors, he resumed work on the genealogy, and in the summer of 1883, when he was seventy-seven years old, a new edition of 1323 pages, thoroughly revised, was issued.

He has long been a marked figure in Worcester. He was easily among the most respected citizens, and was recognized as one of the best representatives of the generation that has gone by. He retained his interest in professional and in public affairs in his later years, and held to the last the affection of a large circle of friends.

Dr. Chandler was twice married. May 4th, 1852, he married Josephine Rose, who died in 1868, leaving two children. April 8th, 1874, he married Mrs. Mary E. Douglass, the widow of Charles D. Wheeler, who survives him.

REV. SETH CHANDLER, of Shirley, Massachusetts, was born at New Ipswich, N. H., December 2, 1806, and was the son of Roger Chandler, whose father was James.

Roger Chandler was born in New Ipswich, August 7, 1770, and married Lydia Marshall of Chelmsford, Mass., December 22, 1795. She was the daughter of Thomas Marshall, and was born December 19, 1774.

Seth Chandler received his early education in the public school of his native town. At the age of seventeen he became weary of the monotony of work and life upon the farm, and going down to Waltham, Mass., entered a machine-shop there to learn the trade of machinist. He worked at this trade at Waltham and at Lowell for six years, until 1829; when, at the age of twenty-three, he became convinced that his life-work lay in another direction. He determined to follow his convictions, which called him to preparation for the Christian ministry. He therefore entered upon his studies under the tuition of the Rev. Adin Ballou, of Medway, Mass. After completing his preparation, he preached in several different places, and for some time at Oxford, Mass. He was ordained to preach as an Evangelist, June 1, 1834, and was temporarily settled over "The First Congregational Society in Shirley," at a salary of four hundred dollars a year. After two and a half years Mr. Chandler was invited to settle permanently as the pastor of the Society, and accepting, was publicly installed December 14, 1836, Rev. Calvin Lincoln of Fitchburg preaching the sermon.

In this ministry thus begun Mr. Chandler continued until the time of his death, in 1889, though in the last years not able to perform the active duties of his office. In this long pastorate, he had identified himself with all the interests of the town and became a trusted authority in all its affairs. Especially in the public schools, and all matters pertaining to education, his advice was sought; and much of the prosperity and improvement in the town's education for two generations was due to his conservative, but wise and earnest, direction. He was a member of the school committee for more than fifty years, and was practically director of the school system for the greater part of that time. He was also an authority in the financial management of the town; and was for many years trustee of the school fund. He was chosen treasurer of the town in 1866, and held the office most of the time afterwards, until obliged to withdraw from active duty. His management of the financial interests of the town was wise and prudent, and was appreciated by the people, who called him to the office again and again throughout the long term of years. Mr. Chandler's influence as a moral and religious man and teacher will be felt for generations. With no brilliancy of genius to make him widely known as a preacher, he yet rendered himself acceptable and trusted from his qualities in the every-day affairs of life. His faithful and upright character was a part of the sermons which he preached on Sunday; and his daily life was a constant admonition to the people about him.

Mr. Chandler was an earnest student of history, both general and local. When he first came to Shirley, in June, 1834, he says that he found many of the immediate descendants of the first settlers, to whom the parents had told their

stories of the early settlement. These stories and whatever genealogical memoranda he could glean he collected and committed to writing while the aged people yet lived; and during his life evidently he kept adding to his store of information until 1871, when many of the townspeople, becoming aware of the valuable manuscripts which he had collected, took action, and at a town-meeting the sum of five-hundred dollars was appropriated to secure the publication of a history of Shirley. The compiler set at work immediately, and in a few months had completed the historical part of the work, which was what the town contemplated. But Mr. Chandler decided that a genealogical history also should be prepared, and this, with his other duties, delayed the completion of the work until 1883, when a fine volume of some seven-hundred and fifty pages was published. This volume will remain as a monument of the foresight, diligence and ability of the author forever. Besides this, Mr. Chandler's published works were few. "A Funeral Sermon upon the death of Stillman S. H. Parker, preached February 1, 1841." Miscellaneous articles in newspapers, and six school reports. Neither Mr. Chandler's influence nor character can be adequately written here or elsewhere; it cannot be put into words. A gentleman who was associated with him in the ministry at Shirley, as a temporary colleague, thus writes me:

"During the two years that I supplied the pulpit at Shirley I formed an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Chandler, and became deeply interested in the man, and his long years of labor which were then drawing to a close. I esteemed it a rare privilege to come into personal contact with one who represented, as he did, that old-time, unambitious, faithful devotion, which distinguished the life of many of the ministers of the past generation in our New England country parishes. The large library which Mr. Chandler had gathered and the extent of his information, especially upon historical subjects, proved him to have been a diligent student. He had not much sympathy with the modern, scientific view of the universe. His thought and language were moulded in forms familiar to an earlier generation. He had, however, a kindly interest in the younger men in the ministry, and was tolerant of the new views which most of them held, as he knew. His life and his ministry were both eminently practical; and both by example and precept he aimed to inculcate those homely virtues of industry, sobriety and purity of life which are our inheritance from our Puritan ancestry. With a small salary, never much in advance of that with which he began in 1834, he was content to live and labor in the one chosen field, putting his best into his work, satisfied if he could serve, even in a small way, the Master whom he loved and tried to follow."

The writer of the above was Rev. L. B. Macdonald, now of Boston. Mr. Chandler lived in a quiet pastoral way in the midst of his people in the beautiful village. He cultivated his own farm and garden, and loved his rural pursuits and surroundings.

Mr. Chandler married, August 16, 1631, Arvilla Tenney, who was the daughter of Joseph Tenney of New Ipswich, N.H., where she was born July 18, 1807. She was an estimable lady, and a "worthy helpmeet of a worthy minister." Mrs. Chandler died several years before her husband. No children were ever born to them.

Mr. Chandler was elected a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society Sept. 3, 1845. He died at Shirley, October 4, 1889.

By the Rev. George M. Bodge, of Leominster, Mass.

WILLIAM TAYLOR GLIDDEN was the son of John and Sarah (Shové) Glidden, born in Newcastle, Maine, Sept. 22, 1805, and descended from the Gliddens of New Market, N. H., 1643, from which place they removed to Maine in 1750.

Very early in life he went to sea, and by the time he was twenty-one years of age had attained the rank of captain, and subsequently made many voyages in the China and European trade.

In 1848 he removed to Boston, the following year forming a partnership with the late Hon. J. M. S. Williams of Cambridge, and the firm of Glidden & Williams became extensively known in the shipping trade between Boston and San Francisco. They were owners of and interested in a large fleet of the then famous clipper ships, and the business tact and systematic management displayed gained to them the confidence of shippers, resulting in an extensive and prosperous business.

In 1877 the firm was dissolved and Mr. Glidden, although residing in Boston during the winter, made his home in his native town until his death, which occurred at Newcastle Jan. 28, 1893.

He married first, Susan Cotter, and second, in 1840, Catherine C. Glidden, whose death occurred about three years since. He had four daughters and three sons. John M. Glidden, the only surviving son, resides at the old home "Gladisfen" in Newcastle, Me.

Mr. Glidden was greatly interested in genealogy, and when in England spent much time in tracing the lineage of the family, and in visiting scenes once familiar to his ancestors, especially the "Glidden" at Hambleden, Hampshire, where is still standing the old manor house built in the style of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

He was elected a member of this Society June 1, 1870, the subsequent year becoming a life member. He was also a member of the Maine Historical Society, Virginia Historical Society, Boston Marine Society, Pine Tree State Club, Union Club of Boston, and other kindred organizations.

In his native town he endowed a Protestant Episcopal church which was built upon land originally granted to his ancestors when they moved to Maine in 1750.

He was a man of kindly nature, courteous bearing and fine appearance, and his resemblance to Mr. Gladstone has been frequently remarked during the last thirty years. He was considered "the soul of honor, loyal to his country and to his friends," and was thoroughly respected by all who knew him, and especially appreciated by the hosts of friends with whom he was associated in his business career and in social life.

By Francis E. Blake, Esq., of Boston.

BENJAMIN HOMER HALL, a corresponding member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, elected March 6, 1861, and a prominent and highly respected citizen of Troy, N. Y., died in that city, April 6, 1893. Mr. Hall was a son of Daniel Hall, a native of Westminster, Vermont, and Anjinette Fitch of New York, who was a lineal descendant of Thomas Fitch, one of the last of the Colonial Governors of Connecticut. John Hall, the founder of the family in this country, came from Coventry, England, and settled in Charlestown, Mass., in 1630; and Lot Hall, the grandfather of the deceased, distinguished himself as a Lieutenant in the privateer service of the colonial navy during the Revolutionary War, was captured, and imprisoned in Glasgow. After his return to this country he settled in Westminster, Vermont, where he practised law, and became a Justice of the Supreme Court of that State. Benjamin's father, Daniel, went to Troy in 1806, and studied law in the office of William M. Bliss, having among his fellow students William L. Marcy, afterwards United States Senator and Governor of New York. His son, Benjamin Homer Hall, was born in Troy, Nov. 14, 1830. He received his early education in private schools in that city, and was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., entering Harvard in 1847 and graduating in the Class of 1851. While a student at Cambridge he published a work entitled "A Collection of College Words and Customs," of which a revised edition was called for a few years later. After his graduation he spent some time at the family home in Westminster, and in 1858 he published "A History of Eastern Vermont from its Earliest Settlement to the Close of the Eighteenth Century," an octavo volume of 799 pages, of which the Rev. Andrew P. Peabody says, in the *North America Review* for July, in that year: "The author sustains himself throughout with unflagging spirit, and his book will be read with unwearying interest." In 1860 he contributed an exhaustive article on Vermont to the *Bibliography* of that state, and in 1865 he edited "A Tribute by the Citizens of Troy to Abraham Lincoln." He was editor and proprietor of the *Troy Whig* for several years, and was a frequent contributor to the *Troy Times*. Indeed, throughout his life he retained his interest in literary pursuits, delivering addresses, both in prose and in verse, on various occasions, in his native city.

Mr. Hall studied law, and was admitted to the Rensselaer County bar in 1856. In 1858 he was appointed city clerk, which office he held for one year. In 1874 he was appointed chamberlain of the city, and served in that capacity till his term expired in 1877; and again, in 1884, he was appointed chamberlain and served till May, 1888. He was at one time a Director in the Vermont Central Railroad, and also a Director in the old Bank of Troy, now the United National

Bank; and for many years he was one of the leading spirits in the Young Men's Association, of which he was the president in 1859.

Mr. Hall, though not celebrated as an advocate, is said to have ranked high as an office lawyer, and he held some very important trusts. "The perplexities of his legal profession," says a writer in the *Troy Daily Express*, "did not dull the fine points of his literary culture, nor lessen his love for study. His character was pure, upright, and unsullied in every particular, and he emphasized with pronounced force, in his own career, the character of a Christian gentleman."

Mr. Hall married, June 1, 1859, Margaret M. Lane, a daughter of Jacob L. Lane, who, with two sons and two daughters, survives him.

By Henry Williams, A.B., of Boston.

WILLIAM LEE, M. D., was elected a resident member Nov. 7, 1883. He was born in Boston, March 12, 1841, and was the son of William Barlow Lee and Ann (Whitman) Lee. His early education was in private academies in Boston. From 1858 to 1860 he was attached as civil assistant to a corps of United States Topographical Engineers, and in this service was, in 1859, one of the first party of white men who crossed the great American desert from Salt Lake City to Genoa, Nevada, south of the sink of the Humboldt. In April, 1861, when the Massachusetts troops passed through Baltimore, their wounded were taken to the then Washington Infirmary, later the Judiciary Square Hospital. Here Dr. Lee, whose home was now in Washington, was one of the first to volunteer to dress and care for their wounds, and continued in this service for six months as acting medical cadet of the United States Army. He received the degree of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1863, and was resident physician at Bellevue Hospital from 1863 to 1865. Soon after this he established himself in the practice of medicine in Washington. In 1872 he became professor of Physiology in the medical department of Columbian University in Washington, and filled that chair with signal ability for more than twenty years, to the time of his death. He was associate editor of the *National Medical Journal* in 1872, and in 1883 was associate editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. He married, April 9, 1885, Mary Augusta Gadsby of Washington.

Dr. Lee was president (1892-93) of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, and was a member of the Philosophical, Anthropological and Biological Societies of the District, also of the Medical Association of the District and of the American Public Health Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Archæological and Numismatic Society. He was also connected with the *Cosmos* and other clubs in Washington. Besides several pamphlets and contributions to medical publications, he published in 1888 a volume of 499 pages, entitled "John Leigh of Agawam (Ipswich), Mass., 1634-1671, and his Descendants of the name of Lee."

Dr. Lee died in Washington, March 2, 1893, and his body was cremated at Loudon Park, Baltimore. He left a widow but no children.

By the Rev. George M. Adams, D.D., of Auburndale, Mass.

EDWARD CHASE WILSON, elected a member of this Society February 1, 1865; died in Brookline, Mass., April 19, 1893. He was the son of John and Sarah (Chase) Wilson, and was born in Dover, N. H., Feb. 19, 1815. Mr. Wilson was descended from Michael Wilson, born May 4, 1721, whose son Miles, born June 7, 1765, was the father of John above named, who was born in York, Maine, June 18, 1791.

The family removed from Dover, N. H. to Brunswick, Maine, and thence to South Berwick, where at a very early age Mr. Wilson commenced his business life. About the year 1840 he removed to Springfield, Mass., where, although but twenty-five years old, he opened the largest dry goods store then to be found in the western part of the state. Relinquishing this business in 1849, he removed to Boston, where he found a wider scope for his business activity, and became a member of the firm of Turner, Wilson & Co., wholesale dealers in dry goods, subsequently Wilson, Hamilton & Co. In 1866 he retired from active business life. For over forty years his home was in Brookline, although he travelled extensively in Europe a portion of the time.

Mr. Wilson was a man of integrity, unusual sagacity, of quick perception and excellent judgment, all contributing to his marked success in business life and

to the esteem in which he was held by his associates. Although he did not have the opportunity to obtain a liberal education, he kept well informed in all matters. He read, observed and reflected, and thus acquired a large store of information and a well-trained mind. A quick insight into the relations of things also gave weight to his opinions upon any subject. The cause of education found in him a ready support, and to all forms of benevolent effort he was a judicious and liberal contributor.

To the end of his long life he maintained his interest in the current events of the day, political, social and religious. He was closely identified with the interests of the Baptist denomination while in South Berwick, Springfield and Brookline, and it has been said of him, that "the peculiar traits of mind, the foresight, energy, perseverance and intimate knowledge of men, which crowned with success almost every effort in his business career, were, from first to last, devoted to the interests of the church he had chosen as his spiritual home."

He married in South Berwick, June 15, 1841, Emmeline Griggs of Brookline, by whom he had four daughters and one son, William G. Wilson, now residing in New York.

By Francis E. Blake, Esq., of Boston.

ROWLAND ELLIS was elected a resident member Nov. 5, 1884. He was born in Boston, Nov. 26, 1807, and was the son of Joshua and Sarah (Lewis) Ellis. His education was in private schools in Boston and in the Boston High School, which he entered at its opening, May 1, 1821. The most of his life was passed in the city of his birth, which he served in various capacities,—on the old Primary School Board, in the City Council, and as one of her Representatives in the Legislature.

Mr. Ellis had an unusually retentive memory of persons and places. He was authority on all subjects relating to historic Boston. He lived many years on Hanover Street, and knew every street and alley at the "Old North End," and could tell the history of every family that had made its permanent home there during the century, and point out the exact location of every historic building. When a boy he attended the same church as Paul Revere, and could accurately describe him as he used to stride up the church aisle.

Mr. Ellis married in Boston, Oct. 30, 1831, Eliza Ann Coburn (daughter of Thomas). The children of this marriage were Eliza Ann Coburn, Sarah Frances, Anna Cornelia, Martha Josephine and Adelaide Louisa. His second marriage was at Pepperell, Mass., Aug. 16, 1849, with Harriet Green (daughter of John). She died, leaving no children. Mr. Ellis died at Newton Centre, Mass., Feb. 16, 1893, leaving two daughters.

By the Rev. George M. Adams, D.D., of Auburndale, Mass.

BOOK NOTICES.

[THE Editor requests persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.]

The History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut; including East Windsor, South Windsor, Bloomfield, Windsor Locks and Ellington. By HENRY R. STILES, A.M., M.D. Hartford, Conn.: Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company. 1893. Two volumes, royal 8vo.; Vol. I., pp. 950; Vol. II., pp. 867. Price, \$20.00. To be obtained of Miss Ruth T. Sperry, East Windsor Hill, Ct., to whom correspondence should be addressed as the author is absent from the United States.

Of these two volumes the first contains the history, and the second the genealogies, of the ancient town of Windsor. The two are an enlargement and revision of the History of Windsor by the same author, issued in 1859, and a genealogical supplement, published in 1863. The genealogical record then presented comprised 334 pages; it is now expanded to 867 pages. This fact, as

remarked by the author in the preface to Vol. 2, certifies to a notable increase of interest in this branch of inquiry, on the part of readers, within the period indicated. He says, "In 1859 but two town genealogies of considerable magnitude had been published, Bond's of Watertown, Mass., and Cothren's of Woodbury, Conn. At that time I found but few who sufficiently appreciated the nature and value of my labors to assist in perfecting them. In the preparation of my present edition I have almost suffered from a plethora of material. Since the issue of the original History more than thirty genealogies of original Windsor families, some of them being works of great extent and value, have appeared, and fully as large a number are now in active preparation. From these, both in print and in manuscript, this revision has received much incidental help." It may be predicted, accordingly, that the two volumes now issued will have a substantially equal interest to readers identified by ancestry or residence with the town.

The field, both as respects territory and the number of topics touched upon or elaborated, is considerably larger in the present than it was in the original History. The towns on the east side of the Connecticut river which have been cut out from the original Windsor township, viz., East Windsor, South Windsor and Ellington, are here more amply discoursed upon. The same remark is applicable to the modern towns of Windsor Locks and Bloomfield, on the west side of the river, which have been in like manner set off, while, as to old Windsor Centre itself, whatever the zealous study of thirty years has brought to light has been made available for expansion, correction or more perspicuous restatement. The call for a new edition had its origin in part from what that study has yielded of truth and fact, old indeed in one sense, but new in another, and vital to the purposes of the historian. Moreover, the original volume has long been out of print, and a new generation of would-be readers has grown up. The new work has accordingly been published upon the commercial basis of a given number of copies subscribed for in advance, and was thus assured of a welcome before its arrival. Others, outnumbering the list of subscribers, however long that may be, stand ready to take off their hats in salutation as it shall appear before them.

The work appeals primarily, of course, to such readers as are identified by ancestry or residence with the place. But it is Windsor's good fortune in New England history to be among those marked as extraordinary and not in the roll of common towns, making its record to be one of special interest to readers without the border. It was settled in 1635 by Massachusetts men, and was recognized for a time as being within the jurisdiction of that colony. A party of Plymouth colony men had already established themselves there when the Massachusetts explorers arrived. A controversy ensued, in which the magistrates of the two colonies eventually took part, and thereupon was "much ado," as the History minutely relates. Simultaneously with the appearance of the Massachusetts men arrived the advance guard of other claimants of the territory, certain "lords and gentlemen" of England, who would fain have ousted both parties. Besides these was a party of Dutch traders, who claimed for their principals everything thereabouts within an eagle's sight, if not within an eagle's flight. The issue of it all was that the Massachusetts men (who were chiefly from Dorchester) acquired by occupation and by purchase, partly from the Plymouth people and partly from the Indians, all the desired territory, excepting about 43 acres, which lot was reserved by Plymouth and sold to a Hartford man, under whose title it came into the jurisdiction of Windsor. The English lords and the Dutch were otherwise disposed of as the narrative shows. The possessors called their settlement at first, "Dorchester," but in 1637 the authorities of Connecticut changed the name to Windsor, "undoubtedly," as the History says, "in honor of Windsor, the royal abode of the English sovereigns." Although it is a mooted point, the History gives Windsor rank as the first settlement on the river, relying partly, and perhaps chiefly, on the nearly contemporary manuscript of Samuel Maverick, recently discovered by Mr. H. F. Waters in England, and communicated to the REGISTER for January, 1885.

Considerable discussion has been had in Massachusetts at various times by historians and others as to Windsor affairs of early date, the questions in brief being: Did the Dorchester people behave well or ill towards the Plymouth people, in taking possession of lands on the Connecticut river? Did the Dorchester church, as an institution, go to Connecticut, so that for some months

Dorchester in Massachusetts had no church? The facts and documentary evidence discovered down to date, or all which are of importance, bearing on these questions, are in detail or in substance set forth in the History, with candor and frankness, so that it seems not too much to say that each case is here adequately made up, leaving free scope for the "consensus of opinion" by its slow methods to pass final judgment. A full consideration of the church question requires, however, that the preface to the printed volume of Dorchester First Church records be read.

It would be impossible to give within reasonable space a proper synopsis of the History. In one view it is not a book but a library of books, treating upon diverse though correlated subjects. Something appears of the ecclesiastical history of the original and each of the later parishes of the old town; of Windsor's action in the Indian wars, especially that with the Pequods, the French war, the war of the Revolution, that of 1812, the Mexican war and the Civil war, with very full lists of the soldiers in several instances; something concerning the public schools of different periods, of business growths and prosperities, of topography, of the notable men of the several generations, of times and manners as illustrated by anecdotes, and of the lore of epitaphs.

Every page gives evidence that diligence and enthusiasm have attended the preparation of the work. Dr. Stiles is the author, but he has had numerous helpers, to whom, severally, in his preface, he makes due acknowledgement. To the principal and eldest of these he pays this graceful tribute: "I esteem it a most fortunate circumstance that the same kindly Providence which has spared my life and health, so that I might, at this time, revise and perfect the work of my youthful years, has also spared that of my venerable and beloved friend, Mr. Jabez H. Hayden, of Windsor Locks, Conn., to whom was due so much of the value of the first edition. Nature certainly designed him as the historian of his native town, but the multiplicity of his business cares, conjoined with his modesty, has prevented him from forestalling me, as by right he should have done, in this historical work. I have only to thank him for the help which he has rendered, as earnestly and freely to this revision, as he did to the original work." Elsewhere the author refers to Mr. Hayden as "the highest living authority on Windsor historical matters." All this being so, it sufficiently attests Dr. Stiles's skill and fidelity that Mr. Hayden preferred to let things begin and proceed as they have done. It will be a hypercritical reader who will express anything less than satisfaction and praise for the work as it comes from Dr. Stiles's hand. The first volume contains 42 illustrations, views, portraits, maps, etc., and 25 fac-simile autographs; the second has 61 like illustrations, one fac-simile military commission.

By Daniel W. Baker, Esq., of Boston.

An Account of the Celebration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Second Society of Universalists, December 18, 1892; also of The Proceedings of the Parish Social Banquet, Jan. 26, 1893. Boston Universalist Publishing House. 1893. 8vo., pp. 129.

This volume, printed at the University Press, is a creditable book in every particular. Paper and type are agreeable to the eye, and the contents are interesting and have decided historic value. The occasions of which it is the record were evidently arranged in a thoughtful and thorough manner, with a realization of their importance and significance.

The morning service of December 18th was given to an historical sermon by A. A. Miner, D.D., who for forty-four years had been pastor. It is a remarkable fact, that the entire period of seventy-five years is practically covered by two pastorates: Hosea Ballou being pastor from 1817 to 1852, and A. A. Miner, D.D., from 1848 to 1892. There were indeed two attempts to find colleagues for Hosea Ballou, neither of which resulted in fixed and permanent relations; it is true also that E. H. Chapin, D.D., the eloquent orator who for so many years made his pulpit in New York a centre of influence and power, was for two years associate pastor; but he resigned to enter upon his New York settlement, while Hosea Ballou lived and retained his connection with the parish. Dr. Miner's settlement, therefore, laps over that of Hosea Ballou, and the two settlements fill out the seventy-five years, a fact creditable alike to pastors and people. This fact gives the sermon a special interest and importance: for it makes it the personal record of one whose life largely entered into the period of which he is historian.

The second service supplemented the sermon with three essays:—

First,—An Estimate of Hosea Ballou, by Rev. O. Cone, D.D., President of Buctel College.

Second,—Review of seventy-five years, by I. M. Atwood, D.D., President of the Theological School, Canton, N. Y.

Third,—Present Opportunity, by Rev. C. H. Leonard, D.D., Dean of Tufts College Divinity School.

Dr. Cone's estimate of Hosea Ballou is marked by thoroughness of investigation, judicial discrimination and accuracy of statement. It is cool, dispassionate and authoritative, and will take high rank as an historical and biographical study. Dr. Atwood's writing has a distinct literary flavor and a bright and sparkling quality, which in less serious vein would amuse by its wit, but which, with the proper restraint which the Doctor generally observes, is effective, entertaining, while at the same time instructive. Dr. Leonard's essay is fine in spirit, apostolic in tone, and full of that wisdom which comes from long experience as pastor and teacher. In construction it is a model of conciseness and logical sequence. It could be studied with profit by every society in the Protestant church, without regard to sect.

The social banquet which completed the celebration added a series of seven addresses, excellent in presentation of parish affairs and duties, but with the exception of the response for Hosea Ballou by his grandson, they had to do with the present and the future.

It will be seen that the interest of the anniversary centres largely in the work and influence of the first pastor; and that in the series of services we have three different estimates of his character and life labors,—the first by his associate, Dr. Miner, who gives us the historical facts; the second by his grandson, who opens to us the loving and personal estimate of a daughter; and the third, the judgment of an historian, who, three generations removed, has as a student investigated the environment of the man, analyzed his record, and established his standing and influence.

When the history of New-England theology is impartially written, Hosea Ballou will occupy a prominent position as an influence and power in its reconstruction.

One hundred years ago the sombre creed of John Calvin dominated this region. Under its shadow Ballou was born; his father a poor country parson who accepted and preached its terrors. Hosea Ballou had hardly arrived at manhood when his study of the Bible opened to him a milder and gentler faith. God, in place of a stern judge, became to him a loving father, and soon he realized the necessary conclusion that the absolute rule of a good God must necessarily result in the salvation of all his children. Full of enthusiasm and faith, he boldly attacked the foundations of orthodoxy, challenging its premises and denying its conclusions. His personality was strong, his voice was winning, his logic was direct and masterly, his illustrations apt and forcible, his eloquence captivating; wherever he went he made friends; whenever he preached he made converts, for he appealed with power to the hearts of the people.

It is remarkable also that while young Ballou united with the Universalists, "he seems to have meditated upon the principle of central importance in every system of Christian theology, and stood almost alone in holding opinions adverse to the doctrines of the Trinity, vicarious atonement and original reprobation. The fundamental Unitarian doctrines were elaborated by this solitary young thinker from a study of the Bible alone, and to some of them he gave as definite and radical an expression as Channing and his school afterwards attained."

What a change in the attitude of New-England Protestantism the century has wrought. Not only has Ballou's own church grown in numbers and influence, but at the same time the fundamental principles which he promulgated have overstepped the boundaries of sect, and are recognized by Unitarians, liberal Orthodox and broad-church Episcopalians in the interpretation of their respective creeds. God's love is preached oftener than God's hate; and the worth of divine favor and a world-wide redemption season more sermons than theories of endless woe and unpardonable sin. The Puritan disciple of Calvin has given place to a gentler student of the gospel, who is content to trust more to the scriptures and less to the grim theologian of Geneva. In effecting this change, Hosea Ballou, first pastor of the Second Universalist Church of Boston, had a prominent and influential part under the guidance of the good God. * † *

Bibliographies of the Present Officers of Yale University, together with the Bibliography of the late President Porter. 1893. 8vo. pp. 157.

This pamphlet is by Mr. Irving Fisher, tutor in mathematics at Yale. In his preface he states that the book "is intended to furnish a means of reference to the investigations of the officers of Yale University. It is the first of a series of annual publications, each future number of which will relate to a single year. The present one, however, includes, as fully as may be, all the past work of each writer. The bibliography of President Porter is as complete as it is possible now to make it. The other bibliographies, however, do not in general include newspaper articles, anonymous writings or book notices."

The list of the publications of Noah Porter, D.D., LL.D., president of Yale College from 1871 to 1886, is placed first, and fills ten and a half closely printed pages. The publications of the present officers follow, arranged alphabetically under the officers' names.

The work is a useful one and must have cost the compiler much labor.

Collections and Proceedings of the Maine Historical Society. Published for the Society by Brown Thurston Company. Vol. IV. Quarterly Part No. 1, January, 1893. Quarterly Part No 2, April, 1893. 8vo. pp. 224, in the two parts. Subscription price \$3 a year, including postage.

The first, or January number of this periodical, contains the papers and poem read at the Columbian Quadri-Centennial at Portland, Maine, October 20, 1892, namely: 1, Columbus, a Poem, by Mrs. Elizabeth Cavazza; 2, Three Suggestive Maps by Hon. James P. Baxter; 3, A Memorable Voyage by President B. L. Whitman; 4, The Character of Columbus, by Hon. George F. Talbot; 5, Some of the Portraits of Columbus, by Rev. Henry S. Burrage, D.D.; 6, Where was Columbus buried, by Hon. Joseph Williamson; 7, The Columbiad, by Prof. Henry L. Chapman. An engraving of the Yanez Columbus portrait embellishes this series of articles.

The January number also contains sketches of the lives of early Maine Ministers, by Hon. William D. Williamson; James Stuart Holmes, by J. F. Sprague; Portland Banks, by William E. Gould; Hallowell Records, communicated by William B. Lapham, M.D.; and Proceedings of the Society from June 26, 1888, to February 22, 1889.

The April number contains: 1, Fort Pentagoet and the French Occupation of Castine, by George A. Wheeler; 2, The Beginnings of Waterville College, now Colby University, by Henry S. Burrage, D.D.; 3, Mission of Father Rasles, as depicted by himself, by E. C. Cummings; 4, Christopher Levitt, the first owner of the soil of Portland, by Hon. James Phinney Baxter; 5, Sketches of Early Maine Ministers, by Hon. William D. Williamson; 6, Hallowell Records, communicated by Dr. W. B. Lapham; and 7, Proceedings of the Society from March 23, 1889, to June 23, 1889.

This quarterly periodical of the Maine Historical Society makes its appearance promptly, and is filled with valuable historical matter.

Fifth Report on the Custody and Condition of the Public Records in the Parishes, Towns and Counties. By ROBERT T. SWAN, Commissioner. Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers. 1893. 8vo. pp. 50.

Mr. Swan, the Commissioner of Public Records for the State of Massachusetts, in his fifth report, now before us, gives the results of his work last year, which he says are "gratifying in that an increased interest has been awakened in the records, and much has been done towards improvement, as much, perhaps, as could have been expected in a matter which has lain comparatively dormant for forty years. The annual burning of town records which has taken place for the past three years has been kept up; but there is some cause for congratulation, that in one town the records had just been removed when the clerk's house was burned. The number of cities and towns reporting records burned now reaches forty-five. Twenty-five churches report records of one kind or another burned, and, as in early years the church and parish records were in reality the town records, part of these can be added to the list of town records burned."

The report of Commissioner Swan of the work done by him, and the information which he has obtained of the condition of the public records and the care

bestowed upon them by their custodians, shows the importance of the office. Mr. Swan recommends the printing of the records. This is the only sure way of preserving them. The report of 1891 contained a list of the cities and towns which had printed their records or portions of them. An additional list is given in the present report. The commissioner renews this year his recommendation that the State establish a standard for record ink. He cites instances where records in the last half of the present century are gradually fading out, and in some instances had to be retraced.

Society of Colonial Wars. Constitution and By-Laws. Membership. New York: January, 1893. Sm. 8vo. pp. 106.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America. 18mo. pp. 22.

In this number of the REGISTER we have noticed some recent publications of Societies of the Sons and the Daughters of the Revolution. The societies which have issued the publications whose titles are given above are formed to keep in remembrance the virtues of our ancestors of an earlier date. We quote the preamble of the Constitution of the Society of Colonial Dames:

"History shows that successive generations are awakened to truer patriotism and stimulated to nobler endeavour by the contemplation of the heroic deeds of their forefathers, and that the remembrance of a nation's glory in the past is essential to national greatness in the future; therefore, recognizing the responsibility which rests upon the descendants of those men and women who, in the Colonial period and in the struggle which secured for us our liberty and our Constitution, sacrificed their all for their country, to emulate the virtues of our forefathers, we do hereby associate ourselves under the title of 'The Colonial Dames of America,' and we do declare that our Organization shall have for its object the commemoration of the brilliant achievements of the founders of this great Republic, to the end that the women as well as the men of this land may be stimulated to better and nobler lives."

The Society of Colonial Wars is composed of men descended from those who have rendered military service to their country in the several American colonies and provinces. The constitution of the Society sets forth the objects of the organization in these words:

"The objects of said society are social and patriotic, and the said society is to be formed for the purpose of perpetuating among their descendants the memory of those brave and hardy men who assisted in establishing the colonies of America and periled their lives and interests in the French and Indian Wars from May 13, 1607, to April 19, 1775, which, preceding the Revolutionary struggle, tended to form the glorious, free and independent United States of America; and for the collection and preservation of Historical Relics and Documents relating to that period."

The objects of these associations are worthy of commendation, and we wish them success in their undertakings.

A Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston, containing the Selectmen's Minutes from 1769 through April, 1775. Boston: Rockwell & Churchill, City Printers. 1893.

In this twenty-third Report of the Record Commissions of the City of Boston, the Minutes of the Selectmen are laid before us in print to the 19th April, 1775, the day when the Battle of Lexington was fought. At this point, the editor, Mr. Whitmore, informs us that the record is suspended until May 20, 1776.

We have often spoken of the value of the records and documents which the commissioners are preserving in the print, and we congratulate them on having accomplished so much, in the eighteen years since the board was organized.

The College of Early Days. By ANDREW MCFARLAND DAVIS. 8vo. pp. 13.

The Lady Mowlson Scholarship at Cambridge. By ANDREW MCFARLAND DAVIS. Worcester, Mass.: Press of Charles Hamilton. 1893. 8vo. pp. 9.

Mr. Davis, of Cambridge, has devoted much attention during the last few years to the investigation of obscure points in the history of Harvard College. One of his articles in this line, on "The Exhibitions of Harvard College prior to 1800," was printed in the REGISTER for July, 1892. The two pamphlets before us elucidate other points.

In "The College of Early Days," Mr. Davis carries us back to the days of the foundation of Harvard College, shows us where the college building was probably located and how it was built, and gives us glimpses of student life in the early colonial period. The pamphlet is a reprint from the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* for April, 1893.

The paper on "The Lady Mowlson Scholarship at Cambridge" was read at the annual meeting of the American Antiquarian Society, October 21, 1892, and is reprinted from the Proceedings of that Society. It relates to the first scholarship at Harvard College and its founder. When Mr. Davis began his investigations nothing was known of the donor, except her name and the date of the receipt of her donation through Mr. Weld. He is now able to show us that she was the widow of Sir Thomas Mowlson, lord mayor of London, and to furnish other interesting facts concerning her.

History of the Town of Rochester, New Hampshire, from 1722 to 1890. By FRANKLIN McDUFFEE, A.M. Edited and revised by SILVANUS HAYWARD. In two volumes. Manchester: The John B. Clarke Co., Printers. 1892. 8vo. Vol. I., pp. 378; Vol. II., pp. 310 (379-685).

The editor of this work, the Rev. Silvanus Hayward of Southbridge, Mass., in his preface, informs his readers that the author of this history, the late Franklin McDuffee of Rochester, "in 1865 began a series of historical sketches in the *Rochester Courier*, and with much labor during subsequent years, collected a large amount of material for a town history. The minute and thorough character of his work is seen in the early history, and especially in the record of Rochester in the Rebellion. The carefully prepared sketches and other papers contain scattered notes, suggesting changes and additions indicative, in some degree, of his general plan. His lamented death left the work unfortunately incomplete. His father, John McDuffee, Esq. (now recently deceased), took great interest in the matter, and expressed his desire to put the money, which others would have expended in marble or granite, into the History of Rochester, as a better and more enduring monument to the memory of his son. At his request I undertook the task of editing and completing the work. It has proved a greater labor than was at first anticipated. Every sentence has been carefully reviewed and re-written in the desire to make it as nearly as possible what the author himself would have wished. Much has been added, and many parts are exclusively my own."

Rev. Mr. Hayward has performed his task faithfully, and the book does great credit to his ability and zeal. It treats of the Indian and Proprietary history; the life of the early settlers, its leading men in the revolutionary period, its church history, its professional and business men, and other matters of interest in the annals of the town now a city.

The book has many illustrations, such as maps and plans, portraits of prominent men, views of buildings, etc. The appendix contains a record of baptisms and marriages from 1737 to 1824, from the church records. A good index is given.

Barbara Fritchie. A Story. By CAROLINE H. DALL. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1892. 12mo. pp. 99.

Whittier's poem of "Barbara Fritchie" is well known. Soon after it appeared, doubts as to the facts on which it was founded were expressed, and even the existence of the heroine herself was questioned. Mrs. Dall has devoted much time to investigating the subject, so that she could give to the literary world a true version of the story of Barbara Fritchie. In November, 1875, she contributed to the New York *Independent* an article on the subject. A second and fuller account was contributed by her in March, 1878, to a magazine printed at Springfield, Mass., called the *Sunday Afternoon*.

The volume before us contains the result of Mrs. Dall's investigations to the present time. Her conclusion is that Barbara Fritchie did display the stars and stripes from her window in the city of Frederick in Maryland, while Stonewall Jackson's troops marched through the place, that the flag-staff was shot away by the soldiers and the flag rescued by Barbara. She is convinced, however, that Jackson was not at the head of his troops at the time, and that what Whittier says of his action is not historically true.

Mrs. Dall has conducted her research in a thorough manner, and deserves

much credit for the light she throws on a subject which interests us all. She tells us that Whittier, not long before his death, told a Baltimore friend that he regretted the ballad, as he was doubtful of the story. "But," Mrs. Dall adds, "Whittier had no occasion to regret his ballad. Noble-hearted Stonewall Jackson neither loses or gains by the story, and would willingly spare a laurel leaf in the brave old German's honor."

The book is well printed, and is illustrated with a portrait of Barbara Fritchie and a view of her house.

The Early Records of the Town of Providence. Vol. II. Being the Second Book of the Town of Providence, otherwise called the Old Town Book, the Short Old Book, the Old Burnt Book, and sometimes the Book with Brass Clasps. Printed under the Authority of the City Council of Providence, by HORATIO ROGERS, GEORGE MOULTON CARPENTER and EDWARD FIELD, Record Commissioners. Providence: Snow & Farnham, City Printers. 1893. Sm. 4to. pp. 219.

This is the second volume of the Early Records of Providence, Rhode Island, printed under the direction of Messrs. Rogers, Carpenter and Field, commissioners, under a resolution of the City Council of Providence, approved March 6, 1891. The first volume, issued a year ago, contained "The First Book of the Town of Providence, otherwise called the Long Old Book with Parchment Cover."

The present volume contains the record of the doings of the town from July 27, 1642, to March 25, 1661. The commissioners, in their preface, give an account of the condition of the original book, and the means they have taken to reproduce it. A transcript was made in 1800, which has assisted them in supplying deficiencies which have occurred since that time. The commissioners inform their readers that "their effort has been to present to the possessor of this volume, as nearly as possible, the same information which he would receive from a perusal of the original book. . . . The following method has been pursued in making the copy, as in the case of the first volume: In the first place a careful copy of the original was made under the direction of the commissioners. They then personally compared this copy, letter by letter, with the original, and at the same time with the transcript of 1800, for the double purpose of assisting in the interpretation of doubtful words, and also of supplying letters or words which are wanting or illegible in the original. The copy thus produced being sent to the printer, the commissioners have personally read all the proofs, comparing every letter therein with the original, and also with the copy previously prepared by them, and in every case receiving and reading revises until a proof sheet was received in which such vigilance as they were able to exercise could detect no error."

The early records of Providence have great historical value, and are worthy of the extreme care which the commissioners have taken to obtain a reliable reproduction of them. The book is well printed, and a fac-simile of the compact of the "twenty-five acre purchasers" is given.

William and Mary Quarterly Historical Papers. Editor: LYON G. TYLER, M.A., Williamsburg, Va. Published quarterly. Subscription price \$3 a year, or 75 cents a number. No. 1, July, 1892; No. 2, October, 1892; No. 3, January, 1893; No. 4, April, 1893. 8vo. pp. 211.

Of great historical interest and value are these volumes issued by William and Mary College, the oldest institution of learning in the Old Dominion (founded in the year 1692), and, after our own Harvard College, the oldest in our land. This quarterly certainly shows a reason for being in the judicious selection of historical material contained in its pages. May it have a long and prosperous existence. The editor, Mr. Lyon G. Tyler, is the president of William and Mary College, and the author of a valuable life of his father, the Hon. John Tyler, noticed in the REGISTER (vol. 39, page 206), at the time of its publication.

Space will permit of reference to but few of the articles. In a terse and vigorous style, Mr. Tyler, the editor, gives graphic sketches in a paper entitled "Early Presidents of William and Mary," of James Blair, D.D. (that courageous servant of the church militant in his generation, in whom there was character-stuff enough to give great impetus to the work), the founder of the College, and its president for fifty years; and of John Camm and James Madison, other able

and zealous friends of the College, who succeeded him in the presidency. The portraits drawn of the Royal Governors, Sir Edmund Andros (not unknown to Massachusetts people in colonial days) and Sir Francis Nicholson, are far from flattering. At last, however, came Alexander Spotswood, a man of a stronger fibre, who administered more wisely the affairs of the colony. It is gratifying to note that very early in the history of this ancient College, provision was made for the education of the Indians. In 1723 a large building was erected for them by means of the Robert Boyle fund, for "pious and charitable uses," on the college grounds. Our New England forefathers at even an earlier day were not unmindful of their obligation to the original owners of the soil. Probably the plan carried out at William and Mary College was better than that adopted here, for, instead of sending out missionaries to the Indians, they educated and christianized Indian youths and sent them back to instruct and convert their own people. When will our people, or rather our government, recognize our obligation to this much-injured race; treat them like men, citizens of our Republic; not as wards merely, to be herded together in as small a space as possible, and to be taken care of at the least possible cost? Let Congress pass a law making the Indians citizens, with equal rights before the law, and remove this long-standing blot on our national escutcheon.

Interesting reference is made to various members of the distinguished Randolph family,—prominent for generations in educational and political life,—particularly to John Randolph (probably an ancestor of that noble man, the subject of Whittier's splendid poem, "Randolph of Roanoke"), to whom the College was much indebted.

Another of the articles, entitled "Virginia Threads for the Future Historian," contains an interesting letter from George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, in regard to his colony of Avalon in New Foundland, to secretary John Coke, which has recently appeared in one of the reports of the Parliament Historical Commission.

Of great interest to lawyers, statesmen, and indeed to all lovers of history, will be the copy of Jefferson's Virginia Constitution, reprinted from the author's MS., hitherto unknown, even to his descendants, for more than a century. It is well edited by Kate Mason Rowland. In this plan of government the executive authority is hampered and restricted in many ways; still, power may be a very dangerous thing, and should be very carefully guarded by the people from whom it is delegated. This paper alone would well furnish material for an entire review, and should be carefully studied in all its details. As might be expected, Jefferson declares in no uncertain language the doctrine of civil and religious liberty.

By Rev. Daniel Rollins, of Boston.

Magazine of American History; a Monthly Illustrated Journal. New York: The National History Company, 132 Nassau St. Published Monthly. Small 4to. Each number contains about 100 pages. Price \$4 per annum, or 35 cts. a number.

The numbers of this magazine for February, March and April, are before us. On Monday, the 2d of January last, Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, who had been the editor of the work nearly ten years, from May, 1883, to January, 1893, died. She had filled the position with rare ability, and made the work of great value to historical students, and a credit to herself. On her death, the National History Company, who had been publishing a similar periodical, purchased Mrs. Lamb's magazine, materially enlarged the size, reduced the price, and engaged the services of Gen. James Grant Wilson as editor. The work is highly creditable under its new management. We learn that Gen. Wilson has been obliged by other engagements to resign the editorship.

The Constitution of the Society of Sons of the Revolution, and By-Laws and Register of the New Jersey Society. Instituted January 6, 1891. Trenton, 1892.

This handsomely printed pamphlet of forty pages, on handmade paper, with a rubricated title page, head and tail pieces, contains the names and descent of seventy members of the newly formed New Jersey Chapter of the rapidly increasing Society of Sons of the Revolution. We have in its pages some of the most honored and distinguished names of a State which was the battle ground of

many of the contests of the Revolution. The original feature of this publication, which has since been followed in part by the Society in Massachusetts, is the valuable list, which is a bond of unity: "Persons Represented in the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New Jersey. Including names of persons representing them, in the Societies in the States of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania."

Samuel Meredith Dickinson, of Trenton, is the president; Clement Hall Sinickson of Salem, vice president; John Alexander Campbell of Trenton, secretary. The registrar, Mr. Foster Connarroe Griffith, of Trenton, deserves praise for this creditable piece of work. The object of the Society of Sons of the Revolution, to study the past, to keep alive "the American idea," to promote a purer Americanism, irrespective of party, should commend it to the respectful consideration of our best citizens. * * * * *

Year Book of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Joseph Gurley Woodman, Chairman; Lucius Franklin Robinson, Jonathan Flynt Morris, Publishing Committee. Printed by the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety Three, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Eighteenth. 8vo. pp. 274.

Register of Members of the Society of Sons of the Revolution in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, with the Constitution and By-Laws. Boston: Printed for the Society. 1893. 8vo. pp. 81.

The Constitution of the Society of Sons of the Revolution and By-Laws and Register of the Iowa Society. Davenport: Edward Borchardt, Printer. 1893. 8vo. pp. 28.

Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Organized March 28, 1891, with the Constitution and Roll of Membership. And in addition the Constitution and Officers of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. 1891, 8vo. pp. 21.

Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Proceedings at the First Annual Reunion, Preble House, Portland, February 22, 1892. Proceedings at the Second Annual Reunion, Preble House, Portland, February 22, 1893. Portland: Brown Thurston Company. 1893. 8vo. pp. 62.

The Constitution of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and the Constitution and By-Laws and List of Members of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Georgia. Savannah, Ga.: George N. Nichols, Printer and Binder. 1892. 8vo. pp. 42.

The Constitution of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and By-Laws and Register of the Society of the District of Columbia, June, 1892. Washington, D. C.; Gibson Bros., Printers and Booksellers. 1892. 12mo. pp. 47.

Loan Exhibition of the Gaspee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, April 19 and 20, 1892. 8vo. pp. 51.

Two organizations known as the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution have grown out of the celebration of the Centenary of American Independence in 1876. The members consist of descendants of those who did service to their country in the American Revolution. Each has a General Society, with branch societies in the several States. The headquarters of the Sons of the Revolution are at New York city, and those of the Sons of the American Revolution are at Washington. A later society, the Daughters of the American Revolution, has been formed. At the head of this notice we give the titles of various publications issued by societies connected with these organizations, of which copies have been deposited in the library of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, and which have not previously been noticed in the REGISTER. These societies bid fair to do much good by keeping in memory the acts and sufferings of the Revolutionary patriots from whom we are descended. We quote the preamble to the Constitution of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution:

"It being evident from the steady decline of a proper celebration of the national holy days of the United States of America, that popular concern in the events and men of the War of the Revolution is gradually declining, and that such lack of interest is attributable, not so much to the lapse of time and the

rapidly increasing flood of immigration from foreign countries, as to the neglect, on the part of the descendants of Revolutionary heroes, to perform their duty in keeping before the public mind the memory of the services of their ancestors, and of the times in which they lived: therefore, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution has been instituted to perpetuate the memory of the men who, in the military, naval, and civic service of the Colonies and of the Continental Congress, by their acts or counsel achieved the independence of the country, and to further the proper celebration of the anniversaries of the birth-day of Washington, and of prominent events connected with the War of the Revolution; to collect and secure for preservation the rolls, records, and other documents relating to that period; to inspire the members of the Society with the patriotic spirit of their forefathers; and to promote the feeling of friendship among them."

The Alpha of Money. A reply to Mr. Carnegie's "A. B. C. of Money." By GEORGE REED. Steunberg Bros., Printers, Caldwell, Idaho. 8vo. pp. 41.

This is a timely contribution to the currency question, which at the present time so much engrosses the attention of the people of the United States.

Upham Genealogy. The Descendants of John Upham, who came from England in 1635, and lived in Weymouth and Malden. By F. K. UPHAM. Albany, N. Y.: Joel Munsell's Sons, Publishers. 1892. 8vo. pp. 573.

Johnson Genealogy. Records of the Descendants of John Johnson of Ipswich and Andover, Mass., 1635-1892. With an Appendix containing records of descendants of Timothy Johnson of Andover, and Poems of Johnson Descendants. Compiled by Rev. WILLIAM W. JOHNSON. Published by the compiler, North Greenfield, Wisconsin. 1892. 8vo. pp. 200. Price, \$2.50; by mail, \$2.62. To be purchased of the compiler, North Greenfield, Wisconsin.

Lineage and Biographies of the Norris Family in America from 1640 to 1892, with Reference to the Norrises of England as early as 1311. With Illustrations. By Hon. LEONARD ALLISON MORRISON. Boston, Mass.: Published by Dammrell & Upham. 1892. 8vo. pp. 207.

Cilley Family. Compiled by J. P. CILLEY, of Rockland. 8vo. pp. 47.

Genealogical Chart of the Chester Family, together with other Lineal Ancestors of the Compiler. By J. BAYARD BACKUS. New York. 1893. Tabular pedigree, 21 in. by 32 inches.

Family of Alden, 1620 to 1893. Tabular pedigree 28 in. by 33 inches.

Hunnewell Family. Compiled by HENRY STODDARD RUGGLES. Tabular pedigree, 20 in. by 30 inches.

Welles Family. Compiled by HENRY STODDARD RUGGLES. Tabular pedigree, 20 in. by 30 inches.

A Record of the Ancestry and Kindred of Edward Tompkins, Sr., late of Oakland, California (deceased), with an Appendix. Preliminary Edition. Printed for the Compiler. 1893. Royal 8vo. pp. 65. The compiler's address is P. O. Box 292, Oakland, California.

Howes Genealogy. The Branch of John of Madison, N. Y., of the Sixth American Generation. By HEMAN HOWES SANFORD. 1893.

A Sketch of the Military Career of Captain John Daves of the North Carolina Continental Line of the Army of the Revolution. Together with Some Facts of Local and Family History. By his grandson, Major GRAHAM DAVES, C.S.A. Baltimore: Press of Friedenwald Co. 1892. 8vo. pp. 16. With portrait. To be obtained of Edward G. Daves, 821 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

The Brown Memorial. Family of Benjamin Brown, M.D. Compiled by BERTHA VICTORIA FOSTER for the Family. Washington, D.C.: Judd & Detweiler, Printers. 1893. 8vo. pp. 26.

A History of the Putnam Family in England and America. By EBEN PUTNAM. Part IV. Salem. April, 1893. 8vo. 72 pages (177 to 248). Issued only to subscribers.

Descendants of Jonathan Gillet of Dorchester, Mass. and Windsor, Conn. By the late SALMON CONE GILLETTE. Arranged and enlarged by the Rev. HENRY CLAY ALVORD. Boston: David Clapp & Son, Printers. 1893.

We continue in this number our quarterly list of recent genealogical publications.

The Upham Genealogy is by Capt. Frank Kidder Upham, U.S.A., who has been for many years collecting materials for the work. John Upham, the ancestor of this family, came to New England in 1635 with the Rev. Joseph Hull, and the names of himself and other members of his family are to be found in the list of passengers printed in the REGISTER, vol. 25, pp. 13 to 15. The book before us seems to be very thoroughly and carefully compiled. Over four hundred pages are devoted to the descendants of the emigrant John Upham, and there is a supplement of about a hundred pages "showing the ancestry of John Upham of New England with an English Upham Genealogy." An index of about seventy pages carries the book up to 572 pages. We congratulate the author on being able to compile a volume so creditable to the family and to himself.

The book on the Johnson families of Ipswich and Andover is by the Rev. William W. Johnson, the compiler of "Records of the Descendants of David Johnson of Leominster, Mass.," and "Records of the Descendants of Thomas Clarke of Plymouth." The present work is in reality an enlargement of his first work. That began with David Johnson of Leominster, born Aug. 20, 1715, and died Nov. 10, 1799. The book before us carries the record back to his great-grandfather, John Johnson, who settled at Ipswich as early as 1635. The author thus writes of the difficulties that attended the preparation of his first work: "Living in the West far away from the great Libraries of the country, which contain rich stores of historical and genealogical information, and not having access to the records of those towns and counties where the early generations of the family resided, he was not able to trace the line beyond the said David." The present work gives a very full record of the descendants of the immigrant ancestor of the family. The book is well printed and indexed, and is illustrated with many fine portraits.

Mr. Morrison's "Lineage and Biographies of the Norris Family in America" is a well compiled and handsomely printed book. The immigrant ancestor of the family was Nicholas Norris, who settled at Hampton, N.H., near the middle of the seventeenth century. The author has had much experience in writing books on local and family history. He has given us in the book before us a very full record of the descendants of the Hampton immigrant. The book is well printed and illustrated with numerous portraits. It is well indexed.

The Cilley Genealogy is by Jonathan P. Cilley, a graduate of Bowdoin College, and a member of the Maine Historical Society, whose father, Hon. Jonathan Cilley, was a classmate of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and Nathaniel Hawthorne at that institution, and a victim of a duel with W. J. Graves in 1838, while a member of Congress from Maine. The book, though a small one, seems to be carefully compiled.

Mr. Backus's Chart of the Chester Family, besides that family, preserves a genealogical account of the compiler's ancestors of other names. Among the families from which Mr. Backus is descended are many that have an honorable record in this country and in England.

The Alden tabular pedigree gives some lines of the descendant of John Alden and of his wife Priscilla Molines, the heroine of Longfellow's famous poem "The Courtship of Miles Standish."

The tabular pedigrees of the Hunnewell and Welles families are by Mr. Ruggles of Wakefield, Mass. The Hunnewell Family is descended from Roger Hunnewell, who came to New England at an early date, and died in 1654; and the Welles Family from Thomas Welles of Hartford, an early governor of Connecticut. They seem to be carefully compiled, and are handsomely printed.

The children of Edward Tompkins, senior, to whose ancestry and kindred the next pamphlet is devoted, were descended from John Tompkins, an early settler of Concord, Mass. The work is well compiled, and a number of tabular pedigrees make the descent and kinship clear to its readers.

The Howes pamphlet is by Mr. Sanford, 404 Ostrom Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y. John Howes, whose branch of the Howes family he here traces, was a descendant of Thomas Howes, who settled at Yarmouth, Mass. in 1639. The genealogy is well compiled.

The pamphlet on Capt. John Daves contains an interesting account of that revolutionary patriot. A genealogy of his descendants is appended.

The Benjamin Brown Memorial traces the ancestry of Dr. Brown, who was descended from Chad Brown, who settled early at Providence, R. I. The pamphlet gives an account of the life of Dr. Benjamin Brown, and a full record of his descendants. The work is carefully compiled and handsomely printed.

The fourth part of Eben Putnam's History of the Putnam Family is just issued. It contains the record of children of the sixth generation.

The pamphlet on the Descendants of Jonathan Gillet is a reprint from the April number of the REGISTER.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

PRESENTED TO THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY FROM MARCH 1,
TO JUNE 1, 1893.

Prepared by Mr. WALTER K. WATKINS, Assistant Librarian.

I. Publications written or edited by Members of the Society.

History of Rochester, N. H., 1722-1890. By Franklin McDuffee, A.M. Edited and revised by Silvanus Hayward. Vols. 1 & 2. Manchester, N. H. 1892. 8vo. pp. 688.

A Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston. Selectmen's Minutes, 1769-1775. Edited by Wm. H. Whitmore. Boston. 1893. 8vo. pp. 276.

Lord Mansfield's Undecided Case. By William W. Wight. Milwaukee, Wis. 1893. 8vo. pp. 27.

Inaugural Address of Hon. James P. Baxter, Mayor, April 24, 1893. Portland, Me. 1893. 8vo. pp. 15.

An Historical Sketch of the Essex South Association of Congregational Ministers and the Salem Association, etc. Part I., Rev. C. C. Carpenter. Part II., Rev. T. Frank Waters. Salem. 1893. 8vo. pp. 45.

Land Transfer Reform. By John T. Hassam. Boston. 1893. 8vo. pp. 12.

The American Prayer-Book Revisions of 1785 and 1789. By Rt. Rev. William Stevens Perry. Davenport, Iowa. 1893. 12mo. pp. 25.

The Changes, Additions and Omissions of the Standard Book of Common Prayer of 1892, etc. Compiled by the Bishop of Iowa. Davenport. 1893. 12mo. pp. 28.

Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society Manual. Lansing. 1893. 12mo.

On two Old Manuscripts. By George Bown Millett, M.R.C.S. 8vo. pp. 3.

Cornish Ditties. By George B. Millett. 1892. 12mo. pp. 8.

II. Other Publications.

The History of the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington as the First President of the United States. Edited by Clarence Winthrop Bowen, Ph.D., Secretary of the Committee. New York. 1892. Folio, pp. xviii.-673.

General Orders issued by Major-General Israel Putman, when in Command of the Highlands in the Summer and Fall of 1777. Edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford. Brooklyn, N. Y. 1893. 8vo. pp. 86.

Lady Mowlson Scholarship at Cambridge. By Andrew McFarland Davis. Worcester. 1893. 8vo. pp. 9.

The College in Early Days. By Andrew McFarland Davis. Reprint. 1893. 8vo. pp. 13.

Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society, 1891. Vol XI., Nos. 3 and 4. Newark. 1892. 8vo. pp. 205-xiv.

War of the Rebellion. Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. Series I. Vol. XXXIX., Parts I. II. III. Vol. XL., Parts I. II. Atlas Parts, V. VII. IX. X. XI. XII. XIII. XIV.

Transactions of the Royal Historical Society. New Series. Vol. VI. London. 1892. 8vo. pp. 384.

Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada for the Year 1891. Vol. IX. Montreal. 1892. 4to.

Resources of St. Paul, Minn. A Souvenir. By the St. Paul Dispatch. Folio. 1892. pp. 131.

Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Vol. XII. Madison. 1892. 8vo. pp. 515.

Collections and Researches made by the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society. Vols. XIX. and XX. Lansing. 1892. pp. 700 each.

Partial List of Books upon Ohio in the Library of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio. Cincinnati. 1893. 8vo. pp. 108.

New York Historical Society's Collections, 1886-1887. Deane Papers. Vols. I. and II. New York.

Lord Lovelace and the Second Canadian Campaign, 1708-1710. By Gen. James G. Wilson. Washington. 1892. 8vo. pp. 30.

Discourse in Memory of Rutherford Birchard Hayes, Jan. 22, 1893. By Rev. Washington Gladden, D.D. Columbus, Ohio. 8vo. pp. 46.

A Brief History of the Town of Unity, Me. By Edmund Murch, Belfast. 1893. 12mo. pp. 18.

Will of Joseph Henry Stickney. Baltimore, Md. 8vo. pp. 20.

Second Report of the Record Commissioners Relative to the Early Town Records. Providence. 1893. 8vo. pp. 31.

Origin and Progress of Boston University. Boston. 1893. 8vo. pp. 64.

The First Battle of Lake Champlain. By George F. Bixby. Albany. 1893. 8vo. pp. 15.

Proceedings of the Bostonian Society. Boston. 1893. 8vo. pp. 64.

Biographical Sketches of the Class of 1882, Andover Theological Seminary. Boston. 1893. 8vo. pp. 22.

Bibliographies of the Present Officers of Yale University. New Haven. 1893. 8vo. pp. 160.

Catalogue of Amherst College, 1892-1893. Amherst. 1893. 8vo. pp. 127.

Three Phases of New-England Congregational Development. By Williston Walker, Ph.D. Hartford. 1893. 8vo. pp. 22.

The Heads of Agreement, and the Union of Congregationalists and Presbyterians based on them in London. 1691. By Williston Walker, Ph.D. 8vo. pp. 22.

Eighty-seventh Anniversary Celebration of the New-England Society in the city of New York. New York. 1893. 8vo. pp. 116.

Biographical Notice of David Humphreys Storer. By Samuel H. Scudder. Reprint. 8vo. pp. 4.

Report of the Commission for the Preservation, Protection, and Appropriate Designation of the Endicott Rock. Concord, N. H. 1893. 8vo. pp. 22.

American Newspaper Files, 1704-1800, and where they may be found. Preliminary List. By William Nelson. Patterson, N. J. 1893. pp. 6.

Barbara Fritchie. A Study. By Caroline H. Dall. Boston. 1892. 12mo. pp. 99.

Rosier Narratives of Waymouth's Voyage to the Coast of Maine in 1605, with MSS. additions, 1893. By George Prince. 12mo. pp. 75.

An Account of the Celebration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Second Society of Universalists, Boston. Boston. 1893. 8vo. pp. 129.

The Early Records of the Town of Providence. Volume II. Providence. 1893. 8vo. pp. xxi.-220.

History of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, Massachusetts. Vol. I. By Charles C. Perkins and John S. Dwight. Boston. 1883-1893. 8vo. pp. 518-150.

A History of Haverford College for the First Sixty Years of its Existence. Philadelphia. 1892. 8vo. pp. 732.

THE LATE DAVID CLAPP.

MR. CLAPP, the senior member of the firm that has printed the NEW-ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER for over twenty-eight years, died at his residence in South Boston on Wednesday, May 10, 1893, aged eighty-seven years. Mr. Clapp was a member of the "Register Club," which in the autumn of 1864 assumed the pecuniary responsibility of publishing the REGISTER for the

Society (*ante*, vol. 30, page 185). Mr. Clapp was much interested in historical and genealogical subjects, and was one of the publishing committee of the Clapp Memorial, issued in 1876. His knowledge and taste have been of much service to the several editors of the REGISTER. "Mr. Clapp was a man of many virtues, of strict uprightness and integrity, respected and beloved by all who knew him." He was a warden of St. Matthew's Church, South Boston, for nearly half a century.

A memoir by William Blake Trask, A.M., with a portrait, will appear in a subsequent number of the REGISTER.

DEATHS.

MR. DANIEL CLEMENT COLESWORTHY died at his residence in Chestnut Street, Chelsea, Mass., April 1, 1893, in his 83d year. He was the second son of Daniel Pecker and Anna (Collins) Colesworthy, and was born at Portland, Me., July 14, 1810. An obituary of his father is printed in the REGISTER, vol. 6, pp. 389-90, and his pedigree in vol. 15 of this work, page 330. He learned the trade of a printer of Arthur Shirley, who printed the *Christian Mirror*, a religious newspaper still published in Portland. Soon after attaining his majority he opened a printing office in Middle street, and began the publication of a juvenile weekly called the *Sabbath School Instructor*. He published other newspapers, the best known of which was the *Portland Tribune*, a weekly literary paper which he founded in 1841. He edited and published it for four years, and then sold it to others who continued the publication. About this time he opened a bookstore in Exchange street, which was afterwards removed to the basement of the Mariner's Church in Fore street. In 1850 he removed to Boston, Mass., and opened a bookstore in Cornhill, where he continued to carry on the bookselling business till his death. He lived to be the oldest bookseller in Boston. His bookstore was frequented by many men of note. He counted among his personal friends Charles Sumner, Henry W. Longfellow, William Lloyd Garrison, Neal Dow, Nathaniel P. Banks, Elias Nason, John Pierpont, Elizabeth Oakes Smith, George Henry Preble, Wendell Phillips and John Neal.

He began early to write in verse and prose, and continued to employ his leisure in literary composition to the end of his days. He was a frequent contributor to literary and religious newspapers, and some articles were sent to editors just before his death,

and were printed after he died. He was a voluminous writer and published many books. Many of his shorter poems had a wide circulation in the newspapers, and some found their way into hymn books and school readers, often anonymously. Some have been attributed to other well known authors. This was the case with "Little words in kindness spoken," and "Never say fail." His poem "Don't kill the birds" is said to have had "great influence in arresting the slaughter of those innocents by inculcating in the minds of children a sentiment of mercy towards them."

Among his published works may be named "The Old Bureau and other Tales"; "Sabbath School Hymns"; "Chronicles of Casco Bay"; "A Group of Children"; "A Day in the Woods"; "School is Out," and "John Tileston's School." In Duyckinck's "Cyclopædia of American Literature" (ed. 1875, vol. 2, page 514), this estimate of him as a writer is found: "His writings in prose and verse are adapted to the people, and are generally on topics of familiar domestic interest. His tales, of which he composed many, illustrate the moralities of common life somewhat in the school of Franklin; while his poems, written with ease and simplicity, embrace the ever-enduring themes of the affections."

Mr. Colesworthy married, at Portland, Miss Mary Jane, daughter of John and Prudence (Richardson) Bowers, who was born in Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 26, 1812, and died at Chelsea, May 27, 1874. Their children were: 1, Daniel Clement; 2, Mary Jane; 3, Charles Jenkins; 4, Ellen Maria, m. Charles W. Cochrane; 5, George Edward; 6, Harriet Ann, m. Thomas L. Hallworth; 7, Alice Elizabeth, m. Frank E. Woodward; 8, William Gibson. All the children are living except the oldest, Daniel C., who died April 1, 1867.

MRS. MARTHA JOANNA LAMB died in New York city on Monday morning, January 2, 1893, aged 63. She was the daughter of Arvin and Lucinda (Vinton) Nash, and was born August 13, 1829. She married Sept. 8, 1852, Charles A. Lamb of Maumee City, Ohio. They removed to Chicago, where she resided eight years. In 1886, she took up her residence in New York City.

Our American republic of letters has met with a distinct loss in the death of Mrs. Lamb. Although residing for many years past in New York city, she was born in Plainfield, Massachusetts, and doubtless owed much of her love of learning to her long line of New England ancestry, and also, perhaps, to the strain of Gallic blood in her family, giving warmth and enthusiasm, or more properly speaking, the expression of these attributes, to the more solid and staying qualities of her English blood. At a very early age she was an ardent lover of books, especially of historical studies, and this increased and developed as the years went on and she gradually gathered rich stores of knowledge which she dispensed in her writings. Hers was eminently a literary life, and she loved literature for its own sake and for the great results wrought by it. She not only acquired much knowledge but produced the results of her researches for the benefit of others. She wrote many stories and several books for children, thus, like Miss Alcott and others, showing a peculiar gift, for it must ever be remembered that it is a great thing to be able to interest and therefore to stimulate and instruct the child-mind, a mind far more acute and imaginative in many ways than many are willing to admit. Who can measure in after life the results of seed-thoughts early sown in the mind?

It is estimated that she wrote about one hundred magazine articles on historical and other subjects. She is also quite well known in a somewhat limited circle, by her books entitled "Historic Homes of America," "Wall Street in History," and her "History of the City of New York." But probably her best and most far-reaching work has been done as contributor to and later as

editor of the "Magazine of American History," that admirable periodical which has rendered such useful service in disseminating knowledge of American history throughout the land, than which (next to the implanting of the principles of christianity itself), there can hardly be a more praiseworthy work. Mrs. Lamb was quite proficient in mathematics, and perhaps owed considerable of her mental development, her accuracy as an historian, to the training she derived from this source. Neither must it be forgotten that during a residence of several years in Chicago she did much toward the founding of the Home for the Friendless and Half-Orphan Asylum in that city. She also rendered efficient help to the cause of the Union during the civil war. I must not omit to acknowledge my indebtedness for material for the preparation of this sketch to the Rev. Daniel Van Pelt for his excellent biographical notice of Mrs. Lamb which appeared in the Magazine of American History for February last.

DANIEL ROLLINS.

MRS. REBECCA EDDY (WHEATON) SARGENT, wife of Homer Earle Sargent, at Chicago, Ill., January 16, 1893; 55 years, 5 months and 5 days. She was daughter of John Robert and Rebecca Miller (Eddy) Wheaton of Warren, R. I., and through both parents traced back to prominent Rhode Island Revolutionary stock.

MRS. SALLY MARIA (ADAMS) SARGENT, wife of Aaron Sargent, Junior, at Somerville, Mass., January 11, 1893; 68 years, 1 month and 25 days. She was daughter of Joseph and Phebe Preston (Moore) Adams of Charlestown (now Somerville), and a descendant of John Adams, one of the earlier settlers in Cambridge.

MRS. SARAH (NICHOLS) SARGENT, widow of Aaron Sargent, Senior, at Somerville, Mass., July 23, 1892; 92 years, 2 months and 26 days. She was daughter of Capt. Nathan and Dorcas (Smith) Nichols of Malden, Mass. (now Everett).

ERRATA.—Page 105, column 2, line 16 from bottom, *for* Feb. 27 *read* March 11; line 15 from bot., *for* Aug. 10 *read* Aug. 6. Page 239, line 8, and page 240, line 8 from bot., *for* Blakeslie *read* Blakeslee. Page 240, line 10 from bot., *for* died 1822 *read* died 1877. Page 396, line 30, *for* Clarence W. Bowen *read* Edward Augustus Bowen.

GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

By HENRY F. WATERS, A.M.

[Continued from page 292.]

ROBERT ALDWORTH merchant, one of the aldermen of the city of Bristol, 30 August 1634, proved 12 January 1634. My body to be laid in Christian burial in the vault in mine own aisle in the church of S^t Peter in Bristol where my late loving wife Martha lieth buried. I give to and for the beautifying of the church of Wantwich in Berks twenty pounds. To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Bristol twenty pounds for the benefit of the Gauntes Hospital in the suburbs of Bristol and of the poor children therein. To poor tuckers and shermen within the city twenty pounds. To the poor in all the almshouses in Bristol twenty pounds. To my sister Elizabeth Crockhay wife of Benjamin Crockhay, merchant, yearly during her natural life, fifty pounds, to be paid to her own hands for her own proper use and maintenance. To my kinswoman Martha Barker, yearly for life, an annuity of twenty four pounds; and after her decease there shall be divided equally amongst her children then living the sum of three hundred pounds, those under eighteen to have their parts payable at that age. To my sister's daughter Sara Crockhay thirty pounds at the day of the "solempnization" of her marriage, or within two years next after my decease. To every of the children of my kinsman Edward Knight, living at the time of my decease, five pounds apiece, to the sons at twenty one and the daughters at eighteen. To my kinsman John Ballow of London, merchant, once my servant, twenty pounds. To my late servant Thomas Neathway, merchant, ten pounds. To every of the children of Erasmus Aldworth, mariner, living at time of my decease, five pounds apiece. To William Lyons, once my servant, ten pounds. I give and bequeath to the six children of my kinsman Giles Elbridge, merchant, that is to say, Robert, John, Thomas, Aldworth, Martha and Elizabeth, the sum of one hundred pounds apiece, to be paid, the sons, at one and twenty and the daughters, at eighteen. Bequests to godson Rowland Tucker, son of Thomas Tucker, clerk, to Abel Lovering, clerk, to servant Rowland Searchfield. To my kinsman Thomas Aldworth of Wantwich (Wantage?) twenty pounds. I give and bequeath unto Abraham Shurt, my servant, if he live till my decease and shall return to Bristol, the sum of two hundred pounds, to be paid within two years next after my decease. To my kinsman George Payne, who married my kinswoman Elizabeth Crockhay, twenty pounds. To Matthew Morgan, carpenter. To my godson Robert Aldworth, son of Richard Aldworth, mercer, ten pounds, at one and twenty. To Elizabeth Mericke the daughter of Elizabeth Mericke, twenty pounds. To the poor of St. James in Bristol ten pounds and the same to the poor of St. Philip. A provision for the poor in the Almshouse of S^t Peter's.

The residue to my well beloved kinsman Giles Elbridge, merchant, whom I do make and ordain to be full and sole executor of this my last Will and Testament, confidently believing and assuredly persuading myself that, as I have found him always true, honest and careful in the managing of my businesses and in his employment in mine affairs in my life time, so he will

be as honest and careful in the payment of my legacies and performance of this my last Will and Testament after my decease, according to my true meaning. I give to my said kinsman Giles Elbridge and to his heirs forever my house wherein Job Willowby dwelleth on the Bridge in Bristol.

Among the witnesses were William Yeomans and Francis Yeomans.

Sadler, 3.

[Abraham Shurt, mentioned in this will, was probably the settler at Pemaquid, Me., of this name. See note on page 58 of the "Trelawney Papers," edited by Hon. James Phinney Baxter. His name often appears in early colonial history.—EDITOR.]

ALDWORTH ELBRIDGE of the City of Bristol merchant, now bound upon a voyage for the West Indies, 1 September 1653, proved 10 July 1680. To my cousin Thomas Moore twenty pounds. To my cousin Elizabeth Cugley twenty pounds. To my sisters Martha Cugley and Elizabeth Moore twenty shillings apiece to buy them rings. All the rest of my moneys, goods, debts (or legacies or what estate soever) due unto me from the will of my uncle Robert Aldworth, merchant, deceased, or from the will of my father Giles Elbridge, merchant deceased, or from the will of my brother John Elbridge, merchant deceased, my debts and legacies being paid and funeral expenses discharged, all the rest of my estate I give and bequeath unto my brother in law Thomas Moore, whom I do hereby nominate and appoint to be my sole executor.

Admon. with the will annexed was granted (as above) to Thomas Moore, nephew by the sister of the deceased, Thomas Moore, the executor named in the will, having died during the life time of the deceased testator.

Bath, 95.

[See Aldworth and Elbridge wills already published (REG. Vol. 46, pp. 440-5.)—H. F. W.]

FRANCES GUY of St. Mary Spittle, Middlesex, widow, 20 June 1680, proved 5 August 1680. I give and bequeath unto my loving brother William Clutterbuck of Boston in New England and Elizabeth his wife twenty shillings each to buy them rings. To my niece Frances Ding ten pounds. To my nephew William Bing and his wife each ten shillings to buy them rings. To my sister Bing and her husband and their two sons Bartholomew and George twelve pence apiece. The rest to my friend John Heyth of the place and Co. aforesaid, M.D. whom I have appointed executor.

Bath, 107.

[I would suggest that there may have been a confusion of the two names Bing and Ding in the above. I copied them as I found them written in the Register. Any one especially interested can at any time, on the payment of the proper official fees, have the original will examined to see if the registered copy is correct.

HENRY F. WATERS.

For an account of William Clutterbuck, named in this will, see Wyman's *Charlestown Genealogies and Estates*, vol. 1, page 223.—EDITOR.]

HENRY SMITH of Stratford upon Avon in the County of Warwick, gentleman, 4 February 1638, proved 18 November 1650. My body to be buried in the church of Stratford near the place where my loving wife Anne Smith was buried. To the poor of Stratford five pounds. To my son in law William Hicks and Anne his wife lands in the townfields of Bishopton and the "meddowing" and grass thereunto belonging lying in the meadows of Shottery, Welcome and Hampton which was sometime the land of one Rogers and by me purchased of Mr. Nicholas and John Lane.

To the said William and Anne the closes in Bishopton and the tenements standing therein, with the barn of five bays standing next to Simon Hornes, all in the holding of Robert Howes. To Thomas Dighton and my daughter Margaret his wife my messuage &c. in Bishopton with one other new barn of five bays, also certain land and pasture sometimes younges land &c. in Bishopton and certain meadowing and grass in Shottory, Welcome and Hampton, also my yard land &c. in the common fields of old Stratford and Hampton meadow. To Henry Smith, son of brother Roger Smith, three score pounds. To the eldest son of my nephew Francis Smith, son of said Henry, ten pounds, and to the two younger sons of said Francis ten pounds, viz^t five pounds apiece. To Richard Smith, his brother, ten pounds. To Anne Smith, their sister, ten pounds, and to Mary, their sister, twenty pounds. To the wife of Francis Smith, my brother William's son, five pounds and to their children five pounds more. To Thomas Smith, brother of said Francis, ten pounds. To my sister Joane Brent twenty shillings and also forty shillings more yearly, to be paid quarterly during her life. To my god daughter Elizabeth Ainge, daughter of my cousin Francis Ainge, three pounds. To my god daughter, the daughter of William Hickes, twenty shillings. To my old servant Elizabeth the wife of William Bradley forty shillings. To my servant Margery Grove forty shillings. Other servants. To Joane wife of Arthur Brogden, butcher, twenty shillings yearly for life, to pay her house rent. I give and bequeath, will and devise unto Thomas Dighton, my son in law, and to my said daughter Margaret his wife and to the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, or to be begotten, for evermore all the close or inclosed grounds, with the appurtenances and hereditaments thereunto belonging, by me lately purchased, situate, lying and being in the liberties of Welcome, in the said County of Warwick, to this intent and purpose, that they shall cheerfully and lovingly, as occasion shall be offered, entertain and bid welcome to the house I now live in my said son William Hickes and his said wife and children and my said kindred at London. To my son Hickes and Anne his wife the messuage &c. in old Stratford now in the tenure and holding of one M^r Fluellin.

Pembroke, 189.

[See wills of other members of this family already published (REG. Vol. 46, pp. 419-23).
HENRY F. WATERS.]

NATHANIEL BURROUGH of Limehouse in Stepney, Middlesex, merchant, 13 December 1681, proved 23 March, 1682. My body to be interred at the discretion of my executrix. And for my temporal estate, goods and chattels (my debts and funeral charges first paid) I give the same in manner following. I give unto my son George Burrough of New England the sum of twenty pounds of lawful money of England. I give unto Anne Wheeler of Limehouse, widow the sum of ten pounds and also all such debts as are justly due unto me from any person or persons whosoever. And I do nominate and appoint the said Anne Wheeler sole executrix of this my last will.

Drax, 32.

[Here we have the will of the father of George Burrough who was tried for witchcraft, condemned, and hung 19 August 1692, on Gallows Hill, Salem (see REG. Vol. 45, p. 233).
HENRY F. WATERS.]

EDMOND ASPINALL, at Priaman, 31 December 1615, proved 20 September 1617. I give unto my friend William Leightonn, late the Secretary to the Right Honorable East India Company, twenty five pounds according

to a note set down in their book at my departure from England. I give unto William Aspinall of Blackwell Hall, clothier, all the remainder due unto me in the hands of the Right Hon. East India Company of my wages due in England. I would entreat Mr. John Myllerd and Mr. John Sandcroft to make sale (of certain oriental goods) and to send the proceeds thereof unto Mr. Francis Sadler, Sec. to the R^t Hon. E. I. Comp., and to Mr. Atkinson, servant to the said Comp., also the proceeds of my apparel and other goods whatsoever; out of the which I give unto Mr. Atkinsonne six pounds and unto Mr. Sadler forty shillings; the remainder of all those goods I give unto the youngest daughter of my brother James Aspynall of Merley in the Co. of Lancaster, gentleman. I give unto Mr. John Sandcroft one diamond ring and unto Mr. John Myllerd, one ring with nine rubies. Also I give unto Thomas Brighous one "Tapsell chist" of clothes, unto Robert Burdon one gown. I desire Mr. John Myllerd and Mr. John Sandcroft to send to Mr. Sadler and Mr. Atkinsonne the rest of my wages due here unto me, either in goods or per exchange as they shall think fitting.

Also what I have set down in a former will, made at my coming out of England, my will is that, according to the said, the said land mentioned therein may take effect and for debts standing out due unto me I desire John Halsted of Merlle do enjoy and recover one debt due unto me by Sir Robert Young, knight, and one debt due unto me by Larence Halsted of London, merchant, for four pieces velvet he had of Henry Nowell of mine; all other debts, as well beyond the sea as in England, I freely give unto the abovesaid William Aspinall.

Commission issued to William Aspinall of Standinge, Lancashire, a cousin, James Aspinall, the brother, renouncing. Weldon, 83.

WILLIAM AMBROSE, clerk, of Stepney, Midd., 10 February 1637 proved 18 June 1638. Ten pounds for and towards a stock to set some poor people in Stepney on work, for their better relief and succor. To my cousin, Timothy Aspinwall, Perkins' two volumes now in my study and twenty shillings. To my wife's sister Margaret Bouch three pounds. To the children of my uncle Thomas Aspinwall, Samuel, Peter, Elizabeth, Thomas and the rest, I give five pounds to be paid out of such moneys as are due to me in Lancashire. And to Peter Aspinwall I give the money I formerly lent him. To Mrs. Jane Goldman, late wife of M^r Doctor Goldman dec'd., my death's head ring in which her husband's and my name are written and two twenty shilling pieces, as a remembrance of my thankfulness. To M^r Henry Glover an angel, my striking clock and my cypress standish. To M^r Torbock an angel. To M^r Edgworth twenty shillings. To M^r Robert Goldman my standish set with pearls and to M^r Cullam a ring. To my cousin Thomas Aspinwall (certain household stuff) and five pounds to be paid out of moneys due me in Lancashire. I will that such moneys as are due to me by any in Lancashire, except John Bird's moneys, be divided amongst the children of my brother Peter Ambrose. The residue to be divided into two portions of which one to my wife Ciceley Ambrose and the other to my brother Peter Ambrose and his children. And I make my said brother Peter, M^r Henry Glover and my wife Cicely executors. To Dr. Douglass twenty shillings and my best standish and to my cousin Jirehiah Aspinall a twenty shilling piece.

Thomas Aspinwall was one of the Witnesses.

Lee, 79.

CICELY AMBROSE of Stepney *als* Stebonheath, Middlesex, widow, 26 June 1639, proved 8 July 1639. To the poor of Stepney to increase their stock five pounds. To twenty poor widows two shillings and sixpence apiece at my funeral. Mr Dr. Douglass and his wife and Mr. Edgworth his curate. George French, clerk. Twenty shillings apiece to my cousin Harman's children, my cousin Heughe's children and my cousin Webster's grandchildren. To William Ryall, now in New England, my sister's son, I give ten pounds and to Jane Browne, my brother Browne's daughter, five pounds. To Peter Ambrose, my late dear husband's brother, I bequeath the twenty pounds I am bound to give him at my death and ten pounds more to his two children. Likewise to the said Peter Ambrose I give my sealed ring. To Cicely Joanes, my god daughter, living at the Bankside, forty shillings. To my cousin Thomas Heughes forty shillings. To my cousin John Webster forty shillings. To my cousin Thomas Harman thirty shillings, to buy them rings. To John Perkins, son of Mrs. Perkins of Poplar ten pounds. To John Swanley, to buy him a piece of plate, five pounds. Gifts to Ellen Camball, in Painter's Rents, George Goldman, my cousin Sarah Cropp, George Heyward, grandchild to Mr. Collymore, George March, George Hall, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Glover, Mr. Hopkinson the bookbinder in Aldgate parish and Mary wife of Walter Holloway. To Abraham Adams the four pounds in his Mr^s hande if it please God to take me before his return. To my loving sister Margaret Bouch I give forty pounds and I do make and constitute my said sister the sole and alone executrix of this my last will and testament.

Wit: George French and Thomas Norton.

Commissary Court of London, B. 28 (1639-42), fol. 67.

[This mention of William Ryall or Royall as the testator's sister's son may help to locate the place in England from which he came. An account of him and his descendants, by Mr. Edward Doubleday Harris, will be found in the REGISTER, vol. 39, page 348.—EDITOR.]

TIMOTHY ASPINWALL, Lecturer at St. Michael's in Coventry, 30 January 1643, proved 24 May 1645. Have "bin" afflicted in body and not yet recovered. I give all my books, moneys, plate, chattels, leases, bonds, bills, annuities or legacies due or that may be due to me &c. by my father's will or any others, and all goods &c. in mine own possession or in the possession of any of my brothers or other friends for mine use, unto my dearly beloved wife Katherine Aspinwall, who by her carriage, goodness and unweari'd pains about me in such a long and tedious sickness hath deserved much more at my hands than I can give her. Next unto God Almighty, with whom I chiefly trust my beloved wife I commend her to the love, advice and care of her mother and brethren, from amongst whom I received her, from whom I have received such natural love and sweetness that I doubt not but the beams of their love with all unite much more upon their deserving sister, to yield her their best advice and comfort. My friend Mr. Mackworth, or any others who have been my friends, I desire may be also hers and that none of my own kindred do offer to hinder any legacy by me given or devised to her &c. &c. I make her my sole executrix.

Rivers, 69.

PETER AMBROSE of Toxteth, Lancashire, gent, 22 December 1653, proved 10 January 1653. The poor of Ormeskirke, of Toxteth Park, of Much Crosby, of Orrell &c. Sarah Webster, my wife's sister, and her

children. Sarah Borth. To Ellen, late wife of Richard Dicconson of Eccleston, daughter of Peter Aspinwall, late of Ormeskirke, ten shillings. My cousins John, William, Richard and Elizabeth Ambrose, sons and daughters of Thomas Ambrose late of Ormeskirke. Isaac, Thomas, Mary, Anne, Elizabeth and Rebecca, sons and daughters of Thomas Ambrose now of Ormeskirke. Anne Robinson sister of the last named Thomas Ambrose. Three of the youngest children of Henry Ellison, late of Wannertee.

Also my will and mind is and I hereby give and bequeath to Joshua and Daniel Henshawe, late sons of William Henshawe, late of Toxteth aforesaid deceased, who are now in New England, so much money as shall make up what already hath "ben" by me laid forth for them and expended for them for their voyage to New England and otherwise, the sum of thirty pounds, to be paid them at such time as they shall have attained full age and shall give a sufficient discharge for the whole thirty pounds. Sarah Warrekes widow. Alexander, James and Ellen Warrecks, sons and daughters of John Warrecks late of Toxteth. They to quitclaim all title to a certain messuage &c. in Toxteth Park called Wharrocks Tenement, now in my possession and in possession of Richard Johnson of Everton, which he holdeth in right of his wife; which messuage &c. was heretofore bargained to me by the said John Wharrocks and the said Sarah his wife, administratrix of the said John. My wife Judith. Her former husband's estate in the County Palatine of Chester and the County of the City of Chester &c. Her son John Bird. Joshua and Nehemiah Ambrose my sons. Nehemiah my younger son. My freehold inheritance in Walton in the County of Lancaster. To Joshua Ambrose my elder son that capital messuage &c. called Wautree House or Wautree Hall &c. (copyhold). Thomas Bannester *als* Rose, reputed son of Joseph Rose. Wife Judith and younger son Nehemiah executors. Proved by Judith Ambrose the relict, power reserved for Nehemiah Ambrose, the other executor, when he should come in and legally demand the same. Brent, 394.

[William Henshaw, named in this will as the father of Joshua and Daniel Henshaw in New England, was the son of Thomas Henshaw of Derby in Lancashire. See tabular pedigree in the REGISTER, vol. 22, p. 115.—EDITOR.]

JAMES FLETCHER, citizen and haberdasher of London, of the parish of St. Lawrence in the old Jewry, being very aged &c., 13 January 1654, proved 22 May 1656. My body to be in fitting and decent manner interred in the parish church of St. Lawrence aforesaid, as near the body of my dear wife late deceased as conveniently may be. And my mind and desire is that my funeral be kept and celebrated at Haberdashers Hall or else Brewers Hall (which I had rather) and my body to be thence brought in the day time, and not in the night, to the desired place of burial, accompanied with such friends and acquaintances as my executors, hereafter named shall think fit to invite and four score poor people in gowns; for defraying of which charges I do appoint the sum of two hundred pounds. To my sister Alice Fletcher of Ormskirke, spinster, two hundred pounds, not doubting but that she will give and bestow the same at her death unto and amongst her sister's children and grandchildren which shall have most need and best deserve the same. I give and bequeath unto my nephew William Aspinall, minister of God's word in Lancashire two hundred pounds. Whereas I have heretofore disbursed and paid several sums of money for my nephew Thomas Aspinall and he now oweth me by bond or otherwise two hundred and fifty pounds I do freely forgive the said debt &c. Certain adventures

in Ireland to nephew Richard Aspinall. Fifty pounds each to the four daughters of my loving sister Elizabeth Aspinall late deceased. The children of my sister Mary (which I take to be three). The children of my sister Jane deceased, viz^t Alice Barton of Ormeskirke and Catharine Morecroft of Ormeskirke, in Lancashire. To my half sister Jennet Hunt one hundred pounds, with which her husband is not to intermeddle. All her children. Towards the maintenance or augmentation of the maintenance of the freeschool in Ormeskirke (where I was born) one hundred pounds. To the poor of Ormeskirke five pounds, to be distributed by my nephew William Aspinall, Richard Zouch, Miles Barton, Richard Morecrofte and my cousin Hugh Cooper. To the poor of St. Lawrence (where I now live) three pounds. Jane Cumberbatch, widow (my late wife's near kinswoman) now resident with me, and her children John, James and Elizabeth. My cousin Elizabeth Stone. Richard Fletcher of Ormeskirke and his son Miles Fletcher now dwelling at Islington, and his son James Fletcher. Hugh Fletcher, another of his sons. Christopher, son of my cousin Love. Abraham Drye who married my cousin Jane Barton. The son or daughter of my niece Margaret Fletcher who married one Stone in Cheshire. My niece Anne Fletcher. Hugh Fletcher my nephew's son. Mrs. Dorothy Hatt wife of M^r John Hatt, attorney. The grandchildren of my late sister Elizabeth Aspinall, of my late sister Mary deceased and of my late sister Jane deceased. My late wife's friends and poor kindred. The town of Bretherton where she was born. Cousins John, Ellen, Alice and Margaret Haddock. Cousin Richard Sharples and his wife and daughter. Cousin Ellen Crossen and her two children. Richard Rose and his sister Jane and their two younger sisters. Cousin John Hough and my cousin William Hough. Her mother. Her cousin Porter. Others of her friends and kindred.

My cousin William Aspinall's children. To my cousin Mrs. Elizabeth Stone my silver can marked with these letters T: § E.: Mary Laurence, my uncle Miles' his grand daughter. My kinswoman Abraham Drye's wife of Orsett and her children. Dorothy, the daughter of my cousin Jane Dry of Orsett. John Barton son of Miles Barton. My kinsman Thomas Aspinall of Chester now oweth me by bonds one hundred pounds, whereof I give fifty pounds to Jame [*sic*] Aspinall son to the said Thomas by his now wife (at 21), and twenty five pounds to Elizabeth Eden (who now dwelleth with me) and the remaining twenty five pounds to Jane Sutch daughter of my kinsman Richard Sutch of Ormskirke. All those two messuages (in St. Lawrence old Jewry) now in my own occupation and in the tenure of John Wells, I give and devise unto my loving nephew William Aspinall, minister of God's Word in Lancashire, for and during the term of his natural life, and after his decease to Peter Aspinall, eldest son of the said William, and to the heirs male of his body &c, remainder to my nephew Thomas Aspinall of Chester &c. then to the right heirs of the said William Aspinall forever. Another messuage to kinsman Silvester Sutch. Other two messuages to kinswoman Jane Comberbatch, for life, then to Silvester Sutch and his heirs forever. The two messuages given to cousin William Aspinall shall be chargeable with the payment of two several annuities, to my sister Alice Fletcher, spinster, ten pounds for life, and to my sister Jennet Hunt, wife of Thomas Hunt, five pounds for life (both by quarterly payments). I am interested in several messuages in the minorities without Aldgate. My two kinsmen Thomas and Samuel Aspinall sons of my nephew Thomas Aspinall of Chester (under 24). My niece's son Henry

Moorcroft now of Ormskirke. My cousin Hngh Fletcher now (as I conceive) in the Barbados Islands. My cousin Jane Fletcher son of Miles Fletcher of Islington. John Fletcher, brother of the said James. Others. All the rest of my estate, real and personal, to the poor of Ormskirke. My very loving and cordial friend Mr. John Hatt, attorney, and my loving kinsman M^r William Aspinall, minister &c. to be my executors and my cousin Thomas Aspinall and John Hough (sometimes my servant) to be my overseers.

Berkley, 140.

[The foregoing half dozen wills must be considered by all New England genealogists a very valuable group of wills, as they show the English connections of the families of Ambrose, Aspinwall, Henshaw, Ryal (Royal), &c. The wills of William and Ciceley Ambrose I have had by me a great many years, hoping to come across that of the brother Peter Ambrose referred to. Fortunately I was saved from the trouble of a direct search for it by the kindness of our friend Mr. William S. Appleton, who found it and gave me the reference.

HENRY F. WATERS.

P.S. I find that there was a Nicholas Haspinall, rector of Stepney 30 May 1652.

H. F. W.

There were two early New England immigrants by the name of Aspinwall. William came in 1630 and settled at Charlestown, removed to Boston, was banished as a supporter of Mr. Hutchinson, lived awhile in Rhode Island and New Haven, and about 1643 returned to Boston, where he was clerk of the writs and member of the artillery company. He returned to England, and published at least two books, besides reprinting Cotton's "Abstract of Laws" for New England with a preface. Savage says that his wife Elizabeth was "somehow sister of Christopher Stanley, more probably of his wife Susanna, who became wife of Lieut. William Phillips."

The other emigrant, Peter Aspinwall, came here from Toxteth Park, and settled first at Dorchester, and finally in Muddy River, now Brookline. An article on him and his descendants, by Mr. Clarence W. Bowen, is printed in this number of the REGISTER.—EDITOR.]

DAME KATHERINE BARNARDISTON wife of William Towse Sergeant at the Law, 25 February 8th of Charles, proved 19 March 1632, confirmed by sentence 2 March 1633. At time of marriage of the said Dame Katherine with the said William Towse she had assigned certain goods &c. unto Richard Deane, now citizen and alderman of London, by the name of Richard Deane citizen and skinner of London, John Banckes citizen and mercer of London and Robert Tytchborne citizen and skinner of London, upon Trust &c. to this intent &c. that the said Dame Katherine might at any time devise, give, bequeath and dispose the same at her will and pleasure. This with the full consent of her now husband. Reference to the present dwelling house of the said Dame Katherine and her husband as at Witham in Essex. To William and Nathaniel Matthew if dwelling with me &c. six pounds for blacks. To other men and women servants. To Mrs. Nicholls of Witham for blacks five pounds. To Katherine Banckes, George Banckes' daughter, three pounds. To the Lady Fishe and her daughter Barnardiston Fishe and her man, for blacks, fifteen pounds. To Mary Banckes, my uncle Christopher Banckes his daughter, for blacks, five pounds. To Alice Banckes her sister for blacks five pounds. My desire is that my body be decently kept till my funeral and if George Dunn be then living that he does then "imballle me" as he did my late brother Banckes, not diminishing or opening any part of my body by any means, allowing him linnen of all sorts and for his pains and charge otherways and for blacks I allow him twenty pounds. To my husband's grandchild William Towse five pounds and to his daughter Towse eight pounds. And to his grandchild Margaret Towse eight pounds. To my son Skott and his

wife thirteen pounds and to Mary Skott my god daughter five pounds. To my son Warrine and his wife and his eldest son fifteen pounds. To my daughter Mary Griges six pounds. To Sir Richard Deane and his lady &c. To my nephew Mildmey and his wife. To my nephew Rollfe and his wife. To my nephew John Goodwine and niece Goodwine. To my brother Titchborne and my sister and their children unmarried. To my sister Draper and her husband and Mary Draper. My nephew Moun gay and his wife. My nephew Smyth and his wife. To my nephew Fogge and his wife and his son. My nephew Waller and his wife. Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston and his lady and eldest son and daughter. My son Arthur Barnardiston. My son Thomas Barnardiston and his wife and daughter Katherine. My cousin Thomas Soame of London. My cousin Austine and his wife and daughter Mary. Christopher Banckes and his wife. Richard Banckes. Thomas Banckes. George Banckes. John Bigg and his wife and eldest daughter and eldest son. To ten poor scholars of Cambridge, four of them to be of Trinity College. The parish of St Michael's in the Querne London where I was born. The poor of Witham. The poor of Hadstock where my father was born. The poor of Little Bradley where my first loving husband was born. The poor of Could church in the parish where I dwelt. Other parishes named. My husband, Sergeant Towse and my brother Sir Richard Deane to be overseers. A nephew Rolfe mentioned. Bartholomew Bigg eldest son of John and Anne Bigg. Susan Fogg and Mary Draper, daughters of my sister Susan Draper. Provision for three scholarships at Katharine Hall, Cambridge. Ralfe Fogg the husband of my niece. John Fogg her eldest son. My late husband, Sir Thomas Barnardiston buried in the parish church of Ketton, Suffolk. Present husband to pay a certain yearly sum to his daughter the Lady Elliott. Kinswoman Mary Raughton the elder, and her sons Thomas and Christopher. Cousin Thomas his wife at London. Cousin Thomas his wife's sister at Maulden. Kinsman William Pettitt and John Pettitt his brother. Kinswomen Mary, Margaret and Alice Pettitt. Kinsman — Addams. Niece Water. I give her my great bason and ewer, my two great flagons and three candlesticks and one dozen plate trenchers, being all silver, which were given me by her father, my brother. To niece Rolfe my silver chafer, to niece Goodin my other silver bason and spout pot and my half dozen of silver plate trenchers which are unmarked. To niece Mildmay my three silver fruit dishes parcel gilt and my silver mortar and pestel and my diamond chain &c. To sister Draper three little oxe eyes (and other silver). To Christopher Banckes my silver Colledge Pot (and other silver). To husband a diamond wedding ring. To son Thomas Barnardiston my sergeant's ring. To niece Mountjoy my silver stuffkirtle &c. An immense lot of other silver &c given to kindred and friends.

Russell, 25.

[See Bancks wills published in January number, pages 107–10. Note that our Ralph Fogg had an elder son John. H. F. W.]

Wootton's Baronetage, London, 1741, vol. 4, p. 399, says that Dame Catherine Barnardiston was the second wife of Sir Nathaniel, evidently a mistake for Sir Thomas Barnardiston, and died *s.p.* 3 March, 1632, *i.e.* 1632–3. The children of Sir Thomas Barnardiston by his first wife Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Knightley, were: 1, Sir Nathaniel; 2, Thomas; 3, Arthur; 4, Stephen; 5, Thomas; 6, John; 7, William; and several daughters, of whom one married Sir William Fish, *knt.*, and another, Hannah, married Sir John Brograve.—EDITOR.]

ELIZABETH BINGHAM of St. Martin le Grand, London, in the parish of

St. Leonard in Foster Lane, spinster, on or about the second or third days of November 1636 declared her will, nuncupative, proved 20 May 1637. She gave and bequeathed to her master, James Lindell five pounds, to her Mrs., Mary Lindell five pounds, to Joshua Lindell five pounds, to Caleb Lindell five pounds, to Thomas Benn five pounds, to Susan Smith three pounds, to Margaret Harvvy fifty shillings. And she did give and bequeath to Francis Butcher threescore pounds. Her estate was in the hands of Mr. Thomas Boyland, gen^t. The remainder to him. Which words, or to the same purpose, she uttered and spake in the presence and hearing of Mary Lindell, Susan Smith and Joane Swanstone.

Commission issued (as above) to Francis Butcher, the principal legatee, to administer the goods &c. according to the tenor of the will, no executor having been named, and sentence was passed to establish the will, in a case between Francis Butcher, on the one part, and Thomas Bingham, Elizabeth Browne *als* Bingham and Bridget Bingham, next akin. Goare, 74.

[It will be readily believed how gladly I saved the above reference, as showing the English home of the well known Salem family of Lindall, from which some of our good Bostonians, as well as Salemites, derive their descent.

HENRY F. WATERS.]

JOHN BRADSHAW of Westminster, Middlesex, brewer, 3 November 1606, with codicil added 20th of the same month, proved 6 March 1606. Wife Elizabeth. Eldest son and heir. My brewhouse and other my houses in Westminster. My wife shall have the government of my five younger children. I have now two sons scholars in the University of Cambridge. To each of my clerks, the master brewer Pasco, Margaret and goodwife Person, my nurse, twenty shillings apiece, and to all the rest of my servants, both men and maids that have "bene" with me by the space of one year last past, ten shillings apiece. I desire mine executors to deal kindly with Henry Wood, one of my ancient clerks, and that he might still continue his place and that my executors pay unto him yearly the sum of five and thirty pounds for his service therein whiles he possesseth the said place. To my mother Emson twenty pounds and to her two sons Thomas and William Empson ten pounds apiece.

Item, I give and bequeath to Nathaniel, Benjamin, Ephraim, Josuah and Elizabeth Child and to Abigail Warren, all the children of my sister Warren, forty shilling apiece. Fifty pounds (five pounds apiece) to ten ministers, viz^t Mr. Egerton, Mr. Wilcockes, Mr. Wotton, Mr. Bamford, M^r Jacob, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Smith, Mr. Bradshawe, Mr. Lewes and Mr. Witheman. Whereas I have in my hands ten pounds of one Fortune, a kinswoman of mine, and certain stuff in a chest that did belong unto her my will is that notwithstanding the said Fortune is dead yet that mine executors pay the said money and deliver the said stuff to the next of kin to the said Fortune on the mother's side. To Evan Bridgett, my kinsman, five pounds. I make and ordain my beloved and Christian friends George Pope of the Inner Temple, London, Andrew Wilmore of Stratford Bow, Midd., gentleman, William Fynch of Watford, Herts., tanner, Andrew Ellam and Symon Gereing of London, merchants, my joint executors, to whom, in token of my love, I hereby give and devise five pounds apiece over and above such charges and expences they may be at &c. I earnestly entreat them to continue the trade of brewing in my said brew houses (in Westminster) and to maintain my other stocks for the term of four years after my decease, and, because some of mine executors be "unexpert" in

that course and dwell far from my said brew houses and other stocks, my request and desire is that the disposing and managing of the said businesses may be principally acted and effected by my brother Simon Gereing, one of my said executors, and for his pains he shall have forty pounds yearly, with his house room, meat and drink for himself, his wife and children as long as as he shall inhabit there and take upon him the special charge and care of the said brewing and continue faithful in effecting my will therein. Direction made for yearly balance sheets. Property to be divided when youngest son Abraham comes to the age of one and twenty years. Ten pounds a year for four years to be paid to sister Ellen Rowe for her proper maintenance. Further conditional bequest to her. Reference made to "my" five sons (not named). Again a reference to "my" seven children. Anne Geringe one of the witnesses.

In the codicil he refers to his dwelling house as over against his brew-house in Westminster. He calls Henry Wood one of his chief clerks, "my cozen." He desires to be buried in the new churchyard as near as may be to M^r Rogers, sometime my faithful pastor at Stratford Bow.

Hudleston, 25.

[The names of Benjamin, Ephraim and Josuah Child are so suggestive of one of the New England families of that name that I have felt it my duty to preserve the foregoing will. The will of Simon Geering of Lachlade, Co. Gloucester, registered in the same volume (Hudleston, 46), mentions a son Symon and a son John as of London, a daughter Elizabeth Evans, and others.

HENRY F. WATERS.]

ZACHEUS BREEDON of Croulton, in the County of Northampton, clerk, 10 December 1662, proved 1 October 1663. The poor of Croulton. To my son Zacheus Bredon the close of pasture in Apeley Guise, Beds., called Woods Close, and a cottage thereunto adjoining &c., he paying to Margery my wife five pounds yearly during her life, in lieu of Thirds. To my son John Breedon twenty pounds to be by him employed in the best manner and for the best advantage to and for the only use, benefit and behoof of my daughter Elizabeth Sedgwick, and to be at her own dispose during her life and also for her disposing thereof to such of her children as she shall please after her death, and her husband to have no right or title thereunto or to intermeddle with the same. To my said son Zacheus the messuage in Aspeley Guise now or late in the tenure of Francis Coleman &c. I give him also all and every of my books in Hebrew, Greek and Latin. To John Johnson my son in law and my daughter Martha his wife two cows commons &c. in Aspeley Guise. To my said son in law and his wife Martha and to my son in law William Richardson and my daughter Lydia his wife a messuage &c. in Aspeley Guise, to be held jointly. To my son Robert Breedon three hundred and fifty pounds. To my son Charles Breedon ten pounds, I having formerly given him three-hundred and fifty pounds to set up his trade. The lesser of two pastures in Aspeley Guise to my wife Margery; and of the greater of the two I give one half to my son Thomas Breedon and the other half to my son John Breedon, upon trust that he shall sell the same for the best price that can be had and the one half of the money so raised to have and keep to his own use and the other half to employ for the benefit of my said daughter Elizabeth Sedgwick &c. The residue to wife Margery and she to be executrix and my brothers Robert Lawson and Charles Michell to be overseers, to whom, for their pains, twenty shillings apiece.

Ric. Kent a witness.

Juxon, 117.

ROSE BRUMPSTED of St. Martin in the Fields, Middlesex, spinster, 18 August 1665, proved 12 July 1666. To the poor of St. Martin's forty pounds, to be distributed as my brother in law M^r John Breedon, Mr. Robert Burgh and M^r Samuel Maurice shall think fit, none having under ten shillings. The poor of Kew Green. My god daughter Rose Preston, Charles, Thomas and Elizabeth Robinson. To M^r Charles and Mr. Robert Breedon, to the use and for the benefit of such children of Mr. Stephen Sedgwick when and as they shall think fit, forty pounds with what proceeds or advantage can be made thereof in the mean time. To my god son Robert Breedon all those goods or adventure and advantage thereby arising which I lately sent to New England and came safe to the possession of his father, Captain Thomas Breedon. To my good friend M^r Francis Throckmorton five pounds out of the money he owes me on bond. Mr. Dodington, clerk, and Mr. S^t John, clerk. To my worthy good friend Mr. Volentine, clerk, to distribute to such of his children as he shall think fit, fifty pounds, out of and as soon as my executors shall receive five hundred pounds (or satisfaction for the same) remaining still due to me by obligation from Col. William Legg, and not otherwise. To my honored friend M^{rs} Markeham twenty pounds she had of me for a friend. To my worthy good friend M^r John Markham, for the use of his daughter Mrs. Mary Markham, fifty pounds (on the same conditions as the bequest to Mr. Volentine). To my good friends Mr. Stephen Sedgwick and his wife, Mr. Zacheus Breedon, Mr. Charles Breedon, Mr. Johnson and his wife, Mr. Richardson and his wife, young Mr. Thomas Breedon, Mr. Sampson Harborne, Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, Mrs. Burgh, Mrs. Maurice, Mrs. Wakefield, cousin Helme and his wife, Mrs. Fenney and his wife twenty shillings apiece, or rings to that value. To my dear nephew Thomas Brumpsted, the eldest son of my [brother] Brumpsted, two hundred and fifty pounds, and to my other dear nephew, Charles Brumpsted, brother of the said Thomas Brumpsted, the like sum of two hundred and fifty pounds, to be paid unto them, with interest and proceeds thereof, from the time of my death when and as they shall attain his or their several and respective ages of one and twenty years &c. To my worthy good friends Mrs. Elizabeth Griffith, Mrs. Elizabeth Leigh, Mrs. Elianor Bust and Mr. Maurice Griffith rings to the value of twenty shillings apiece. To my said nephew Thomas Brumpsted one table diamond ring that was his grandfather Harborne's and to my said nephew Charles Brumpsted one silver plate and eight spoons. I make and constitute my said brother in law Mr. John Breedon, Edward Edkins, Esq. Mr. Edward Noell executors and give to them for their care and pains ten pounds apiece, and ten pounds apiece more for mournings. I make Mr. Robert Burgh and Mr. Samuel Maurice overseers and give them for their pains fifty shillings apiece. To my brother Brumpsted and my sister Breedon ten pounds apiece for mournings and to my said nephews ten pounds between them for mourning. The residue to my executors in trust for my said nephews &c. And I earnestly desire, according to their late dear mother's chiefest care, that both my said nephews be brought up and instructed, in their youth, in the fear and love of God &c.

Wit: Peter Griffith, Rich: Flexney, Rob^t Breedon.

Commission issued, 12 July 1666, to Thomas Brumpsted, senior, natural and lawful father and lawfully appointed guardian of Thomas and Charles Brumpsted &c. to administer &c., the executors first renouncing.

Mico, 111.

JOHN BREEDON of Pangbourn, Berks. Esq., 24 March 1684, with a codicil dated 5 July 1685, proved 21 October 1685. To my wife Mary, for life, my annual or fee-farm rents issuing out of divers lands, tenements and hereditaments in the County Palatine of Durham, which rents I have settled in reversion, after the several deceases of my self and my said wife, upon my loving nephew Mr. Thomas Brumpstead and his heirs. To my said loving wife also one hundred and fifty pounds per annum, issuing and payable out of my estate in the Strand and Hartshorn Lane, St. Martin's in the Fields, Middlesex, now in lease unto my loving brother Robert Breedon for the remainder of a term for one and twenty years at the rent of three hundred and twenty pounds per annum. To wife for life also my manor of Pangbourne &c and all my other estate in Berks., except the house or toft of ground adjoining &c. late in the occupation of one Spencer. And my desire is that my wife do live in my mansion house of Beare Court in Pangbourne, &c., my said wife to make a release to my nephew M^r Thomas Brumpsted and my cousin M^r Zacheus Sedgwick of all her dower and thirds &c. To my cousin John Breedon, son of my nephew Elkanah Breedon deceased, my said manor of Pangbourne and all other my estate in Berks. from and after the decease of my said loving wife, except as aforesaid (with provisions for entail), remainder to John Breedon, one of the sons of brother Thomas Breedon by his now wife, next to Zacheus Breedon, another son of brother Thomas, then Robert Breedon, another son of brother Thomas, and lastly to my right heirs for ever. In case my nephew John Breedon, son of my cousin Elkanah Breedon, shall happen to die without issue, whereby the estate aforesaid shall descend to John, Zacheus or Robert Breedon, sons of my brother Thomas Breedon, or to any other my right heirs, that then and in such case I do charge the said estate with the payment of two thousand pounds to Mrs. Mary Breedon, daughter of my said [brother?] Thomas Breedon and now wife to one M^r — Elmore in the Kingdom of Ireland, which sum is and shall be in full discharge of the trust reposed in me by the last will and testament of my nephew Elkanah Breedon and a discharge of a mortgage of houses in the Strand and Hartshorne Lane for securing the said sum. To John, son of the said Elkanah Breedon that farm &c. called Old Stockhouse in Rickmersworth, Herts., now in the occupation of James Weedon, heretofore purchased of M^r Fotherley of Rickmersworth in my name in trust for the said Elkanah his father, subject nevertheless to the payment of seventy pounds per annum unto M^{rs} Bridget Brasier, formerly wife to the said Elkanah Breedon, as part of her jointure during her natural life. To my said wife Mary and my nephew M^r Thomas Brumpsted and my cousin Zacheus Sedgwicke, whom I appoint executors, my rectory or parsonage of Rickmersworth which I hold by lease of several lives of the Bishop of London (and other estates &c) in trust that they pay to my nephew Charles Brumpstead five hundred pounds which I owe him by obligation &c. as one of the executors to his father. To John, Zacheus and Robert Breedon, sons of my brother Thomas, five hundred pounds each, payable out of my estate as aforesaid. To my nephew Charles Brumpstead one thousand pounds, one half within five years and the other half within six years after my decease. To my brother in law M^r Richardson, to be divided amongst all his children (except his eldest son William) seven hundred pounds in six years &c. I do further give to my said brother William Richardson three hundred pounds which he oweth me &c. To the children of my brother Zacheus Breedon, clerk, one thousand pounds, to be divided amongst them equally, viz^t Grace, Elizabeth, Jane, Margaret,

Thomas, Martha, Lydia and Mary Breedon, one hundred twenty five pounds apiece. Ten pounds per annum to be paid to the wife of William Richardson jun^r for and towards her separate maintenance, during her natural life, if she continue separate, and her husband not to intermeddle with the same. To my very loving nephew Mr. Zacheus Sedgewicke one thousand pounds in seven years &c. and he to have the right to will it in the mean time. To my executors that parcel of ground in Pangbourne late in the occupation of — Spencer, containing half an acre more or less, which I have enclosed with a flint wall and on which I have built a messuage or tenement containing one hundred feet in length and fifteen feet in breadth, which I hereby direct and appoint shall be for a free school house and habitation for a schoolmaster forever. Provision for an endowment of forty pounds a year for the said school (for twelve boys) &c. &c. Brother Zacheus Breedon minister of Southmorton. To my nephews Stephen Sedgwick, Francis Sedgwick and Robert Sedgwick ten pounds apiece for to buy them mourning. And ten pounds apiece also to my brothers Thomas, Zacheus and Robert Breedon and my brothers in law M^r William Richardson and Mr. Johnson ten pounds apiece for mourning. The residue to my cousin John Breedon, son of my cousin Elkanah Breedon.

In the codicil reference is made to the death of his wife Mary since the will was written. He now gives to brother Thomas Breedon Esq. and to Mary his now wife the yearly sum of one hundred pounds for life.

Commission issued 2 March 1697 to John Breedon Esq. grand-nephew of the deceased, to administer &c., Thomas Brumstead and Zacheus Sedgewicke, executors, having deceased. Cann, 117.

[To one posted as I have been in the records of Boston and of Suffolk County, Massachusetts, the name of Captain Thomas Breedon comes up like that of an old friend. And most unexpectedly too there turn up, in his company, a lot of other old friends in the persons of Stephen, Francis, Robert and Zacheus Sedgwick, who have all appeared in previous pages of my Gleanings. See REGISTER, vol. 42, pp. 67-9, 184. HENRY F. WATERS.]

ANNE COGGESHALL of Castle Hedingham, Essex, widow, 16 April 1645, proved 10 November 1648. I give unto my son John Coggeshall, now dwelling in New England, my house and lands at Sibble Hedingham, now in the occupation of Nathan Browne and George Germin, with this proviso that the said John Coggeshall shall no way molest my executors for the forty pounds received by appointment from him, being a legacy given him by his uncle John Batter. But if he shall molest my executors then this demise shall be void and he shall have only twenty shillings; and then I give the said house and lands unto Henry Raymond (the son of Richard Raymond deceased) my grandchild. To my grand child Anne Raymond, eldest daughter of said Richard, forty pounds. Of the seventy two pounds lent to the Parliament upon the Public Faith twenty pounds to my grandchild Henry Raymond, and fifty pounds to be divided equally between my eight grandchildren, John, Anne, Mary Jos (*sic*) and James Coggeshall, the children of my son John, before mentioned, and John, Richard and Elizabeth Raymond, the children of Anne Raymond my daughter. The remainder of said money I give to my executor. I give my watch to my daughter Anne Raymond for life and afterwards to my grandchild John Raymond. A bequest to grandchild Anne Raymond. To my aunt Morphew forty shillings. My daughter Anne to be sole executor.

Wit: Vere Harcourt, Henry Carew, John Belgroue. Essex, 171.

[For an account of John Coggeshall of Newport, R. I., see address of Hon. Henry T. Coggeshall in the Rhode Island Historical Magazine for October, 1884, vol. v., pp 144-72; for his descendants see genealogy by Mr. C. P. Coggeshall in the same volume, pp. 173-90.—EDITOR.]

SIR THOMAS DALE of London, knight, 20 February 1617, proved 15 January 1620. For the disposing of such worldly substance as it hath pleased God to bestow upon me, forasmuch as I do find the same to be scarcely sufficient for the convenient maintenance and stay of living of my dear and loving wife, Dame Elizabeth Dale, I do therefore give and bequeath all my plate money, household stuff, goods and chattels whatsoever unto my said dear wife &c. whom I do also make and ordain the sole executrix &c., and I do desire the Right Hon. Henry Earl of Southampton and my loving brother in law Sir William Throckmorton, kn^t, and Bar^t and my loving friends Sir Thomas Smythe, knight, and Sir William Cooke, knight, to be overseers.
Dale, 1.

DAME ELIZABETH DALE, widow, late the wife and sole executrix of Sir Thomas Dale knight, deceased, her will made 4 July 1640, proved 2 December 1640. My will and mind is that out of my estate in the hands of the East India Company and out of my estate in Virginia my just debts shall be paid. To my niece Mrs. Dorothy Throckmorton five hundred acres of land in Virginia, with the appurtenances. To Edward Hamby, son of Mr. Richard Hamby all my land, with the appurtenances, in Charles Hundred in Virginia and all my estate and interest therein. To Richard Hamby, son likewise of the said Mr. Richard Hamby, all my land &c. in Shirley Hundred in Virginia. To Hanna Pickering, my old servant, one hundred pounds. All my lands and tenements, goods chattels &c. both in England, Virginia and elsewhere, my debts and legacies being paid and performed, and all charges of prosecution and recovery deducted, shall be divided into two equal parts. The one moiety of the same I give to the children of Sir William Throckmorton, knight and Baronet deceased, and William Samborne, to be disposed at the discretion of my executors, and the other moiety I give to my worthy, deserving friends Mr. Richard Hamby and Mr. William Shrimpton, whom I do make and ordain sole executors. I give to my nephew the Lord Viscount Scudamore a ring of ten pounds price.
Coventry, 162.

[Sir Thomas Dale, whose will and that of his widow are here given, was one of the early governors of Virginia. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Throckmorton. For an account of Sir Thomas Dale, see Mr. Alexander Brown's *Genesis of the United States*, vol. 2, pp. 869-74.—EDITOR.]

WILLIAM GRAY of Harrow on the Hill, Middlesex, yeoman, 27 January 1647, proved 4 January 1648. To my son John Graye twenty pounds. To son Henry twenty pounds. To son Isaac that cottage or tenement, now or lately in the occupation of Michell Anderson, lying and being in Hobgoblins Lane near Sudbury Green in the parish of Harrow on the Hill &c., being freehold &c. To my daughter in law Susanna Gray, the wife of my son William, five pounds as a token of love to her. To my grandchild Abraham Gray, son of William, forty shillings, and to Josiah forty shillings and to Rebecca, daughter of my son William, all my pewter, and to his youngest daughter, Priscilla, all my brass, as one pot one kettle &c. To my sister Rose Wight five pounds out of a greater sum she oweth me, which five pounds I give her as a token of my love unto her. To my

cousins Thomas Ashwell and Mary his wife five pounds, to be distributed amongst their three children, as a token of my love. To Elizabeth Carde that three pounds that is in the hands of John Page of Aperton, yeoman. To William Peache son of John Peache of Greenford twenty shillings, to be deducted out of a greater sum his father John Peache oweth me. I make my son William Gray of London, merchant taylor, full and sole executor and give unto him all and singular my moneys, cattle, chattels, goods and lands, and whatsoever is mine that is not yet heretofore disposed of &c. I further will that the five pounds I give my sister Rose Wight, after her decease shall be given to Thomas Ashwell's children.

Fairfax, 12.

[The first two sons named in the foregoing will were doubtless the John and Henry Gray who were found in Fairfield, Connecticut, A.D. 1643 or thereabouts (see will of William Gray, their brother and eldest son of the foregoing testator, printed in my *Gleanings*, p. 264).
HENRY F. WATERS.]

SYMON SMITH of Stepney, formerly citizen and merchant of London, aged fourscore and two years, 3 October 1665 proved 2 January 1665. To my loving wife Martha, with whom I have lived fifty five years in wedlock all my goods and household stuff and my rents in Seething Lane and Stepney for her better maintenance during her life, she having twenty pounds annuity settled on her by her mother Mrs. Thomazine Oldfield, deceased, and twenty pounds annuity settled on her by Mr George Payne. I give her also my tenement in Robinhood Lane in Poplar. To my grandson Thomas Smith fifty pounds. To my grand daughter Thomazine Jaye fifty pounds and to her husband James Jay twenty pounds. To her son Symon Jaye twenty pounds and to his brothers James and John Jaye ten pounds apiece. To the five children of my cousin William Seaman that married my niece Judith Pearce, the daughter of my sister Katherine Pearse deceased, fifty pounds, to be equally divided unto them.

Item I give and bequeath unto my cousin Judith Toozer, the wife of Richard Toozer, the daughter of my son Thomas Smith, now at New England, the sum of fifty pounds, to be equally divided to and amongst her children. To my daughter Emma Smith the wife of my son Symon Smith, my executor, twenty pounds. To ten poor families in Stepney and five poor families in St. Olave's Hart Street. To my son Symon, my executor, all my rents in Seething Lane and Stepney, after his mother's decease, to be employed towards the maintenance and education of his children and raising of portions for them, share and share alike. To poor prisoners &c. My friends Mr. William Greenhill and Mr. Henry Barton to be overseers.

Owing to me by Squire Dennis Gawde, his majesty's victualler of the Royal Navy, on account of my wharf and buildings at Deptford, the lease whereof I have sold him for 1600£, whereof he hath paid me 500£, so there remains due to me 1100£.

Among the debts of the testator was one to Samuel Elliott's estate, as his guardian, 300£.

Mico, 14.

[The will of Thomasine J:anson, already published (see REGISTER for April last, p. 282), shows clearly enough to what family Mr. Symon Smith's wife Martha belonged and her relationship to the Glovers, the Winthrops and the other families mentioned in the group of wills presented in that number of the REGISTER. In Savage's Gen. Dict. (vol. iv., p. 320), will be found some account of Richard Tozer. Mr. Savage suggests that Simon Tozer of Watertown may have been a son of Richard. This is now rendered more probable by the discovery of the foregoing will, which shows that Simon was an ancestral name.

I would add that, so far as my observation goes, Tozer seems to be a Devonshire name.

Since gathering the above I have come upon the following will, which, by its mention of Robin Hood Lane in connection with the fact that the testator had an "uncle Mr. Symon Smith," becomes of importance to all interested in this Tozer family of New England.

H. F. W.]

JOHN ELLIOTT (will drawn in his own hand writing) 1663, proved 3 February 1663. I nominate and appoint Mr. Henry Johnson and Mr. Robert Mordant and my uncle Mr. Symon Smyth my full whole executors &c., and, in case any of those three shall die, to take in his room Mr. Richard Whittall. To my son Samuel Elliott all my land and "housen" at Sibelliningame (Sibell Hedingham?), called by name of Brookehouse, and my house in Robin Hood Lane and twenty hundred pound in money. To my son John thirteen hundred pounds. To my daughter Mary Elliott thirteen hundred pound. To my daughter Hannah Elliott ten hundred pound. To my daughter Margaret Elliott ten hundred pound. And as for my household stuff and plate and linen, which is six hundred and eighty pound, I desire it may be equally divided amongst them, part and part alike, either in goods or money, as my executors shall see to be best for their good; the particulars I have in my book or journal in my study at Ilford. Further, it is my will and desire that if my son Samuel Elliot should die before he come to the age of twenty one years all the land and housen I give to my son John Elliott, and the money and goods as did belong to him to be equally divided among the other four, part and part alike; and if John should die &c. &c. then their estate in land and goods to be divided and sold and parted among my three daughters, part and part alike. Provision also in case of death of any of the daughters before marriage or age of twenty years. Ten pounds to the poor of Poplar. Ten pounds to the poor of Ilford and ten pounds apiece to each of my executors.

Die Mercurii 3^{ti}s Februarii 1663, etc. Which day &c. personally appeared Mary Elliott, spinster, aged seventeen years or thereabouts, being the daughter of John Elliott late of Barking in Essex deceased, Henry Osbaston, clerk, of Little Ilford, Essex, aged forty five years, or thereabouts, John Lovell of Barking, Essex, gen^t, aged sixty four years or thereabouts, and George Fenney of Stepney, Middlesex, mariner and did severally depose &c.

By the deposition of the daughter it appears that her father died 28 January 1663, English Style. On the other hand Messrs Osbaston and Lovell and Mary Elliott herself did depose that upon Wednesday in the evening, being the twenty seventh day of February 1663, they were with the said John Elliot at his house in Ilford, who had the said day received a hurt and was in one of the lower rooms of the house. Again, George Fenney and Mary Elliott deposed that upon Friday morning the twenty seventh of February 1663, being the next morning after his death the will was found in a screetore in the closet &c.

Bruce, 14.

[The above is the strangest muddling of dates I think I ever met with. I venture to suggest the following as the correct statement of the events as they occurred. He received his hurt on Wednesday the twenty seventh day of January, 1663, and his friends were with him that evening; he died the next day, (Thursday) 28th January; they found his will on Friday morning, 29th January 1663, being the next morning after his death; and they all made their depositions and probate was granted Wednesday 3^d February 1663.

HENRY F. WATERS.]

SAMUEL ROBINSON of Boston in New England, merchant, 13 January 1661-2, proved 20 April 1664. To my honored father Thomas Robinson, to be paid forthwith after certain advice of all my debts fully satisfied, whether in England or elsewhere. To my brothers Thomas, James and Joseph and to my sister Mary Robinson, each ten pounds, to be paid as my legacy to my father aforesaid. To my cousin Mary Rocke in consideration of my conjugal love to her and her great love to me, manifested by her care and pains in my sickness of me, the one third part of all my estate after my just debts paid and satisfied; and my legacies are to be paid out of the other two thirds of my estate. To Ann Ervell, my father's servant maid, four pounds. To John Noyes and Elizabeth Lugg, each twenty shillings, to be paid within two months after my decease. I appoint my honored father and my brother John Robinson executors of this my will and my uncle Joseph Rocke and my loving friend Mr. Peter Oliver overseers, to each of whom I give and bequeath twenty shillings apiece.

Wit: John Clarke, Thomas Bumsted, Anthony Checkley.

Bruce, 36.

[This enables us to correct Savage. Thomas of Boston and Thomas of Scituate were one and the same. And Joseph Rocke, it seems, had a daughter Mary.
HENRY F. WATERS.]

CHARLES LIDGETT, late of Boston in N. E., but now of the City of London Esq., 9 April 1698, proved 16 May 1698. Before and at my marriage with my dear wife Mary I confessed a judgment of six thousand pounds, or some other considerable sum, to her father William Hester of the Borough of Southwark, soapmaker, since deceased, "defeasanced" for the payment of three thousand pounds sterling to my said wife at my death. I give my said wife all my lands, tenements &c. in New England and all my other estate, real and personal, except what is hereinafter given to my brother in law John Hester of the said Borough of Southwark, soapboiler, for the present support and maintenance of my children. My said wife shall first pay and satisfy herself the said sum of three thousand pounds and then the overplus of my said real and personal estate shall be paid to and equally divided amongst my three children, Peter, Charles and Ann, whom I do heartily recommend to the care and kindness of my said brother in law, their uncle, John Hester, until my said wife shall send for them or dispose of them. And whereas I expect some money or effects to be suddenly remitted from New England I do hereby order the same, when they arrive, to be paid and delivered to my said brother in law for the support and maintenance of my said children, and do make my said brother in law executor of all my goods and chattels in England until my said wife shall arrive from New England, and I do hereby recommend my said wife to the advice and kindness of Mr. Francis Foxcroft of Boston in New England, in whose justice and friendship I have always had great satisfaction; and lastly I do make my said wife full and sole executrix of all my goods and chattels in New England and also of my goods and chattels in England, after her arrival here.

Wit: Tho: Richards, Jn^o Joursey, W^m Wharton.

The will was proved by John Hester at the date already given, with power reserved for Mary Lidget, the relict of the deceased, when she should come to demand it. She took probate 24 May 1701. Lort, 126.

[Charles Lidget was a son of Peter and Ellzabeth (Scammon) Lidget. See Savage and REGISTER, XIII., 133.—EDITOR.]

ELIZABETH SMITH of Taunton, Somerset, widow, 7 March 1653, with a codicil dated 31 March 1654, proved 17 July 1654. My kinswoman Elizabeth wife of Lawrence Richardson of Taunton, who liveth with me. Joane Westouer the younger who liveth with me. Johane Westouer the elder who liveth with me and Jane Williams of New England. The said Johane Westouer the elder, my kinswoman. I give to the aforesaid Jane Williams (the wife of William Williams of New England) my sister's daughter, (certain articles of apparel) and six diaper napkins marked with R: S: E:: to Elizabeth Williams (the daughter of the said Jane Williams) a piece of gold of eleven shillings. To my kinswoman [?] Jonas Westouer of New England a piece of gold of two and twenty shillings. To my kinsman John Westouer of London a piece of gold of twenty shillings. To Judith Westouer (wife of Richard Westouer of Taunton, my kinsman) and the three children of the said Richard, who dwell with him. Johane Westouer the younger, who liveth with me (the daughter of the said Richard) Richard, Gabriel and Jane Westouer, her brothers and sister. Alchin, 247.

[William Williams, named in this will, was of Hartford, Ct. as early as 1645. He was a cooper, born about 1625; married Nov. 20, 1647, Jane Westover, and died Dec. 17, 1689. His widow died Dec. 25, 1689. They had 9 children. See Memorial History of Hartford County, vol. 1, p. 276. There was a Jonas Westover at Windsor, Ct. in 1649, who removed to Kellingworth. See Savage's Genealogical Dictionary.—EDITOR.]

WILLIAM WALTHAM *als* Mason of London, gent^t 19 May 1600, proved 7 January 1606. Brother Richard and his children, married and unmarried. Mr. William Gilbert, preacher. My cousin Mr. Richard Worne, preacher and parson of Hemm Magna. My cousin Mayo. My cousin Thurnall. My cousin Joseph Haynes the elder and my cousin his wife. My godson Symon Haynes, son of the said Joseph. My cousin Joseph Heynes the younger, his son, and my cousin Thomas Haynes, the youngest son of the said Joseph. Elizabeth, Jane, Mary and Margaret, the daughters of my said cousin Joseph Haynes the elder. My cousin Mr. Symon Heynes dwelling in Lurston in Berkshire and my cousin his wife. Henry Heynes their son and Jone Heynes their daughter. My cousin Mr. William Mey, preacher in Carlyle and my cousin his wife and Mary their daughter. My cousin William Wall gent^t and my good cousin Mrs. Joane, his wife. My good cousin Mr. Doctor Farrand and my cousin Mary Farrand, his wife. My cousin Edward Orwell and my cousin Richard Farrand and their children. My cousin Jone Hill, wife to Mr. Jonas Hill gent^t. My god daughter Mary Hill. My cousin Mr. John Tedcastle, and my good cousin his wife. My cousin William, the son of my said cousin John Tedcastle, my godson. My loving sister Elizabeth Harte, widow, and her children, William John and Henry Harte. My godson William Harte, son of the foresaid William Harte. My loving cousin Alice Hart, wife of my said cousin William. Every one of the children of my sister Luce, late the wife of John Hogge.

Item, I give to every one of the children of Alice ffirmar, my sister deceased, five marks apiece, to be paid upon every one of their acquittances, which I will shall be sufficient discharges for the same. My sister Margaret Prannell, wife of Robert Prannell. My cousin Henry Prannell, son of my said sister, and his brother, my cousin George Prannell. My brother in law George Bagset, and his son George, by my sister Agnes his wife. My cousin Randall Fenton and my cousin his wife. My brother Richard to be sole executor. Hudleston, 4.

ROSE MASON *als* Waltham late of Shimplinge, widow, 10 April 1610, proved 9 January 1610. To William Mason *als* Waltham, my eldest son, twenty pounds and one double bell salt of Silver, six new silver spoons, one of my silver vessells called a beaker and my two small "powned" cups of silver. To my son John Mason his debt of fifty five pounds due to my late husband, and when he shall return again from beyond the seas ten pounds shall be given unto him within six months after his return. To my son Richard one silver goblet or bowl of silver powned, two great knopped silver spoons and ten pounds of current money at twenty one. To my daughter Rose wife of Roger Mayhewe ten pounds. To my daughter Margaret wife of John Thurnoll of Stansfield ten pounds. To the children of my daughter Margaret the twenty pounds appointed unto them out of the sale of the tenement in Cavendish by my late husband Mr. Richard Mason *als* Waltham at their several ages of twenty one, part and part alike. To my daughter Bridget ten pounds and two of my apostle spoons. A similar bequest to youngest daughter Rebecca. To my brother Henry Lesse, Clerk, towards his maintenance, thirteen pounds six shillings eight pence. The legacies given to my son Richard Mason, daughters Bridget and Rebecca and brother Henry Lessey shall be delivered into the hands and custody of my brother in law John Fyrmyn, clerk, and of William Gilbert, Clerk, my son in law, within six months next after my decease to the several uses of them. I give unto Thomas James my son in law the sum of forty shillings, to be paid unto him when he cometh to the age of one and twenty. Son William Mason to be my sole executor.

Wit: John Fyrmyn, Christopher Firmen, Edward Stallon, and *signum* Roberti Everad. Wood, 4.

JOAN ETHERIDGE, wife of William Etheridge, of Burley in the parish of Ringwood in the County of Southampton, yeoman, 3 January 1712, proved 1 March 1715. Makes reference to an obligation of four hundred pounds bearing date 16 May 1695, given under said husband's hand and seal before the day of marriage. To my kinsman Thomas Heath of the town and County of Poole five pounds sterling, one silver caudle cup, one silver spoon marked I^G I, my truckle bed and bedstead &c. To my kinswoman Elizabeth Post, wife of Ben: Post of London one red rug &c. To my kinswoman Joan Wice my small silver tankard marked I^G I. To my kinswoman Francis Stoakes, wife of Henry Stoakes of Rederiffe London, (certain apparel). To my daughter in law Mary Fizwell, widow, formerly the wife of my son James Gilbert five pounds. To my kinswoman Mellicent Fisher, widow, part of my wearing apparel. To my cousin John Fisher one broad piece of gold, one feather bed, bolster and bedstead (now in the possession of my kinswoman Mellicent Fisher) &c. To my kinswoman Margaret Morris one broad piece of gold (and other things). To my cousin Joan Nickleson one broad piece of gold &c. To my kinsman Josiah Nickleson my biggest silver salt marked I^G I &c. To my cousin Elizabeth Nickleson one broad piece of gold and one silver spoon. To my cousin Elinor Jones my large fringed chest of drawers cloth. To my cousins John and Mary Jones, each of them a silver spoon. To my kinswoman Mary Rolles, widow, one broad piece of gold &c., and to my cousins Mary and Elizabeth Rolles, each a small silver salt and one silver spoon, and to my cousin John Rolles one silver spoon. To my kinswoman Elizabeth Phippard one piece of Spanish gold &c. and my map of Virginia. Other bequests to cousin Mellicent Smith, cousin John Smith, cousin Cicely Clark,

widow, and others. Residue to kinsmen Nicholas Diamond of London, merchant, and Thomas Nickleson of Poole, merchant, who are appointed executors. In codicil, of same date, she makes bequest (among others) to the Men's Monthly Meeting of Friends in Poole. She gives to John Phippard Senior her book of Martyrs, to cousin Joan Wice William Dewsberry's Book, to Jeremiah Colborne Stephen Crisp's journal and Robert Barclay's Apology, to cousin John Fisher W^m Penn's No Cross no Crown. To my cousin Eliz: Phippard W^m Penn's Journal, to cousin Mell. Smith Eliz: Bathurst's Book. Fox, 48.

JOHN DENNISON of Stortford in the County of Hertford, Gen^t, 7 January 1676, proved 21 March 1676. I give and bequeath unto Edward Brograve, son of Henry Brograve gen^t, all that messuage and farm situate in Southminster in the Co. of Essex, together with the lands and pasture ground thereunto belonging, now in the occupation of William Chamberlain, to have and to hold forever. I give unto my loving father George Dennison and his heirs forever all that my messuage and farm, with the land and pasture ground thereunto belonging, and all other messuages and lands in Southminster aforesaid, now in occupation of Jonas Mincks and other tenants, not herein before bequeathed. I give all my Clothes and Cravatts to Richard Osborne. I give unto Susan Gyver my sleeves and all my linen. I give my gelding unto William Powell and I do make the said George Dennison, my father, sole executor.

Chelmsford Registry

Com. Court of Essex and Herts.,

Book Heydon (1676-80), Leaf 29.

[“1676, Mr. John Denison y^e son of Mr. George Denison, Jan. 10th.” Burials at Bishops' Stortford. REGISTER, vol. 46, p. 354.—EDITOR.]

GEORGE DENNISON of Bishops Stortford, Herts, tanner, 30 Nov. 1678, proved at Stortford 24 January 1678. I give all my lands at Pigotts, in said parish, which I purchased of Mr. Robert Wolley, unto my cousin William Powell until Anne Read (the daughter of my cousin Anne Read widow) shall attain unto the age of one and twenty years. Then the said land to belong to said Anne Read and her heirs forever. To my sister Anne Powell, for life, my messuage or tenement called the Anchor &c. lying and being at Puckeridge in the parish of Stondon, and after her decease I give the said messuage &c. to my cousin William Powell and his heirs forever. I give to Constance Plash, the wife of Richard Plash, my cottage &c. in Braughin, Herts. I give the lease of the lands held of the widow Eve unto William Powell, he paying the rent. To my brother Thomas Goose ten pounds which he owes me. To William Powell my mare. To my cousin Anne Read widow my gelt colt. I appoint Matthew Wolley of Stortford gen^t my sole executor.

Heydon (as above), Leaf 212.

[For a pedigree of the Denison family see REGISTER, vol. 46, pp. 352-4. See also Autobiography of Gen. Daniel Denison, Ibid. pp. 127-33.—EDITOR.]

RICHARD FOULDER of St. Lawrence Essex, yeoman, 20 June 1678, proved at Chelmsford, 19 July 1678. To wife Margaret twenty pounds, for to be paid 29 September 1679. To the child which is now in her womb twenty pounds for to be paid likewise 29 Sept. 1679. I give and bequeath to Hopestill Munnings my son the full sum of twenty pounds, for to be

paid at the age of one and twenty years, and the child to be brought up at the charge of my executor till he come to that age. To my son Rich Fouldger twenty pounds, at one at twenty &c. I nominate and ordain my loving brother Takeheed Munnings for to be my sole executor &c.

Book Heydon (as above), Leaf 154.

THOMAS SMYTH of London, merchant, 17 October 1663, proved 12 January 1663. I give the one moiety of all that my messuage or tenement &c. in Smithfould in the Co. of Lancaster to Anne, my dear and loving wife, for and during the term of her natural life; and the other moiety I give to my eldest son Thomas Smith, for and during the term of his natural life; afterwards to the heirs of the body of my said son. All my goods, chattels &c. shall be divided into three equal parts, one part whereof I give to my said wife and the other two parts as follows. To my son in law John Wiswall, his wife and children, five pounds apiece. To my son Thomas Smyth all the profits he hath had of the house and ground in Smythfould for this eighteen or nineteen years last past, and to him and his children five pounds apiece. To my son in law John Cliffe and his children forty shillings apiece. To my daughter in law Bridget Smith and her children ten pounds apiece. To my son in law James Wilson, his wife and children forty shillings apiece. To my son Adam Smith, his wife and children forty shillings apiece. To my son Samuel Smyth, his wife and children ten pounds apiece. To my son Jonathan Smyth twenty pounds. To my son Abiel Smyth thirty pounds. To my sister Ellen Bowker ten pounds, if living at time of my decease. To my cousins Samuel Borsett and Abiel Borsett three pounds apiece. To my brother Abraham Hilton, his wife and children forty shillings apiece. To my brother Richard's children, living at my decease, twenty shillings apiece. To the poor of Little Hulton, Lancashire, fifteen pounds. All my children and grandchildren in and about London and in Lancashire shall have mourning. To my servant Jane Rowson five pounds and mourning. To Ellen Boulton mourning. One hundred or one hundred and twenty shall have rings at my funeral. The residue to my two grand daughters Mary and Lydia Smyth, which are the daughters of Bridget Smyth aforementioned, and to all my grandchildren living at the time of my decease, which are the children of my son and daughter John Wiswall and Margaret Wiswall in New England, to be equally divided among them. I make my son Thomas sole executor and I desire my loving friend Mr. Henry Ashurst of Watling Street, London, woollen draper, and my loving son in law James Wilson to be my overseers. Samuel Smith and James Smith witnesses.

Bruce, 8.

[The above will I was quite prepared to find, sooner or later, for I brought over with me the recollection of a letter which I had seen in the Massachusetts State Archives years ago. It was written by Thomas and Ann Smith to John Wiswall and his wife, their daughter, and is to be found in Vol. 57, No. 4 of the State Archives. I hope some good antiquary, possessed of sufficient leisure, will have the goodness to append a copy of it to this note. I recall that a reference was made to Wiswall's son Munnings.

HENRY F. WATERS.

The letter of Thomas and Ann Smith referred to by Mr. Waters, is dated "May the 11th 1660," and is printed in the REGISTER, vol. 7, pp. 273-4. Reference is made to goods sent from Mr. and Mrs. Smith to Mr. and Mrs. Wiswall by Mr. Woodgreen in the ship Prudent Mary. In the trunk containing the goods was a letter dated April 18, 1660. A packet from Mr. [Henry] Ashurst for Henry Webb was also enclosed. Mention is made of your brother Cliffe, sister Wilson, brother Adam, brother Jonathan, and brother Abiel, and of Mr. Glover,

Mr. Withington and Mr. Waldo. Reference is made to the drowning of "your sonn Munnings." This was Mahalaleel Munnings, drowned Feb. 27, 1659-60. An abstract of Munnings's will is printed in the REGISTER, vol. 10, pp. 176-7. For a genealogy of the Wiswall family see REGISTER, vol. 40, pp. 58-62. A deposition of John Wiswall, Jr., is in vol. 18, p. 70.—EDITOR.]

THOMAS SLAYNE of Kings Linne in the County of Norfolk merchant, 20 November 1648, proved 7 June 1649. My body to be buried in the churchyard of Margarets in Lynne, by my dear and loving wife deceased. To my eldest son John Slayne my house and garden &c. wherein my son in law Daniel Goodwin, merchant, now dwelleth, bought of Henry Robinson and Lawrence Collins, being near Margarets church in Kings Linn. To my son John Slanye my warehouse in Kingstaire Lane, bought of Mr. James Grennaye, mariner, provided he let my loving daughter Sarah Lynge, wife of Thomas Lynge, merchant, take and enjoy the rent of the tenement wherein one Sparrow now liveth, being part of the house before bequeathed him, during her natural life. I give to the daughters of my son John Slayne the eight acres of pasture ground both of Sampson Cleathers lying in South Lynn abutting upon Hardwick Common, and the tenement and close bought of Thomas Dunham in the parish of Roumton, my said son to take the rents as long as he liveth and after his decease both to be sold for the portions of his said daughters, to be equally divided amongst them. I have been offered one hundred eighty five pounds for both. To my said son John ten pounds. To my son Thomas Slayne and his heirs forever all the free and copyhold land and dwelling houses, barns, stables, orchards &c. in Islington bought of Thomas Smith of Herefordshire wherein one Howling now dwelleth and payeth twenty pounds per annum. The whole farm is about thirty three acres; he to enjoy the same at four and twenty. To my said son Thomas, at twenty four, the messuage with fourteen acres of ground &c. bought of Robert Sparrowe of Watlington, clerk, now in the occupation of Thomas Palmer, lying in Terrington St Johns. I give to my said son Thomas Slayne my mansion house wherein I now dwell in Kings Linn, in the street called Woollmarket, bought of Beatrice Waters, with the malt houses, warehouses, yards and gardens belonging, to enjoy the same after the decease of my wife Mary Slayne, and the iron cradles and other household stuff in the same, he to pay unto my daughter Mary Slayne fifty pounds of currant money, if she be living; but if not then he to pay ten pounds apiece to my daughters or their children, viz^t, Joane King ten pounds, Annie Goodwyn ten pounds, Anne Hudson ten pounds, Sarah Linge ten pounds, and to my daughter Slayne, wife of John Slayne ten pounds, all for the use of their children; to be instead of twenty five pounds given him by my brother William Atkyn deceased and of ten pounds given him by his dear mother. To my youngest son Samuel Slayne my lands in Terrington or elsewhere, copy and free, being about fifty five acres and a half bought of William Champney of Lynn, merchant, and the six acres and three roods &c. in Terrington, bought of Thomas Adamson, clerk, and the piece of pasture ground in Terrington, bought of Dorothy Robinson lately containing two acres and one rood, to have and to hold the same at the age of twenty and four years. To my daughter Amye Goodwyn twenty younds, to my daughter Anne Hudson twenty pounds, to my daughter Sarah Linge twenty pounds, and to my daughter Slanie wife of John Slanye twenty pounds, for the use of their children. Other bequests to them. To my wife Mary Slanye one hundred and fifty pounds and one third part of my brass, linen and pewter, the other two thirds to be divided equally be-

tween my daughters, viz^t Amye Goodwin, Anne Hudson, Sarah Linge and my daughter Slanye. My wife shall have and enjoy all her own household stuff that is in the house which was her own before I married her. I give to my daughter Sarah Linge the sum of twenty five pounds which was the gift of her uncle Mr. William Atkin. I give to her also that which I promised her husband in marriage and which he now hath the possession of, the mansion house &c. in South Lynne wherein one Leonard Bowes now dwelleth, bought of one William Furnish.

I will and desire that the sum of forty pounds be paid to my daughter Joane Kinge according to a bond entered to her husband before marriage for payment of fifty pounds, according to the condition of the said bond; there being ten pounds paid of it in New England already, so there is forty pounds remaining if my said daughter be living at my decease; and if she depart this life before my decease then my desire is that her children may have the said forty pounds. To my daughter Amye Goodwyn twenty five pounds, the gift of her uncle M^r William Atkin. To my daughter Anne Hudson (a similar gift of her uncle). My daughter Kinge hath had her part, and John Slanye and William Slanye. To the children of John Newborne dwelling in Essex forty shillings apiece. To my sister Hodgekyn twenty shillings to buy her a ring. To John Jackler and Mary Jackler, the two children of my wife twenty shillings apiece to buy rings. To four of the poorest people in Snailwell where I was born five shillings apiece. To Mr. Horne twenty shillings and I desire him to preach at my funeral. I make my son in law Thomas Linge of Kings Lynne, merchant, and my friend Thomas Moore of Wisbitch executors and my friend M^r John May, alderman, overseer.

Fairfax, 82.

JAMES GOFFE of Clements East Cheap in London, citizen and leather-seller of London, 17 January 1656, proved (with Codicil of 18 January) the 4th February 1656. Upon marrying with my dear and loving wife Anne Goffe I did settle and convey upon her for life, in case she did survive me, my farm and lands in New Alresford, Southampton, of the yearly value of four score pounds or thereabouts. I give her five hundred pounds besides, she not to claim any further part, either by law or by the Custom of the City of London. Of all the rest my four children, James, Elizabeth, Mary and Deborah, shall have one full third part, according to the Custom of the City of London (personal estate). And the rest I leave as follows &c. To wife the lease of my house at Peckham, Surrey, and the goods, household stuff and furniture in said house, except the wrought cabinet and the several things in the same, which I give to my three daughters, only my watch therein, which I give to my son James. To wife certain goods in my now dwelling house in Cannon Street, except goods &c. in the shop &c. To son James my farm &c. in Alresford, Co. Southampton, after the decease of my wife. To son James, towards his education and breeding abroad till he shall attain his full age of sixteen years, the yearly sum of fourteen pounds out of the rents &c. of my farm called Shuttlehurst, Sussex. To my eldest daughter Elizabeth, for and towards her maintenance and education, the lease of my farm which I hold of William Marsh in Prittlewell Essex, taken in the name of my brother Nicholas Ady (for me). I make my loving brothers Major General William Goffe, Nicholas Ady, and Edward Boverly executors &c. and give them five pounds ten shillings apiece to buy them diamond rings therewith, to wear for a loving remembrance of me. In the codicil he refers to a former wife and gives to Elizabeth the chest of drawers that was her own mothers.

Ruthen, 63.

[Major-General William Goffe, the Regicide, mentioned as his brother by the testator, came to New England with his father-in-law, Col. Edward Whalley, a cousin of Oliver Cromwell, the Protector, and died here. See Stiles's "History of Three of the Judges of King Charles I."; and "Letters and Papers relating to the Regicides," in the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 4th series, vol. 8, pp. 122 to 225. The traditionary story of Gen. Goffe's appearance in an attack by the Indians on Hadley, where he was then concealed, and leading the soldiers to repel the assault, is conclusively disproved by Hon. George Sheldon in the REGISTER, vol. 28, pp. 379-391. Gen. Goffe was a son of Rev. Stephen Goffe, a Puritan divine, rector of Stanmer, Sussex, England.—EDITOR.]

MILDRED HITCH of London widow, 11 February 1657, proved 23 March 1657. To my brother in law Maurice Hitch ten pounds. To William Hitch, his son, ten pounds, and to William Hitch, his son, grandchild of the said Maurice, ten pounds. To my kinsman John Hitch ten pounds and to his son John Hitch ten pounds. To my sister Bridget Bennett an annuity or yearly sum of five and twenty pounds to be issuing and payable out my lands, tenements &c. in Chilworth in the parish of Milton in the County of Oxford. To my niece Martha Andrewes wife of John Andrewes forty pounds, to be paid into her own hands by my kinsman William Gibbs or my executor. To my niece Martha Andrewes an annuity of four pounds sterling per annum for fifteen years if she lives so long. To the said John Andrewes and his eldest son five shillings and to his sons Ezekiel and Francis Andrewes five pounds apiece. To my kinsman William Gibbs five shillings as a remembrance. To my kinswoman Clemence Gibbs, daughter of the said William, one hundred pounds at one and twenty or day of marriage. To my kinswoman Mary Johnson of New England, formerly by the name of Mary Hazard, twenty pounds. To every of them, John Hazard, Rebecca Hazard and Hannah Hazard, children of my said kinswoman Mary Johnson, by a former husband, twenty pounds apiece. To my kinswoman Anne daughter of John Peircevall five pounds. To Mary late wife of John Peircevall five shillings. My friend Mrs. Elizabeth Hardwin wife of Master Grace Hardwin. To Anne Hitch, sister of my executor, five pounds. To my kinsman and servant Thomas Hitch, living with me, all the rest and residue and I make him full and sole executor, and my friends Thomas Staines and Grace Hardwin, waxchandlers, overseers. To the said Thomas Hitch my messuage &c. in Hensley, Oxon. One of the witnesses was a Grace Hardwick. Wootton, 115.

ELIZABETH KENT of Sunning, Berks, widow, 16 September 1679, proved 8 June 1680. I give and bequeath unto my brother Carey Latham of New England five pounds; and if he should die before it be paid the five pounds I give to his eldest son. To my cousin Jesper Latham of London, stone-cutter, five pounds (with the same proviso). To my cousin Christopher Smith of London, gold wyer drawer, five pounds; and in case of his death before it be paid the said five pounds to his wife. To my brother John Latham his son's daughter five pounds. To my brother Pagett Latham his son's son five pounds. To my son John Kent of London, merchant, my silver tankard. To my grand daughter Ruth Kent my silver porringer and spoon. To my grandson John Kent my wedding ring. To my grandson Walter Kent my great bible. To the wife of my cousin Jesper Latham my East India gown lined with yellow. To my sister Elizabeth Latham my "mantow" gown lined with black and a petticoat. To my brother Carey Latham my father's picture. To the wife of my cousin Christopher

Smith my silver bowl and one of my best green petticoats. To Mrs Anne Goffe (certain household stuff). To eight poor widows of Sunning town two shillings six pence apiece. To my god daughter Hannah Pearcy five pounds. To my godson Henry Young twenty shillings. To my godson Richard Newland ten shillings. To my god daughter Elizabeth Breach and my god daughter Small, daughter of Thomas Small of Burway, ten shillings each. To my sister Mrs Katherine Hunt all the residue of my moneys and goods &c., and she to be my whole and sole executrix.

Ralph Pearcy a witness.

Bath, 82.

[Carey Latham, called a brother by the testator, resided at Cambridge as early as 1639. He had a wife Elizabeth. He removed to New London, Ct., and died in 1685. See Paige's Cambridge, page 398.—EDITOR.]

WALTER KELWAY of Chelmsford, Essex, 1 October 1650, proved 28 February 1650. To my wife Joanna all the movable goods which she brought with her to me, and certain household stuff (including a wicker chair), also a parcel of land in Writtle and three score pounds of money. He calls her "my faithfull yokefellowe." Certain property to be sold or disposed of for the best advantage of my three daughters in New England, namely my daughter Margaret Mountague, my daughter Melcas Snow and my daughter Mary Lane, by equal portions. Reference to grandchildren now in New England and to grandchildren now born in old England. My grand child Elizabeth Kelway. My grand child John Roper. As for my two houses which I have in Rayleigh in Essex, which by right belongs to my two daughters Ruth Caunte and to my daughter Mary Lane of Boston in New England, for which two houses I have taken order that my two daughters shall yield up all their right that they have in the two houses to me to dispose of them, and then, if I can sell them in my life time, I will the moneys for which they be sold it shall be divided into three parts and shall be for my three daughters in New England before mentioned; but if I cannot sell the two houses in my life time then it must rest to be disposed of by my daughter Mary Lane after my death, and she must take the two houses for her portion if no more will fall to her share. But yet in the meantime I give and do bequeath to my three daughters in New England twenty pounds apiece. To my grandchildren in New England already born before this 1 October 1650 four pounds apiece. To my grandchild Elizabeth Kelway, the daughter of my son Jonathan Kelway deceased, for her better bringing up, twenty pounds, and three pounds of this twenty the mother of the child has already received, and twenty shillings more every quarter shall the mother of this my grandchild receive &c. To my grandchild John Roper four pounds. To the poor of Chelmsford and Moulsham. Wife to be executrix and Mr. Richard Holbrough to be my overseer.

One of the witnesses was a Sarah Kellum.

Grey, 26.

[The reference to the above will was given me by our friend Mr. W. S. Appleton.

H. F. W.]

Since Mr. Waters has mentioned my name, I will add that I noted this will in 1888, and lately asked him to include it in the "Gleanings," as possibly interesting to three families in this country. According to Savage the three daughters were evidently the wives respectively of Griffin Mountague, Thomas Snow and William Lane.—WILLIAM S. APPLETON.]

CHARLES FROTHINGHAM of Birchhanger Hall in the Co. of Essex, gentleman, 24 July 1652, proved 22 May 1656. To wife Margaret twenty pounds (over and above the benefit of the two hundred pounds during her

life in her brother Rant's hand) and the annuity of forty pounds a year for life. To son Charles my leases of the manor and mill of Birch hanger. To son Christopher two hundred pounds at four and twenty. If he die before attaining to that age then it shall go to my eldest son and executor. To second son Stephen a yearly sum of twenty pounds for life &c. To daughter Anne Evans, wife of William Evans an annuity of twenty pounds for life. To grandchild Charles Evans ten pounds to bind him an apprentice. To my sister Elizabeth Frothingham five pounds. To Bridget Frothingham twenty shillings. To Peter Frothingham twenty shillings. To Katherine Stampe, wife of Martin Stampe living at Heddington near Oxford, twenty shillings. To my two sisters in Yorkshire five pounds apiece if it be demanded. To my friend Robert Abbott of London, scrivener, five pounds and to his wife twenty shillings for a ring, as a token of my love. To Stephen Rant of Quie (Quy) in Cambridge, clerk, twenty shillings in token of my love and respect. To my cousin M^r Goldsmith twenty shillings. To my friend Richard Tisdale, taylor, in Gray's Inn Lane ten shillings. To my brother John Frothingham, if living, ten pounds, to be paid when he shall demand the same. The residue to my son Charles Frothingham, whom I make executor, and I desire my said brother Stephen Rant and my friend Robert Abbott to be overseers &c. Berkley, 181.

[The recurrence of the name Peter Frothingham in the above will made me deem it worth preserving.

HENRY F. WATERS.]

TOBIAS FELLGATE being in Westover in Virginia and having been for the space of eight days or thereabouts, sick in body and so then continuing, but of sound and perfect memory, being requested by one M^r Jeremy Blackman and others then present, made his will April 1635, proved 23 April 1635. To his eldest son William Fellgate one hundred and fifty pounds, to be paid upon demand. To his daughter Sarah Fellgate two hundred and fifty pounds, to be paid at her day of marriage and if she died before she were married (*sic*) then the said legacy to be paid to the said William his son. If William should die before demanding his legacy then he bequeathed the said one hundred and fifty pounds unto Sarah his wife. And if both children died then the said two hundred and fifty pounds to come to his wife. To Mrs. Elizabeth Minifie dwelling in Virginia ten pounds. To a youth called Tobias of Berry forty pounds. Wife Sarah to be sole executrix and William Fellgate and M^r Greene his overseers.

The witnesses were Jeremy Blackman, Peter Swyer, James Jones and Robert Page, in the presence of Salomon Smith. Sadler, 38.

JOHN DERSLEY of Stepney, Middlesex, shipwright, 2 June 1634, proved 19 January 1634. To my reverend friend Mr. Richard Sedgwicke, preacher of God's word in Wapping, five pounds. To the poor of the hamlet other five pounds. My wife Frances shall hold and enjoy the tenements and gardens in Wapping which I hold by five several leases, according to the agreement between her and me upon our marriage. This for her life; and after her decease I bequeath to my son Thomas my interest in my now dwelling house &c. which I hold of Mrs. Heard and my interest in the garden which I hold of one Tibballs, and my interest in the tenements in Gun Alley in Wapping now in the several occupations of John Hughes, widow Clawson, goodman Minstrell, goodman Salter, goodman Webb, goodman Bromage and one Mills. To son John, after my wife's death, my interest in the Gun Tavern in Wapping and in the tenements now or late

in the occupation of John Taylor and the shops under it and in the two tenements in the plank yard &c. I am part owner in divers ships and vessels. Composition money to be paid for the houses dock and wharfs &c. now in the occupations of John Dersley and Thomas Hawkins, out of the sale of some of the shipping. Of the rest of my shipping, tackle, furniture &c. I give one moiety to my wife and the other to my two sons. The rest of my goods &c. to my wife and sons. As touching the disposing of my freehold lands, tenements &c. in the several occupations of my son John Dersley and the said Thomas Hawkins, lying between the tenement of Sir John Winter, in the occupation of John Brady, on the West and a tenement of the Hospital of S^t Thomas in Southwark, in the occupation of one Dogget on the East, one third thereof I give to my wife Frances for term of life, in lieu of her dower, and the other two parts I give to my two sons.

And my will and mind is that the assurances of my said freehold lands &c. which are to be made upon the said composition shall be taken in the names of my son Ting and of M^r Syse and Gibbs and others, according to a book and directions already drawn by my counsel to the uses specified in this my will. I make the said Frances my wife sole executrix and my friends Thomas Wright of Ipswich and my brother Robert Risley overseers. And whereas I have demised to Thomas Hawkins a plank yard &c. for which he pays me twenty pounds per annum, I give the said plankeyard to my wife and my two sons. I give to my overseers five pounds apiece, to my sister Bowle forty shillings, to Captain Edward Johnson my watch, to my brother Bowle my seal ring, to my son William Ting and Anne his wife fifty shillings apiece, to Thomasine Humfrey the sawyer's wife twenty shillings. Son Thomas under twenty one. Sadler, 4.

JOHN JOHNSON of Chart next Sutton Valence, Kent, gentleman, 5 November 1627, proved 12 November 1627. I stand seized of forty acres of woodland ground in Hollingborne Kent and three score acres of arable and pasture land in Chart. My wife Katalyna Johnson now with child. I give and bequeath unto my brother Edward Johnson, gent, twenty pounds, in one year after my decease. To my sister Rose Chylld ten pounds, in one year and a half &c. To her four children, viz^t Thomas, Dorothy, Robert and Elizabeth Chyld, to every of them thirty shillings, in one year and a half &c. To my brother Robert Johnson's four children, John, Elizabeth, Robert and Katherine Johnson forty pounds, to be equally divided &c. when they shall [have] accomplished their ages of eighteen years apiece. To wife Katalyna for her jointure, out of my lands, six score pounds by the year.

Item, I geeue and bequeath unto my sister Susanna Locke's fower children, viz. Ann, Mary, Susanna and Margaret, to euery of them the sum of five shillings. To my sister Elizabeth Asquew's two daughters two shillings and six pence apiece. The child my wife now goeth with. To my said wife the household stuff which I now possess and was sent down into Kent unto me and my said wife by my mother in law Ann Cole. To her also my brown nag with the side saddle. To my brother in law Alexander Chyld forty shillings to make him a ring. I do in duty which I do bear unto Thomas Johnson, my father, make him my said father, Thomas Johnson, my sole executor, and he shall bestow one hundred pounds upon my funeral and my brother Alexander Child shall help to manage the same business. If my father do happen to depart this life before my child, if it be a man child, do accomplish the age of eighteen years then my brother Edward Johnson shall take and have the executorship.

A codicil added 6 November 1627 (affecting the jointure).

Proved by the father, Thomas Johnson; but on the 8th of June 1630 probate was granted to Edward Johnson, by reason of the death of the father. Skynner, 113.

THOMAS JOHNSON of Chart next Sutton Vallence in the County of Kent, gentleman, 21 January 4th Charles, proved 8 May 1630. To be buried in the church of Chart near unto the body of my deceased wife. The poor of Chart. My son Robert Johnson. John, one of the sons of my said son Robert. Robert, Elizabeth and Katherine, other the children of my said son Robert (at their several ages of one and twenty years). Item, I give to my son Edward Johnson twenty shillings, to be paid within four years after my decease. Item, I give to my daughter Rosanna Childes ten pounds, to be paid also within four years &c. To my said daughter Rosanna's children, Thomas, Robert, Dorothy and Elizabeth, viz^t to Thomas five pounds, to Robert forty shillings, to Dorothy ten shillings and to Elizabeth forty shillings, to be severally paid unto them at their several ages of one and twenty. My servant John Hide. My servant Elizabeth Goldwier. To my son in law Alexander Childe forty shillings to make him a ring. To my grandchild Stephen Johnson, the son of John Johnson late deceased, twenty shillings, at one and twenty. The residue to my son Thomas Johnson, whom I do make, constitute, ordain and appoint the sole executor of this my last will and testament, and I hereby give and bequeath unto my said son Thomas my messuage or tenement, and the lands thereunto belonging &c. in the parish of Yaldinge, Kent, and called or known by the name of Pickfishe, and all other my messuages, lands &c. in Kent.

Sententia pro valore &c., 8 May 1630, &c., in judicio inter Thomam Johnson, filium naturalem et ltimū. et executorem pmoveñ. ex una et Edwardum Johnson, filium nālem et ltimū. eiusdem defuncti, partem contra quam hōi. negotium promovetur, necnon Johannem Fish notarium pubcum. curatorem ad lites Stephano Johnson nepoti ex filio &c. Scroope, 47.

WILLIAM LOCK of Wimbledon, Surrey, gent^t, 10 June 1661, proved 7 June 1664. Certain houses, with their appurtenances, standing and being in the parish of St. Savior's Southwark given and bequeathed by M^r Roger Cole, my father in law, to Susanna, my well beloved wife, and her children. My three eldest daughters, Hannah, Susanna and Margaret, I have bestowed in marriage. I shall leave an estate in land for my son Thomas and by this my will provide for my daughter Elizabeth. To my daughter Sarah Lock five brick tenements and another house, known formerly by the name of the Gaden House, all standing upon the ground given by M^r Roger Cole. To my daughter Jane Locke two houses next the Thames, in the said parish, now or late in the tenure of Mr. Robert Bowes or his assigns. To my wife Susanna that parcel of land with four brick tenements thereon built, commonly called the Beane Acre, in Lambeth, Surrey, she to give two hundred pounds to my daughter Elizabeth, towards a portion for her. And I also give and bequeath to my wife all other my personal estate &c., she paying my debts and legacies and discharging my funeral; and I make my said wife Susanna full and sole executrix. To the poor of Wimbledon three pounds.

On the margin is written—"7 Junii j664 Recepi testament originat. Su: Lock." (This signature is evidently in her own handwriting).

Bruce, 37.

JANE LOCKE one of the daughters of William Lock, gent, deceased, having one hundred pounds in money at my own dispose, make my last will and testament 19 March 1669, proved 25 October 1670. I give and bequeath the sum of twenty pounds to my dear and hono^{ble} mother Mrs. Susanna Lock. I give and bequeath the sum of ten pounds to my brother M^r Thomas Lock. I give and bequeath the sum of twenty pounds to my sister Mrs. Hannah Bragne. I give and bequeath the sum of ten pounds to my sister Mrs. Margaret Willoughby. I give and bequeath the sum of twenty pounds to my sister M^{rs} Elizabeth Lock. I give and bequeath the sum of five pounds to be divided between the two children of my sister Willoughby, that is to say, to Francis and Susanna fifty shillings apiece. I give to Susannah Lock and Hanna Lock, children of my brother, twenty shillings apiece and also to the children of my sister Stephenson, Susanna and Mary, twenty shillings apiece. I give the sum of five pounds to be paid to some poor, honest people as my brother, M^r Thomas Bragne shall see fit, desiring him to distribute it. I also give the sum of forty shilling to be distributed to the poor of the parish of Wimbledon at the discretion of my executrix. Lastly I give and bequeath the little remainder of my hundred pounds, not herein given, to my dear mother Mrs. Susanna Lock, whom I, with her leave, make full and sole executrix of this my last will and testament.

Penn, 136.

[The four preceding wills have a value as bearing on the connections of our Deputy Governor, Francis Willoughby. The two Johnson wills may also acquire an additional interest hereafter if we are so lucky as to trace any connection between them and our famous Captain Edward Johnson and Dr. Robert Chyld, who were both men of Kent.

HENRY F. WATERS.]

HENRY PEYTON of Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, Esq. 10 December 1655, proved 6 May 1656. To my faithfully loving and dearly beloved wife Katherine four thousand pounds and the lease of my house wherein I now dwell in Chancery Lane, which I hold of Magdalen College in Oxford, and all my estate, right, title and term of years therein to come, for her better support and livelihood. To my daughter Mary Peyton one thousand pounds at eighteen or day of marriage. To my sons Vallentine, Laurance and John five hundred pounds apiece within four years after my decease. To my sons Sandis Peyton and Charles Peyton eight hundred pounds apiece, to Sandis at six and twenty and to Charles at one and twenty: and my executrix to allow to my son Charles thirty pounds a year for his education and maintenance at school, out of the proceeds of his said portion, until he shall accomplish his said age. To my daughters Margaret Raven and Bridget Humphry a hundred pounds apiece, to buy them and their husbands mourning. To Mistrese Mary Bateman, my wife's sister, one hundred pounds, in one year, but her husband to have nothing to do with it or any part of it. To my grand children John Raven, Henry Raven and Edmund Humphry fifty pounds apiece, at eighteen years of age respectively, and to Katherine Humphry, daughter of my said son and daughter Humphry, fifty pounds, at eighteen or day of marriage. To my brother Master William Peyton twenty pounds, to buy him and his son William mourning, and to my cousins William and Henry Peyton, sons of my brother Edmond, ten pounds apiece, to buy them mourning or rings to wear for my sake. The rest of my estate to my wife Katherine, whom I make and ordain to be sole and only executrix.

Wit: William Bampfeild, Philip Bamfeild.

Berkley, 145.

GILES DAVIS of Chippinge Sodbury, Co. Gloucester, yeoman, 5 January 1640, proved 27 May 1641. Wife Margaret. Two daughters Mary and Anne. My loving father Tobias Davis and loving brother Robert to be executors of my will and guardians of my children. William Ellery one of the witnesses.

Evelyn, 60.

[This, I think, is the only will in which I have found the name of Tobias Davis, well known in New England. Understanding that Mr. J. H. Lea was taking notes of the name I gave the reference to him, and called attention to the mention of Tobias as a christian name. Afterwards I learned from him that he could not get any more light on the question of a possible connection of this family with our Roxbury family of Davis. The will of Robert Davis of Little Sodbury was proved 1680 (Bath, 78). In both cases the signature was written Davis, although in the copy of the above will it was written Davies.

HENRY F. WATERS.]

WILLIAM WEARE of Tregonye, Cornwall, yeoman, 8 January 1619, proved 20 May 1623. To be buried in the churchyard of Cubie. To the church of Cuby. To my daughter Margery, wife of Arthur Eustis twenty shillings. To my daughter Margery's four children, viz^t Arthur Lyppincott, Richard Lyppincott, Maude Lyppincott and Johane Lyppincott, two shillings and six pence apiece. To Otes Tillam *als* Jeles the like sum. The residue to Susan Weare, my now wife, whom I make full and whole executrix.

Wit: John Williams and Philip Cooke.

Swann, 38.

[The foregoing will, also, I have preserved for the reason that it contains the only reference, thus far, to a Richard Lippincott which I have found in my researches here.

HENRY F. WATERS.]

PHILIP HAMPSON, citizen and merchant tailor of London, 2 June 1654, proved 4 July 1654. My body to be buried in the parish church of St. Michael Queenhithe London. To Samuel Hampson, my eldest son, one hundred pounds, at twenty one, together with fifty pounds more of the debts now owing me by Sir William Killigrew, if the same debts shall be had and received. To Jonathan, my youngest son, one hundred and twenty pounds at twenty one, and fifty pounds of the same debt &c. Household effects to each.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my daughter Beatrice Josselyne the wife of Abraham Josselyn the sum of five pounds and unto the said Abraham Josselin I give ten shillings and all such debts and sums of money which he oweth me except one of thirty one pounds that he oweth me upon bond. I give and bequeath unto Abraham Josselin and Philip Josselyn my grand children five pounds apiece, to be paid unto them when and as they shall severally and respectively attain unto the age of twenty one years. To my daughter Hannah Philipps twenty shillings and to Hugh Philipps her husband ten shillings and to Hugh Philipps my grandchild five pounds at twenty one. To Anne Webb my wife's kinswoman five pounds at her day of marriage. To my sister Mary Delfe twenty shillings. To my sister in law Elizabeth Talbott twenty shillings. To John and Nicholas Hampson, the two sons of my late brother Richard, ten shillings apiece, if they come and demand it, and to Margaret and Anne daughters of my said late brother Richard twenty shillings apiece. To my brother M^r Robert Bedford of Coventry and my friend M^r Henry Madocks, dyer, my overseers &c, twenty shillings apiece as a remembrance of my love unto them. The rest to my wife Anne whom I make sole executrix.

Alchin, 41.

[Abraham Josselyn of Hingham, Mass., supposed to be a son of Thomas of the same place, had a wife Beatrice (See Savage's Dictionary). It is not known whether this family is related to Henry Josselyn, "the first and only Royal Chief Magistrate of Maine," whose pedigree with an account of himself will be found in the REGISTER, vol. 40, pp. 290-4. — EDITOR.]

JOHN FRY of Combe St Nicholas, Somerset, gent, 2 January 1635, proved 20 November 1638. To be buried in the parish church of Combe St Nicholas. The children of my sisters that are now living. My wife Dorothy. My kinsman Robert Chute and Julyan, his wife. My servant John Luffe. Lands in Combe St Nicholas lately purchased of Edward Rossiter, gent, deceased. Brother in law John Richards. Cousin David Yea.

Lee, 166.

[George Frye of Weymouth, Mass. was from Combe St. Nicholas and March 5, 1673-4, being then about 58 years old, testified in relation to William Torrey and his son Samuel who were of Combe St. Nicholas and came in the same ship with him in 1640. See Suffolk Deeds, viii. 392, and Gleanings in the REGISTER, vol. 45, page 302. John Frye of Newbury and Andover, Mass. from Basing, Hants., who came to New England in the Bevis of Hampton in 1635, is not known to be related to George. A tabular pedigree of his descendants is printed in the REGISTER, vol. 8, pp. 226-7.—EDITOR.]

JONAS DE PEISTER, born at Ghaunt, at present dwelling at London, son of late Joos de Peister, also of Gaunte, 5 December 1638, proved 29 December 1638. "Findinge myself weakned with an Ague." Wife to be executrix. Poor of the Dutch Congregation. Poor of the Congregation at Haerlem. My cousin William de Peister that dwelleth with me (at 24). Peter de Peister, brother of William, "because he is sickley." Elizabeth de Key, my niece, daughter of my sister Mary, begotten by Jacob de Key, the son of Michael. George Barker, serving with me. Our daughter Anne. Wife, if with child. At death of child or children and marriage of wife to my right heirs, viz^t, John, James and Lieuen de Peister the children of Joos de Peister, the children of Mary de Peister. My wife's brothers Peter and Josias Crosse. I most friendly require my brother James and Lieuen de Peyster and first my father in law William Crosse, Mr. Nicholas Corselis, cousin William de Peister and George Barker for to be overseers of this my testament. [Among the names of witnesses was that of George Parker (not Barker). The widow's name not given in Probate Act.]

Lee, 172.

PRISCILLA HARRIS of Northam, Devon, spinster, 11 January 1650, proved 12 September 1651. The poor of Northam and of Barnestable. I give and bequeath unto my sister Agnes living in New England twenty pounds and to her children thirty pounds, equally to be divided amongst them. My sister Mary Gribble. My dwelling houses in Budporte in Barnstable. My cousin Priscilla Baker. My cousin Bartholomew Strabridge. My brother Richard Harris his daughters. My cousin Rebecca Harris. My sister Philip Greade. My master and mistress Leigh and their son in law Mr. John Berry. My brother in law John Gread and sister Philip his wife. Mr. William Berry and his sister Honor. The rest of their brothers and sisters. Bartholomew Shapton the younger and his two sisters and brother John Shapton. My master William Leigh. Brother Richard Harris to be sole executor.

Grey, 173.

JOHN COOKE of Sprowston, Norfolk, yeoman, 29 January 1650, proved 13 November 1654. To my wife Elizabeth all my houses and lands in Norwich, which I bought of Erasmus Alesson, clerk, lying and being in the parish of St. George, Colgate; also two closes in Burston for her natural life. To Dorothy wife of Edward Potts of Cambridge all my houses &c. after the decease of my wife Elizabeth, subject to certain legacies. To Elizabeth Parlet wife James Parlitte of Hingham ten pounds, to Anne the wife of Edmund Pitts in New England, if she come to demand it, ten pounds, to Mary Pitcher daughter of Isaac Pitcher the elder, of Hingham, ten pounds and to Sarah (another daughter) ten pounds. To Isaac Jyssoppe (Jessopp?) son of Thomas Jyssoppe the elder my two closes in Burston he to pay to his brother's four eldest children five pounds apiece at eighteen years of age. Wife Elizabeth executrix. Alchin, 270.

JOHN SMITH of Southwold, Suffolk, gentleman, 4 November 1650, proved 8 February 1650. To John Smith, my eldest son, at his age of four and twenty years, the house called the Lyon in Southwold, he to pay out of it ten pounds apiece to my daughter Anne and my son Robert and to my daughter Mary. My request is Mr. Harrison should give a release of the Lyon according to his promise, otherwise that the two hundred pound bonds due to me from him should be prosecuted for the good of my children. To my daughter Anne, after the decease of my wife, those houses that were lately Webb's and Cockerell's, and my wife shall pay out of those houses three pounds every year during her life to my daughter Anne. To my daughter Phebe the house upon the Common after the decease of my wife. To my son Robert the house in the Lane that was lately Pinne's, after the decease of my wife. To my daughter Mary the house that was lately Mason's after the decease of my wife. To my wife all my movable goods, stock, shipping, for the payment of my debts and for the bringing up of my children. And after her decease my daughter Anne shall have out of the same ten pounds, my daughter Phebe ten pounds, my son Robert twenty pounds and my daughter Mary twenty pounds. I give and bequeath unto my wife a house and all debts in estate in New England during her life, and after her decease to be equally divided amongst my children. To my sister Phebe Smith a gold ring and twenty shillings. I make my wife Hellen Smith executrix and desire M^r Thomas Spurdance my son in law and Mr. William Smith my cousin to be supervisors. Grey, 39.

CLAREE THATCHER of Woolsackaller in Hounsdtich, St. Buttolph's without Aldgate, London, widow, 9 April 1656, proved 19 April 1656. To my loving sister Mary Langham, wife of Richard Langham, twenty gilders sterling money. To my loving friend and brother in the faith, Anthony Trayford, five pounds of lawful money of England. To my nurse Margery Beale forty shillings. To Elenor Shilcock twenty shillings. To my daughter Sarah Hancocke, wife of Robert Hancock of Amsterdam, silk dyer, the sum of five shillings and no more. All which legacies my desire is shall be paid unto the several and respective legatees aforesaid within six months next after the death or departure out of this mortal life of me the said Claree Thatcher. I give, will and bequeath unto Mary Moody daughter of James Moody of Stepney, mariner, a debt of forty shillings due unto me from her said father. All the rest and residue of my goods &c. to my loving son Humble Thatcher, whom I ordain and make sole executor &c.

Wit: Ralph Grafton, William Cock, John Butler Scr.

Berkley, 128.

[I would suggest that the testatrix of the above will was the widow of Anthony Thatcher referred to by his brother Thomas as "in the Separation" (see REG. vol. 47, p. 131). The rather odd name Clarey (Claree), the bequest of twenty "gilders," the reference to a friend as a "Brother in the fayth," and to a son-in-law as "of Amsterdam," all seem to show this. Let me say, too, that I have had the references to those Thatcher wills already printed, for nearly ten years, and only refrained from publishing them long ago for the reason that I felt so extremely doubtful as to the identity of Anthony Thatcher. I could not believe that the Anthony Thatcher who was "in the Separation" was our man who was wrecked off Cape Ann.

HENRY F. WATERS.]

JOHN BURTON of London, gent^t, 7 December 1626, proved 23 June 1627. I give and bequeath my manor of Barons in Essex and all messuages, lands, tenements &c. thereunto belonging, situate in the parishes of Purleigh and Haseley, Essex, unto my son William Burton for life, and then to the heirs male and female of his body &c., next to John Russell &c., then to Henry Rawlinson, clerk &c. And for default of such issue &c. I give the half part of the said manor, messuages, lands &c. to the Company of Vintners, and their successors forever; and the other moiety I give and bequeath for and towards a yearly maintenance of such preachers which shall from time to time preach at "Powles Crosse" London, and also for a yearly maintenance of the poor of St. Brides *als* Bridget, London, equally to be divided. Other bequests to son William (including a messuage or tenement called the Three Tuns, on the Bankside, Surrey). Also my sword and inlaid musket and bandileers and my horsemans pistol and all my Latin and French books, together with my Prayer book which my father left unto me as my whole legacy. To wife Elizabeth my lease of certain tenements on the millbank at Westminster, and of a lease of certain cellars under the long Armory in Milk Street (and other property). To my brother in law William Handcorne five pounds (for a ring) and to his two daughters twenty pounds apiece, at sixteen or days of marriage. The Company of the Vintners ten pounds to buy them a cup in form of a Tun, with a burr on the top of it.

Item, I do give and bequeath unto the Knot of my cousins, viz^t Mr. Henry Fryer, Mr. Windevor, Mr. Mavericke, Mr. Symon Younge, Mr. John Burton in Gracious Street, London, Mr. Paul Chapman, Mr. Thomas Wentworth, Mr. Walter Meeke, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Haughfen, Mr. Richard Hewlett, Mr. Carre Coventry, Mr. Richard March and Mr. Andrew Burton, four pounds to pay for a supper for them to meet together. To every one of my said cousins ten shillings apiece to buy them bandstring rings to wear in remembrance of me. Two hundred pounds to the said John Russell if he live to the age of one and twenty years. To Mr. Felix Wilson of the White Friars, London, forty shillings (for a ring); also to Mr. George Vernon and his wife. My wife's now daughter by her former husband. My son William to be sole executor and the said Mr. Henry Fryer, Mr. Felix Wilson, Mr. Edward Wendover, Mr. Symon Younge citizen and embroider of London, Mr. John Lane of London haberdasher, Mr. Andrew Burton of Gray's Inn and Mr. Thomas Wentworth the younger overseers.

Commission issued 23 June 1627 to Elizabeth Burton the relict to administer during the minority of the executor, who took upon himself the executorship 22 May 1640.

Skykker, 60.

[The above will and that which follows contain the only references to the name of Maverick which I have noticed during my examination of probably more than a quarter of a million wills in England.

HENRY F. WATERS.]

MOSES MAVERICK, on board the good ship Phæneas and Margaret, 6 January 1678-9, at 9 or thereabouts of the clock at night, proved 23 July 1679, by Elizabeth Downing *als* Dunning. To my landlady M^{rs} Elizabeth Downing the sum I owe her (seven pounds eight shillings), and a ring of the value of one "Ackye" and a half. To M^r Thomas Nelson the sum of five pounds I owe him and a ring of two "Ackyes" and a half. A ring of same value each to M^{rs} Deale and her two daughters. To my father and mother, brothers and sisters, each of them, one ring of the value of one "Acky" and a halfe. To every officer in this said ship Phineas and Margaret a ring of the value of two "Ackyes" and a half. To Mrs Ligh two rings of that value. To Robert Hall one ring of the value of two "Ackyes." Upon sundry occasions to myself best known I make my landlady Elizabeth Downing my heir and executrix and to see this will performed within ten days of the arrival of the ship at London. King, 88.

[The Probate Act Book gives me no help as to his former place of abode.
H. F. W.]

JOHN LOWERS of Darnth, Kent, husbandman, 8 June 1645 proved 5 February 1650. I give and bequeath unto Thomas Lowers half my part of Roxly Wood, which I hold, and my sister Scudder and Henry Scudder her son, of M^r Bugings in lease, paying yearly for that part the sum of four pounds ten shillings during the full term thereof. To my sister Scudder's sons, Thomas, Henry, William and John Scudder, twenty shillings apiece and to her two daughters, Elizabeth and Martha Scudder, ten shillings apiece, to be paid within one year after my decease by my executor. To my cousin Thomas Lowers twenty shillings within one year &c. Wife Mary to be full executor and John Umphrey of Darnth yeoman and Thomas Lowers of Dartford husbandman to be overseers. Grey, 27.

[Since our Thomas Scudder of Salem (1648) had children named John, Thomas, Henry, William and Elizabeth, I can not but think I have found traces of his family in the above will. If that should turn out to be correct, the following will should also be saved.
H. F. W.]

WILLIAM SCUDDER of Darenthe, Kent, yeoman, 27 July 1607 proved 4 November 1607. My body to be buried "solempely," according to the custom of the church of England, within the parish churchyard of Darenthe, as near as may be unto my father's grave. To wife Margery all my lands and tenements whatsoever and whereever, during only her natural life. After that to Parnell Scoodder, my eldest daughter, my lands in Dartford and Wilmington now in the tenure &c. of James Pinden, with remainder to Mary Scudder, my youngest daughter. To my two next daughters, Margaret and Joane Scudder, my messuage of tenement called Frog Lane (with mault houses &c. belonging), now in the tenure of John Ellis &c. in Sutton at Hone. To daughter Mary a parcel of land called Pricles Meade (six acres or more) in Sutton at Hone, with remainder to Parnell, my eldest daughter. And if they two both happen to die without issue &c. then to my other two daughters. If all my four daughters shall happen to die without heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten then I give Parnell's portion to Henry Scudder, son of John Scudder, my natural brother deceased, and to his heirs forever. The lands and tenements bequeathed my daughters Margaret and Joane I then give to Henry and Thomas Scudder,

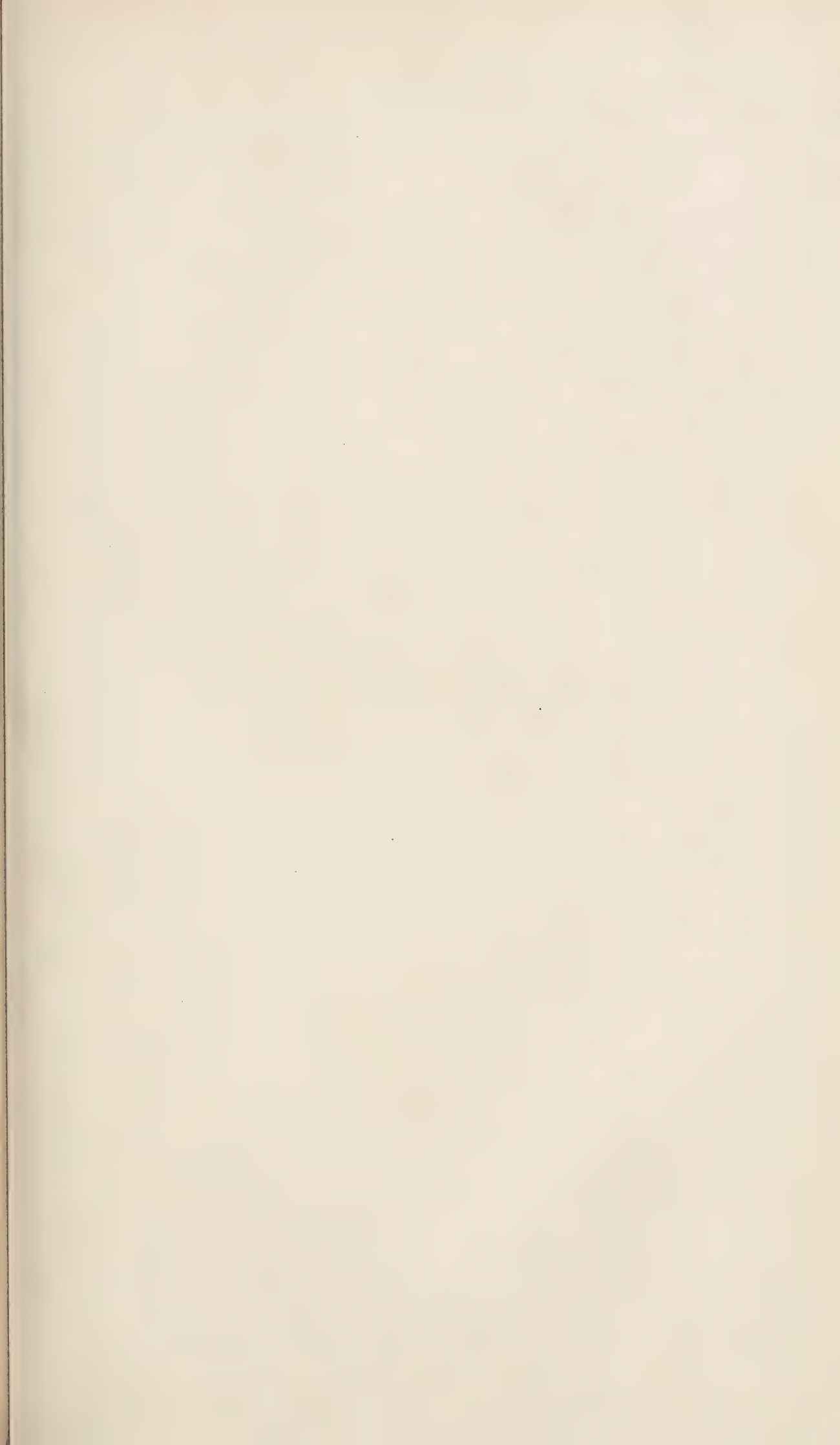
sons of my natural brother Henry Scudder deceased, equally to be divided. The land bequeathed to Mary I give to John Scudder, the son of Henry Scudder my natural brother deceased &c. To my eldest daughter, Parnell, one hundred and twenty pounds. To my second daughter, Margaret, fifty pounds. To my third daughter Joane fifty pounds. To my fourth daughter, Mary, one hundred pounds. These to be paid at their respective ages of one and twenty years or days of marriage. To Judith West daughter of Will: West six pounds at age of eighteen. If she die before that then three pounds of it to Thomas Austyn of Darenthe and the other three pounds to my executrix. To John Johnson the elder ten shillings; to John Johnson the younger twenty shillings; both of the parish of Wilmington. To the children of Will: Gascoine begotten of his wife Bridget Walter twenty shillings. To the poor of Darenthe twenty shillings, of Sutton at Hone ten shillings and of Horton Kyrby ten shillings. The rest to Margerie my wife, whom I ordain full and sole executrix &c., desiring and entreating my trusty and well beloved cousins and neighbors Robert Walter, John Humfrey and Thomas Scudder to be overseers and assisters &c., and, for their care &c., I give them twenty shillings apiece.

Hudleston, 85.

HENRY ATKINS (without date) proved 6 November 1630. To my niece Margaret Wildon sixty pounds at the one and twentieth year of her age, and if it please God to call her out of this life before she come to age it is my will that the said legacy be given to my nephew George Wildon, her brother. To my nephew George twenty pounds at one and twenty, and if he die before he attain to those years my will is that it be given to my niece Margaret Wildon his sister. To Jane Pate ten pounds. To the three under cooks in the kitchen, to each of them ten shillings. Small bequests to Mr Ralph Catlyn, Mr Francis Patrick, Mr. George Neale, Gilbert the butler and Elizabeth Kemball. To the poor of Northampton ten shillings. To Edward Lawrence one silver porringer and one silver spoon. To Mrs. Elizabeth Mewce two silver dishes, two saucers, one silver bowl, one silver gilt salt, five spoons, one down bed, one down bolster, one down pillow, one pair of Holland sheets, one Holland pillow beer. I give to Mrs. Francis Washington the sum of twenty pounds. To William, the Keeper of Althorpe Park, my bedfellow, forty shillings. To Edward, Mr. Mewce his man, ten shillings. To William, Mr. Mewce his man, ten shillings. And I make my loving and worthy friend Mr. Francis Mewce my sole executor.

These words were spoken by the Testator the night before his death, while he was in perfect memory &c.

Northampton Wills, OE. (1626-30), 298.





Jeremiah Colburn.

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

OCTOBER, 1893.

MEMOIR OF JEREMIAH COLBURN, A.M.

By the Editor of the REGISTER.

JEREMIAH COLBURN was born in the town of Boston, Massachusetts, January 12, 1815. His father was Calvin Colburn, a native of Leominster, Mass., whose father, Nathan Colburn, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. His mother's maiden name was Catharine Sybil Lakin. She was the youngest child of Isaac and Mary (Lawrence) Lakin, and was born at Groton, Mass., May 20, 1780. They were married at Groton, April 20, 1800.

Mr. Colburn received his education at the public schools of his native town. His first attendance was at a primary school in 1820, when he was five years old. He continued in the primary and grammar schools till the year 1830. Among the schools which he attended were the Bowdoin in Derne street, and the Mayhew in Hawkins street.

Soon after leaving school he became a clerk in the store of Seth J. Thomas, a dealer in hats, at No. 60 Washington street, on the eastern side, a few doors north of State street. As a clerk he made himself useful, was attentive to his duties, and endeavored to acquire a thorough knowledge of the business. In the year 1840, Mr. Thomas gave up his business to engage in other pursuits, and Mr. Colburn, then a young man of twenty-five years, succeeded him. He was strictly honest in his dealings, and made it for the interest of purchasers to trade with him. They found that he consulted their interests as well as his own. They became friends as well as customers. He carried on the business successfully for over twelve years.

On the 8th of March, 1853, Mr. Colburn was appointed by President Franklin Pierce one of the United States Appraisers in the Custom House for the port of Boston. Accepting the office, he

gave up his business to attend to it, and entered at once on its duties, performing them with scrupulous fidelity. He won the confidence of the merchants of Boston who had dealings with him, as well as that of his fellow officials. He was faithful to his trust, but performed his duties in a courteous and conciliatory manner.

He retired from the office in June, 1861. After this he engaged in no regular business, but spent much of his time in literary and antiquarian pursuits.

He early developed a taste for collecting coins, minerals and shells. The "*Cyclopædia of American Literature*" says of him:

At the age of fifteen he began to form a collection of coins, which was, at first, as might be expected, of a miscellaneous character. Subsequently, without abandoning his former pursuit, he turned his attention to minerals and shells, and lastly to books, autographs, manuscripts, portraits and engravings relating to America, including colonial and continental money, supplemented by early and recent issues of paper tokens, from one penny upwards. At the suggestion of Joseph G. Morris of Philadelphia, who was lost at sea in the steamer "*Arctic*" on her passage from Liverpool in 1854, he began a collection of bank notes, including those of broken banks and the counterfeit bills of the period, his friend believing the day to be not far distant when paper money would be among the things of the past, or at least of great rarity.*

His collection of coins and medals in 1863, after spending a third of a century in gathering it, had become extensive and valuable. It included some of the finest and rarest of early American coins. Of Greek and Roman coins he had also a valuable collection. His medals included some of the rarest specimens, and those of the most elaborate workmanship. In that year Mr. Colburn disposed of a large proportion of his collection. He retained, however, many choice pieces, to which from time to time he made additions.

The gathering of these coins and medals was a good school for him, as he was thereby led to study the history of the nations by which they were struck, and particularly of his own country. He acquainted himself with the leading events commemorated by the coins of Greece and Rome. The faces of the old emperors, as portrayed by their mint-masters, became familiar to him. The medals and coins of the mother country led him to study her annals, and the leading events in the lives of her heroes and statesmen, especially as related to his favorite science.

His library of historical books and pamphlets relating to America was large, but his collection of autographs and prints was more remarkable. It was especially rich in American specimens, and was very valuable in a historical point of view.

Mr. Colburn became an expert in the subject of his studies, and was looked upon as an authority on the rarity and value of coins and

* Duyckinck's *Cyclopædia of American Literature*, edited by M. Laird Simons, Philadelphia, 1875, vol. 2, page 859.

medals. His opinion was also sought as to the value of autographs, historical documents and rare Americana. This was cheerfully given, and as he made no pretence to knowledge which he did not possess, his opinion could safely be relied on. He knew either personally or by correspondence the most eminent collectors.

In 1860, he and some of his friends interested in numismatics associated themselves together for the study of that science, and took the name of the Boston Numismatic Society. The society was organized March 3, 1860. Winslow Lewis, M.D., was chosen the president, and Mr. Colburn the vice-president. In 1865 Dr. Lewis resigned, and Mr. Colburn was elected president. He held this office over a quarter of a century till his death, when he was succeeded as president by the Hon. Samuel Abbott Green, M.D., who now holds the position.

In the spring of 1870 he was one of a committee of the Boston Numismatic Society to assume the publication of the *American Journal of Numismatics*. This periodical had been begun by the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York city, and till this time had been published by that society. The *Journal* had then been published four years, the first number bearing the date of May, 1866. The work was originally issued as *The American Journal of Numismatics and Bulletin of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society*. In May, 1869, the sub-title was changed to *Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies*. While issued by the projectors and original publishers four volumes were completed. They then relinquished it to the committee above named, which consisted of three persons. Mr. Colburn's associates were William Sumner Appleton, A.M., and Samuel Abbott Green, M.D. They continued the publication for twenty-one years, their first issue being dated July, 1870, and their last April, 1891. Mr. Colburn was the business manager as well as one of the editorial committee. It was by his persistent energy and industry that the *Journal* was able to be issued so regularly for that long period of time.*

The twenty-one volumes of the *Journal* issued under Mr. Colburn's charge are a monument of his zeal and devotion to the science. The *Journal*, both before and after his connection with it, has been a very useful periodical. It has been, and remains, a medium of inter-communication for the many collectors scattered throughout this country, and has brought their writings to the attention of the numismatists of Europe. It has advanced the study of numismatics by bringing out able articles from the pens of specialists, and by collecting a mass of valuable matter illustrating the various phases of a science which numbers so many learned men among its disciples. A writer in the

* The American Journal of Numismatics is now published by Messrs. T. R. Marvin & Son, and is edited by William T. R. Marvin, A.M. The Messrs. Marvin have printed the Journal from 1870 until the present time.

REGISTER for July, 1871, speaks of the *Journal* as of the highest authority in its department, and adds: "It aims to impart elevation and dignity to the study of coins and medals, by giving due prominence to their historical character and value."* It has given special attention to descriptions of medals, particularly those relating to American history, including lists of Washington, Franklin, Lincoln and other personal medals; while its catalogues of Canadian, Masonic and Medical medals are frequently referred to by collectors in this country and abroad. Some of these were undertaken at Mr. Colburn's suggestion, and all with his hearty sympathy.

In January, 1857, the *Historical Magazine*, a monthly periodical devoted to the antiquities, history and biography of America, was commenced in Boston, and Mr. Colburn was an early contributor to its pages. At the request of the writer of this memoir, who was the editor of the magazine, he prepared for it a number of articles on American coins and coinage. These were supplemented by valuable historical documents drawn from his rare collection of autographs and other manuscripts. For several years he furnished short articles for the department of "Notes and Queries," which were highly appreciated.

On the 4th of November, 1857, he was elected a resident member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, and took an active part in its affairs. He served on the committee on finance from 1859 to 1862, on the library committee from 1862 to 1877, and on the committee on publication from 1874 to 1889. He was chairman of the committees on finance and the library. For twenty-seven years, from 1862 to 1889, he was a member of the board of directors, whose duty was to conduct the prudential and executive business of the Society. He was a member of the Register Club during the whole period of its existence, from 1865 to 1874. This Club for ten years bore the financial responsibility of publishing the New-England Historical and Genealogical Register.

He was a contributor to the REGISTER for more than a quarter of a century, and many valuable articles by him appear in its pages. "In 1866," says Duyckinck's *Cyclopædia of American Literature*, "at the request of the Rev. Elias Nason, then editor of the REGISTER, and other fellow members of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, he commenced the compilation of a catalogue of works on the local history of Massachusetts, which was published in successive numbers of the REGISTER, and was subsequently issued in a royal octavo volume of 119 pages, under the title of "Bibliography of the Local History of Massachusetts."† The first number of this series appeared in the REGISTER for January, 1867, and the last in that for April, 1871. Finding that the work proved a great

* REGISTER, vol. 25, p. 308.

† Duyckinck's *Cyclopædia of American Literature*, edited by M. Laird Simons, Philadelphia, 1875, vol. 2, p. 859.

aid to those investigating the history of the state and its several towns, Mr. Colburn began collecting materials for a new and much enlarged edition of the work, but he did not find time to prepare it for the press.

He was one of the founders of the Prince Society, organized in 1858, whose object is the "preserving and extending the knowledge of American history, by editing and printing such manuscripts, rare tracts and volumes as are mostly confined in their use to historical students and public libraries." The Rev. Dr. Slafter thus speaks of the advantages of such a society:

Every careful historical student is fully aware that there exists in this country and in England a mass of matter in the form of legal documents, charters, tracts and letters, which are inaccessible, or of very great rarity, but nevertheless indispensable to a correct knowledge of our early history. While these papers are scattered, and some of them perhaps unknown, they are not only liable, but pretty sure to be overlooked, and in consequence the historian is equally sure to fall into error. It is the object of this society to collect together these papers, fragments of a complete whole, and print them in volumes, carefully and fully annotated, so that the historical student may have the whole subject before him at once.*

Samuel G. Drake, A.M., the historian, of Boston, was chosen the first president. Mr. Colburn was chosen a vice-president, and held the office from 1859 to 1863, when he was chosen treasurer. This office he held till 1873, when he resigned. He was the publishing committee for the second volume issued by the society, namely, *Wood's New-England's Prospect*, a foolscap quarto of 131 pages. Mr. Colburn lived to see twenty volumes of the society's publications issued, and several others in preparation by competent editors.

He was one of those who met in 1879, by invitation of Mr. Whitmore, to form the "Boston Antiquarian Club." He continued a member of this Club till its dissolution in December, 1881, a new association called the "Bostonian Society" having been formed under its auspices by the members. Of this society, whose object is "to promote the study of the history of Boston, and the preservation of its antiquities," he was an original member. The government of the city of Boston in 1882 placed the control of the Council Chamber and the Hall of Representatives in the Old State House in the custody of this society. The society took possession of these halls in June, 1882, with appropriate ceremonies. It has gathered within those historic walls a remarkable collection of articles illustrating the history of this city. Mr. Colburn was a life member of this society, and a liberal contributor to its treasures.

Mr. Colburn was either an honorary or a corresponding member of the following state Historical Societies, and probably of others: Virginia, New Hampshire, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania. He was

* The Purpose and Work of the Prince Society, by the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, D.D., pp. 3-4.

a corresponding member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, and was elected an honorary member of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York, Dec. 23, 1867. He was also honored by an election as "Foreign Associate" (*Associe étranger*) of the Royal Belgian Numismatic Society. In 1869 Williams College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

We do not know the politics of Mr. Colburn's father, but his employer, Mr. Thomas, was a democrat, and numbered among his intimate friends most of the leading democrats of the state. Mr. Colburn when a boy saw much of them, and secured their friendship and regard. He became a firm and zealous believer in the principles of the democratic party as interpreted by the supporters of Gen. Jackson, and held them with tenacity to the close of his life. But he was never a bigoted partizan, and many of his political opponents were his personal friends. He studied and became familiar with the politics of the country, state and town. He had a fund of anecdotes of prominent politicians in the middle of the present century with whom he was acquainted, and it was interesting and instructive to listen to his reminiscences.

Mr. Colburn was a keen observer of men and manners, and the events of his earlier years were firmly impressed in his memory. His recollections of the Boston of former days were extremely vivid, and he often entertained his hearers with descriptions of the customs which prevailed when he was a boy and young man. He could describe the celebrities with rare skill, and place them and their peculiarities distinctly before your eyes.

Mr. Seth J. Thomas furnishes the following estimate of his character:

The biography of Jeremiah Colburn may be written in a few words, yet much good may be said of him. I knew him from his boyhood to his death. He had no place with the conspicuous. He was not an orator who tried to persuade others of what he did not believe; nor a general whose merit was that he never fought a battle; nor a politician whose success was better than his cause; nor an inventor who obtained many patents for what was not useful. He did not travel much. He neither sailed to the North pole nor under the Southern cross; but he early sought wisdom and found it right here at home. He was honest in the bone. In act and speech he was sincere. His nature was kindly. He loved his friends, and he had not an enemy on the earth. With his other getting he got understanding. His insight was clear. He saw virtue in riches honestly acquired, and he got rich honestly. He cared for his widowed mother and his younger and dependent brother, and they called him blessed. He lived frugally and soberly. He saved a part of what he earned. He was careful in his investments. He was fond of art, of paintings, statuary, and good books. He was acquainted with ancient coins. He loved whatever was loveable, and the most loveable he loved most. His home was beautiful; his grounds charming, and his house a pattern of elegance and refinement. If one asked, how is it that one with so small an income became rich, the answer was:

He saved every year a part of what he earned. This was all the secret of his wealth. As an appraiser in the Customs his salary was only two thousand dollars a year. Appointed under the administration of President Pierce, he held that place eight years, and was removed early in the administration of President Lincoln. As an appraiser he was attentive, intelligent, impartial and just, and always a gentleman; but the exigencies of party, and not unfitness, were supposed to require his removal. He took no pains to retain his place, but left to those who deny all belief in the theory that the spoils belong to the victors, to practice it, nevertheless, without complaint, upon him; since, although he never believed in that theory himself, he did believe, as a man of sense, that an administration, to be successful, is entitled to have its friends in positions to aid it.

One morning, unexpectedly to others, but not so to him, he departed. Whither? Dr. Brown-Séquard said to me, "There is nothing vital which is not material." "Well," said I, "suppose that be so, is there nothing material which is not visible?" Dr. Brown-Séquard was in a hurry and did not wait to answer. But I ask: Who has analyzed the human mind on its way to God? I am of the year 1807, and I suppose I know as much about this matter as most men. I cannot say that I know, but I believe; and that, I suppose, must suffice to me. But I also believe a day will come when men will know. It was once said: "The wind bloweth where it listeth; we hear the sound thereof, but cannot tell whence it cometh nor whither it goeth." But now we know that the wind does not blow where it listeth, but is governed by a law; and we can tell from whence it cometh and whither it goeth, and how fast it goes; and since it is not uncommon to infer more than is proved, I think it is not unwise to believe in the existence of more than we can see. That is my case. I commend the thought to others.

The Hon. Samuel Abbott Green, M. D., formerly mayor of Boston, furnishes these reminiscences:

My acquaintance with Mr. Colburn began, nearly fifty years ago, at Groton, of which town his mother was a native, and where, too, he had a married sister (Mrs. Woolley) then living. I was considerably his junior in age, but I remember well the kindly interest he took at that time in my boyish tastes. Later I used to meet him often, during my college days, at the shop of John Warren, an elderly Englishman, who was a conchologist, of some local note, and the author of a little book on Shells. Mr. Warren's place of business was in School Street, and, besides specimens in his particular line, he kept for sale coins, autographs, engravings, and Indian relics; and here my further acquaintance with Mr. Colburn was continued, which lasted without interruption till the day of his death. During this long period our relations were often close, and at no time was there ever a shadow of difference or dispute between us. In all our dealings together I was impressed with his strict integrity and honesty of purpose, and I felt that his decision in the various matters with which we both were connected, was correct and final. He had also a kindliness of disposition, which was continually asserting itself; and he never was so happy as when doing a favor for a friend, which he always did in such a way as to leave the impression that he himself was the person under obligation.

Mr. Colburn was a born "collector" and a true antiquary. He did not gather his treasures and then hoard them, but always tried to place them

where they would be appreciated, and where they naturally and rightfully belonged. If he had an autograph or an engraving of special interest to anybody else, he was almost sure to give it away to such a person. He ever kept in mind the golden rule of doing unto others as he would have them do unto him, which after all is the true test of a gentleman.

George A. Gordon, A.M., of Somerville, Mass., recording secretary of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, writes of him as follows :

Mr. Colburn was city bred, and his urbane politeness was a marked feature in his character. Genial and hospitable, the same entertaining welcome was extended to all. A North-end boy and youth, his memory retained in vivid recollection not only the principal events in Boston's entire history as a city, but could reproduce in clear descriptive portraiture the chief citizens, locate their homes and their places of business. Gifted largely with the antiquarian spirit, he collected widely, and became an authority on manuscripts, autographs, coins and other memorials of the past. Mr. Colburn was no aristocrat. His ancestry had been upon Massachusetts soil since 1635, out of which they had earned comfortable and honorable living by industrious, personal toil. They subdued the wilderness, fought the Indian, the French and the British, with zeal and effort to advance popular liberty, but without malignity. Devotedly attached to his native city and state, he viewed with abhorrence the fanatical zeal which shaded the glorious events in their histories, undermined the sacredness of public obligations, and corrupted the generous impulses of the people.

John S. H. Fogg, M.D. of South Boston, who shares Mr. Colburn's tastes, says in a brief note received since this memoir was written :

He was one of the very few men whom I have met in my life-time in whom I felt that I could confide without reserve. I always felt that my reputation and character would find in him a vigorous defender, if attacked in my absence. He was the same true friend behind my back as before my face.

Mr. Colburn died at the Copley Square Hotel, Boston, where he was temporarily residing, on Wednesday, December 30, 1891, in his 77th year. A biographical sketch was printed in the *American Journal of Numismatics* for January, 1892. This sketch was reprinted in pamphlet form. An obituary of him appeared also in the *Revue Belge Numismatique*, published at Brussels, the second number for 1892, page 314.

He married April 30, 1846, Miss Eliza Ann Blackman, daughter of Mr. John Blackman of Dorchester, a descendant of John Blackman who settled in Dorchester in 1654, and bailiff of that town in 1662. Her mother's maiden name was Eliza Thurston Pollard. Mr. Blackman died when his daughter was a young girl, and his widow married Mr. Edward Asa Raymond of Boston, who died at Brookline, August 1, 1864. Mrs. Raymond, the mother of Mrs. Colburn, died in that town August 24, 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Colburn had one son, John Blackman Colburn, who died an infant March 19,

1849. Mrs. Colburn survives her husband, and is living on Longwood Avenue, Brookline.

Mr. Colburn was an honest and upright man in every respect, as was shown in all his business transactions. He had generous impulses and was ever ready to aid those whom he believed were deserving of his assistance. His keen common sense and knowledge of human nature, however, prevented him from being a dupe of designing men. He was a man of strong attachments and always loyal to his friends. He was much consulted by persons in search of facts relating to family or local history and other antiquarian subjects, and at all times his services were readily and cheerfully given. His charming manners and agreeable ways will long be remembered, and his loss felt in many circles. In his death a gentleman of the old school passed away.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE OLD PROTESTANT GRAVEYARD AT ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.

Communicated by B. FRANK LEEDS, Esq.

[Continued from page 303.]

Row 6.

Robert Johnson Gibbs, obit Sep. 12, 1830. *Æt.* 23 years.

Upright marble head and footstone within a brick walled enclosure—7 by 9 feet. Grave in north portion of lot, and the lot is close against south fence of yard.

Mrs Ann Campbell, who depart^d this life May 3, 1836, aged 60.

A marble horizontal slab on a brick foundation.

Daniel W. Kissam, who depart^d this life on the 22^d of March, 183—, in the 24th year of his age. He was a native of the City of New York.

Inscription on a marble slab 3 feet 6 inches high and 2 feet wide, which rests against a large cedar. The trunk of this cedar has *flattened out and at both the upper corners overlaps the headstone*. A large cedar also *just outside of footstone—both trees apparently planted at one time*.

Freeman Foster, died Nov. 12, 1877.

An upright white marble head and footstone. Grave adjoins that of Daniel W. Kissam.

Ella M Foster, died Aug^t 26, 1883.

White marble upright head and footstone. Adjoins preceding.

Maria Carman, who depart^d this life April 8, 1833, aged 40 years.

Marble head and footstone—2 feet high and wide.

John B. Stickney, born in Lynn, Mass., May 25, 1832. Graduated at Yale College 1856. Died in Washington, D. C., Nov. 5, 1882.

A blue and red marble monument of a number of pieces — nine to ten feet high.

Mrs. A. W. Bradford, born in Charleston, S. C., Mch. 31, 1816, died in St. Augustine, Feb. 9, 1881.

Wooden head and footboard, with wood curbing around the grave. An acacia by the headboard.

William R. Whilden, son of Elias and L. E. Whilden, Christ Church Parish, So. Car., who depart^d this life 23rd day of Oct. A. D. 1821. Aged 4 years 10 mos. 17 days.

A horizontal marble slab on a coquina foundation.

Row 7.

Alfred Arnold, born in Ironstone, Mass. [?], May 1820, died in St. Augustine, Fla., April 1880.

A white marble tablet set inside of a coquina obelisk, which with its supporting stones is 5 feet high.

I. G. Happoldt, who departed this life 15th Aug^t 1821. Aged 53 years, 3 months and 10 days. He was a native of Germany and long a respected citizen of Charleston.

A white marble upright slab — the roots of a large cedar pressed against the base of it.

Ten feet south of the McKinney footstone in row 8, an enclosed grave with paling fence around in good condition. No stone.

Row 8.

Hectorina Kennedy Honfleur, daugh^r of John Grant, of Inverness, Scotland, died at St. Augustine, April 12, 1854, aged 43 yrs.

Upright marble headstone — inscription on scroll.

J. E. Knowlton, died Aug^t 5, 1877, St. Augustine, aged 69 years.

White marble headstone.

This last tribute placed here by the bereaved children of Josias Campbell, who departed this life 3rd day of Sep. 1830, in the 52 yr. of his age. A native of Ireland. Also, Elizabeth Campbell, consort of Josias Campbell, who died 5 day of July 1830 ag^d 39 y. 6 m. 23 days. A native of Camden, So. Carolina. Also, in memory of their son Josias, who died on the 4th day of July 1830, ag^d 3 yrs. 3 mos. 7 days.

A large horizontal marble slab containing the above — slab tilted and the south-west corner in the ground.

Helen A. Hasseltine, died June 3, 1881, aged 46 years.

A coquina obelisk on two base stones, inscription on marble tablet set in one of the faces east of the obelisk.

A coquina horizontal block without inscription east of the north line of the Stanbury lot. Covering perhaps a child's grave.

Alexander McKinney, born 1818, died Feb. 28, 1882. Erected by his beloved children.

Upright white marble head and footstone. Close to footstone a red cedar, and 3 feet north of centre of grave another.

Mrs. Mary C. Furguson, of Charleston, S. C., who died 3^d day of Novem^r 1830, aged 34 years. Stone erected by her bereaved husband.

Horizontal marble slab — directly adjoining the Josias Campbell tomb.

Joseph Lord, born in New York, Mch. 1832, died in St. Augustine, Jan. 12, 1880.

White marble vertical tomb of 3 pieces, also footstone.

These last two graves are between the Campbell and the Hasseltine graves.

Row 9.

Captain Edmund Hart, of New York, who died on the 24th of Decem^{ber}, 1830, aged 26 years and 4 months.

A marble slab on a raised foundation.

Dear Adell (perhaps Triay), died Oct. 29, 1877, aged 10 years.

A marble head and footstone.

Captain Giles Tenker, from Adams, Mass., who died Jan. 1, 1833, aged 51 years.

Head and footstone. A large hawthorn with ob-ovate leaves having a rusty under-surface close to headstone.

Mary Page Hinckley, died Dec. 2, 1877.

Otis Hinckley, died Nov. 17, 1877.

Each marked by a large coquina cross and coquina footstones — a square marble tablet set in face of the latter.

Gustavus Beall, a native of Washington City, D. C., born Sep. 20, 1823, died Feb. 9, 1848.

A horizontal marble slab which has been moved to one side, and the coquina foundation has fallen out. A locust at west end of tomb.

J. Downing Stanbury, died Nov. 23, 1877.

Vertical marble head and footstones with coquina bases.

Downing Haydn Stanbury, died Jan. 10, 1878.

Small marble cross and footstone — a child's grave.

Manuel Crespo, died June 30, 1859; æt. 63 yrs.

Head and footstone.

Annie A. Lewis, born 1837, died Sep. 29, 1881, 44 yrs. old.

A tall post — the board containing inscription, completing a cross.

Rev. Wilbur F. Nields, who died Mch. 2, 1867, aged 26 years. He was elected to the rectorship of Trinity Church, St. Augustine, Fla. He came but God called him before he assumed the duties of his office.

A marble headstone. A rose shrub at foot and a cedar against the edge of headstone, planted, to judge from its size at time of interment.

Elizabeth M. Lewis, born Feb. 9, 1880, died Aug. 27, 1881, ag^d 1 yr. 6 mos. 18 d.

A three feet high cross — inscription on cross-piece.

Row 10.

A raised tomb of coquina — one of the blocks forming its roof broken from place. Against this tomb there is an old and large sized oleander. No inscription.

George Bartlett, a native of the State of New Hampshire — and a member of the fraternity of Ancient York Masons — who died in the city of St. Augustine, of which he had been for ten years a respected inhabitant, on the 29th of June, Anno Domini, 1844, aged 40 years. This tribute placed over his sleep'g remains by his bereaved and affectionate mother, Martha P. Bartlett.

A broad horizontal marble slab on a coquina base — 24 inches high.

Lillie S. Johnson, died Aug. 8, 1879, aged 4 years.

Wooden head and footboard enclosed within a paling fence.

An oblong cement block, covering perhaps a child's grave — without inscription — to the eastward of the Carpenter grave.

East of the centre of the Dummett-Madison lot of Row 11 there stands a water oak, 14 or 15 inches in diameter, and 8 feet eastward of it the centre of a depression, 4 feet across and 8 or 10 inches below the surface. East of the north line of the D.-M. lot a youngish cedar, with a group of lilies at its base, and 7 feet still further east a large magnolia grandiflora with a trunk 18 inches thick near the base, and in a circle around this narcissi or jonquils. Here we have, without doubt, one or two graves without other mark. The magnolia is 10 or 12 feet slightly east of north of the *oblong cement block*.

East of the mound, north of the W^m Thomas, Jr., grave, there is a wooden headboard, but the inscription is absent.

[To be continued.]



THOMAS VANNER.

*Preacher at the Conventicles of the Fifth Monarchy Men:
& Seducer of Libertines. Captain of the seditious Anabaptists
& Quakers in the City of London. Beheaded & Quartered 19. Jan: anno 1661.*

*From an Unique Print in the Collection of
Alexander Hendras Sutherland Esq^r F.S. A*

THOMAS VENNER.

THE BOSTON WINE-COOPER AND FIFTH-MONARCHY MAN.

BY CHARLES EDWARD BANKS, M. D.

THE fierce-visaged person looking at us from these pages is that Thomas Venner who came among us quite early in the emigration to New England, and pursued at Salem and Boston the quiet

THO^s VENNER*Pub.^d by Caulfield & Herbert 1794.*

and respectable trade of cooper. The artist has not, however, delineated him with his adze and draw-shave as pictorial accessories to aid in the counterfeit presentment of the man and his occupation, but the instrument in his hands is an instrument of death. It is to hew down the enemies of the millenium, and not to shape barrel staves; for whatever he may have been here as a citizen and a theologian, it is certain that, after he left us, he developed certain qualities of belief which made him, for a brief space, the terror and the talk of London.

Thomas Venner first appears in New England at Salem, and was admitted to the church there 25 February, 1637-8, and became a

freeman the next month.* He was a juryman 1638 and 1640,† and was sworn as a constable the “10 of 6 mo., 1642.”‡ He had a lot of forty acres in the town, and pursued there the trade of cooper,§ but early evinced that restless religious spirit which was so conspicuous in his later career. Felt says that “he endeavored, as the head of a company, to persuade others to leave Massachusetts for Providence, Bahama Islands, to sustain the churches there.”|| What was the moving cause of his departure from Salem does not appear. Perhaps, finding himself in the ecclesiastical frying pan at Salem, he had the temerity to tempt the puritanical fire at Boston, into which he jumped about 1644, and from thence he may be found at his “new house” on the water front, on land purchased of Edward Tyng, near the present Custom House at the foot of State street. He describes his house as a “mansion sixty-two foot long and twenty foote wide” on the “high street.”¶ He became a member of the Artillery Company in 1645,** where he perhaps gained his first knowledge of the art of warfare which he put into execution sixteen years later. Nothing of record appears worthy of note for some years concerning him, except as an occasional witness to deeds, or the bringing of a child to baptism. He pursued his vocation of cooper, and doubtless provided the barrels for the brewery of Edward Tyng, his landlord and next neighbor. On October 18, 1648, “Thomas Venner, John Mileham, Samuel Bedfield, James Mattuck, Willi: Cutter, Bartholo: Barlow, and the rest of the coopers of Boston & Charles-towne,” were granted leave to “meete together” for the purpose of incorporating themselves into a guild for mutual protection and for the benefit of the public, and to prevent abuses in trade. This act was to remain in force three years unless sooner terminated.†† The recital of his name at the head of the list is a recognition of his leadership among the coopers, and not an accidental priority, for he was, as subsequent events showed, a leader of men. He remained in Boston three years longer, but from an entry in the First Church records, as late as 1649, he was still held aloof from church membership, being called “from the church of Salem.”‡‡ Undoubtedly the Boston brethren had known of Venner’s schismatic tendencies in Salem, and were not anxious to become sponsors for him in Boston. It may be supposed that he found himself among an unsympathetic people, and failing to leaven or be leavened, he threw down his tools and left us for good. The date of his final hegira is determined by the following document: §§

* Savage’s Genealogical Dictionary, IV, 369.

† Coll. Essex Institute, VII, 185, 186, 274.

‡ Ibid, VII, 18.

§ He sold this lot to Robert Goodell.

|| Annals of Salem, II, 577.

¶ Suffolk Deeds, II, 302, 315a; III, 12; comp. Memorial History of Boston, II, 19.

** Whitman, History of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 150.

†† Mass. Col. Rec., II, 250. The Shoemakers were granted the like authority on the same day. (Ibid, III, 132).

‡‡ Record Commissioners’ Reports, IX, 31. In 1650 he, with others, “had libertie to dig a well and Set a Pumpe.” (Ibid II, 95, 101.)

§§ Mass. Archives, XXXVIII, 231.

The humble petition of Thomas Venner sheweth That whereas your petitioners vessaill together with himsele being Readie to departe upon his voyage for England is now delayed by Reason of an attachment off M^r Thomas Gainears very unjustly as your petitioner conseiveth: And for as much as y^e corte of Tryalls will not be till about y^e midle of the next Weeke. And Wheare as by Reason of A late law, goods detayned and Attached must be Responsall for y^e Execution And because M^r Gainers property Is such as I feare will not admitt of Answerable satisfaction in case of A Judgment obtained against him for unjust Molestation: your petitioner humblee Intreatethe this honoured Corte soe to consider his present case and cause as to vouchsafe him A hearing by yo^r selves, or sum Committye, as yo^r worships in wisdom shall Judge Meete, and your petitioner shall thankfully Acknowledge the same, and Remaine

Yo^r worships humble Servant,

Thomas Venner

This document was dated 12 October, 1651, and the General Court then in session took the following action upon the petition two days later:

"In answer to the petition of Thomas Venner, for the hearinge of a case betweene M^r Gayner & himsele, that so he be not hindred in his voyage, but have both himself & shipp cleared, it (is) ordered, that the s^d shippe be freed, & y^t M^r Venner, or whom else it concernes, give in securitie of one hundred pound to the county court, to be responsall to answer M^r Gayner in the action in a court of justice."*

And so Master Venner, in October, 1651, sailed away to England. The General Court said of him some years later, "Venner (not to say whence he came to us) went out from us because he was not of us."† Probably his talents were not appreciated here, and after his arrival in England no sound of him is heard in London for five years more, when a deed recorded in our registry describes him as a "cooper" still, from which we are to infer the industrious pursuit of his work among barrels, casks and tuns in the English capital. But this peaceful situation is not for long. In 1657 he had, by gradual force of his strong character, attained leadership in a band of fanatical religionists worshipping in a "conventicle" in Coleman street in the great metropolis. They called themselves "Fifth Monarchy Men," or were so described by the writers of the period, because they held the belief that the four great kingdoms, Assyrian, Persian, Macedonian and Roman, which had successively possessed the dominions of earth, had passed away, and that their duty was to proclaim and establish the new Kingdom of Christ upon earth, or the

* Mass. Col. Rec., III, 252; IV, 69.

† Extract from Address to Charles the Second. (Hutchinson Papers, 343.) He did not sell his house and lot till the 9th, 2d mo., 1656, when it was purchased by John Lowell, a cooper (Suffolk Deeds, II, 315a), and by Ralph Fogg, skinner of London. Fogg immediately disposed of his interest to Lowell. (Ibid, 302.)

Millenium, according to the mystical chapters in the Book of Revelation. Venner preached this doctrine to his followers and roused them to a pitch of frenzy by his fiery zeal for this fantastic doctrine. To such an extent did he carry his denunciations of the Protector and his government, that he began to be taken seriously, and after a publication of the intentions of his party in a printed pamphlet, Cromwell had him arrested as a conspirator against the peace of the Commonwealth. At this time Royalist plots for restoration were being exploited, and it was deemed advisable to stop any fomentations of whatever character in their incipency. Rev. William Hooke, in a letter to John Winthrop, Jr., dated 13 April, 1657, thus describes the incident:

"The other conspiracy was discovered the last week. It was carried on by tumultuous, outrageous, discontented men, pretending to fifth monarchy, but discovering in their declaration (which is in print) a bloody spirit, though under a specious shew. Some of them were lately apprehended as they were praying, ready to set forward in a hostile manner to gather together in a body, having accordingly furnished themselves. In this design, one Vennour, not long since dwelling in your Boston, a wine cooper, is a principal actor, who, being brought before the protector, spoke and behaved himself with as great impudence, insolence, pride and railing as (I think) you ever heard of."*

Probably Venner was not judicially tried, as no record of it has been found by me. Cromwell, who had been dealing with ecclesiastical and political "cranks" for many years, doubtless saw in this cooper's visionary "railing" the evidence of a mild religious mania rather than a royalist conspiracy, and Venner presumably escaped with a few morsels of friendly warning from "Ironsides." At all events, this interview served to keep Mr. Venner and his followers quiet for three years, during which time the great Oliver was followed by the little Richard, and he in turn by the motley cabal which finally invited Charles Stuart to resume the throne of his ancestors. It was a period of political, moral and social unrest, and such seasons always develop or afford the opportunity for monstrous doctrines of every kind to develop in all their virulence. It gave an opportunity for Venner to display himself once more at the head of his little band of Coleman street conventiclors, and he held up to them in his public address that the restoration of the Merry Monarch was a distinct elevation of an Antichrist. This time he led them to their fatal "Dance of Death." About the first of January, 1661, the Fifth Monarchists had been approaching a climax. Venner was preaching with unrestrained license amid fasting and prayer, and they determined to follow his campaign by going forth armed and proclaiming the establishment of the Kingdom of Jesus, and killing those who made any resistance to their programme. They sallied forth about midnight of the 6th, less than half a hundred in number,

* 3 Mass. Hist. Coll., I, 183-4.

though from the noise they made, the damage they did to life and limb, and their faculty of ubiquitousness, Pepys thought they numbered "at least 500."* Their war cry was, "Live King Jesus," and following a banner bearing the motto, "For the Lord God and Gideon," they rapidly rushed from street to street, interspersing their war cry with shouts of "Their heads upon the gates!" This startling cry, together with the manner and temper of the men, had what seems now an absurd effect. Everybody fled from before the vicious band. The stupid old night watchmen, with their lanterns on poles to light the dingy streets, abandoned their beats to the shouting crew. One unfortunate person, wending his way homeward, was pounced upon and questioned as to his allegiance, and replied, "I am for God and King Charles."† The Coleman street crew proceeded to establish the Millenium by murdering the man instantly; and so on they went in their fanatical career, killing innocent citizens during their mad rush towards the city walls. London was taken by surprise, and before it could be aroused to resistance half a dozen of its inhabitants were murdered by Venner and his followers. The Fifth Monarchists had now a reason for their faith that Christ was their invisible leader and would suffer them no harm, for as yet they had not lost a drop of blood. But they did not gather reinforcements as expected, and finding that the train-bands were being assembled to meet them, Venner retreated in good order through Highgate to Caen wood, then a dense forest without the city walls, near Hampstead. That day and the next the Lord Mayor, Sir Richard Browne, marched about the city at the head of the municipal troops and volunteers to the number of 40,000, and failing to find them pulled down the meeting house in Coleman street. Meanwhile the "Fanatiques," as Pepys calls them, were planning fresh onslaughts in the security of Caen wood. They did not emerge till the early hours of the 9th, when a general alarm was sounded. Pepys says, "I rose and went forth, where in the street I found everybody in arms at the doors." He provided himself with a pistol and strolled down to the Exchange with a friend, and learned that these "rogues" had killed about a dozen more people during their sally into the city that morning, and had "put the King's life-guards to the run" and spread consternation throughout the entire collection of train-bands. "The shops shut and all things in trouble," writes the diarist. The King was absent in Portsmouth escorting his mother and sister to their embarkation for France, and the military management of the riot fell to the Duke of Albemarle, but it is not probable that Charles would have handled the matter with greater vigor. Again on the 10th these insane men broke through the city gates for the second time, and started out anew on their bloody work. They traversed nearly every street of the great metropolis, defending themselves with cool-

* Diary, January 7, 1661.

† Hume, History of England, VI, II.

ness and bravery, but were finally overwhelmed by numbers and were driven from street to street till they took their last stand in a house which they had entered in their desperation.* The Lord Mayor, at the head of the city militia, did not approve of the plan of firing in upon them, perhaps because of the innocent inmates who would be the victims of such a course. "At last one Lambert, a seaman, persuaded some of them to follow him and get up on the top of the house,"† and after untiling the roof they "forced an entry that way." No quarter was asked or given. Venner, who was described as a powerful man, fought like a fiend incarnate, killing many before he fell exhausted with no fewer than nineteen wounds. It was with great difficulty that he was kept alive for the punishment that was shortly after meted out to him. When these desperadoes were all killed or disarmed they were counted, and numbered thirty-one! "A thing that never was heard of," says Pepys, "that so few men should dare and do so much." The formality of a trial was accorded them immediately, and under due process of law they were arraigned for murder and treason. From a contemporary tract the following account of the legal proceedings sufficiently describes their trial:

"On Thursday (January 17) twenty of the prisoners taken in arms were arraigned together in justice-hall in the Old Bailey: the rest, being dangerously wounded, were put off by the court for a future trial. These twenty arraigned were Thomas Venner, Roger Hodgkins, Leonard Gowler, Jonas Allen, John Pym, William Oxman, *alias* Orsingham, William Ashton, Giles Pritchard, Stephen Fall, John Smith, William Corbet, John Dod, John Elston, Thomas Harris, John Gardner, Robert Bryerly, Richard Marten, John Patshall, Robert Hopkins and John Wells. These were brought to the bar together; the wounded men had chairs allowed them; and after the indictment read (for murther and treason); first Thomas Venner was call'd, who, when he had held up his hand, being ask'd whether he was guilty or not guilty, began an extravagant and bottomless discourse about the fifth monarchy, and his having had a testimony above twenty years in New England (we'll never deny his New England testimony, which has made old England smart, having been the nursery and receptacle of sedition too long; though Hugh Peters be dead, Gough and Whalley are there alive). And Venner could not deny he was guilty of the late rising, but not (forsooth) of treason, intending not to levy war against the King (as if to murther both King and subject were no treason, and to destroy their own and all Christian monarchs by open force were no levying war against the King). Afterwards he confessed he was partly guilty and partly not; but being press'd by the court to give his positive answer, whether he was guilty in manner and form of the indictment, he answered, Not guilty, and at last submitted to a trial by God and the country."‡

The following is some of the essential testimony:

"At the meeting-house in Swan-alley in Coleman street, Venner, Tufney and Cragg, (which two latter were slain in this rebellion) [in the skirmish

* Ibid.

† Clayton, *Personal Memoirs of Charles the Second*, II, 152.

‡ A Relation of the Arraignment and Trial of those who made the late Rebellious Insurrections in London. London, 1661.

in Wood-street] did several times persuade their congregation to take up arms for King Jesus, against the powers of the earth, (which were the King, the Duke of York, and the General). That they were to kill all that opposed them; that they had been praying and preaching, but not acting for God. That divers arm'd themselves, at the meeting house in Coleman-street, with musquets, blunder-busses, pistols, back, breast and head-piece, with powder and bullet, and other war-like weapons: that in the streets they cried out against the King, and said, they would fetch out the lord mayor of London: that Venner and Pritchard were the chief that led them in their engagement, that on Sunday (January 6) they went to St. Paul's, where they broke open a door, but, not thinking it a place of safety, they went thence; that they fled to St. John's wood, where they reported they had made an uproar in London, and came thither for safety; that thence they went to Cane-wood; that on Wednesday (January 9,) Venner was at the head of a party in Wood-street, with an halbert in his hand, wherewith he struck and (with the rest of the company) kill'd three men there; that Venner went with a party to the Compter-gate, and demanded of them to turn out the prisoners, or else they were dead men."

"Venner confess'd himself in the insurrection, but said, he did not lead them, and when the witnesses positively swore it, he excused it, and said, 'twas not he, but Jesus led them; that he could not deny that most of the things witnessed against him were true, yet pleaded that he could not commit treason because the King was not yet crown'd: but being told by the court that every Englishman knows the King never dies, and that that opinion was first started by Watson the Jesuit, and long since condemned, he pressed it no further."

All, except the last four, who were arraigned, were found guilty as indicted and were sentenced to be drawn, hanged and quartered.* Martin, Patshall, Hopkins and Wells were acquitted. The King exercised a little clemency in the execution of the sentence, and directed hanging and beheading for all but Venner and Hodgkins, who were to suffer the full tortures of the traitor's death.

"According to which sentence, on Saturday, January 19, 1661, Venner and Hodgkins (both uncured of the wounds they had received in the rebellion) being guarded by two companies of the trained bands, were drawn on a sledge from Newgate through Cheapside, over against their meeting-house in Swan Alley, in Coleman-street, and executed according to their sentence. Venner spoke little but in vindication of himself and his faction, and something of his opinion being confident the time was at hand when other judgment would be; reflecting much upon the government. The other, Hodgkins, raved and cursed in manner of praying, calling down vengeance from heaven upon the King, the judges and the city of London; nor would he give over, though the sheriff forbad him to run on in that strange way, until the hangman was hastened from his employment of quartering Venner to turn him off; so as in that mad religion they lived in the same they died. Their quarters were set upon the four gates of the city by the late executed regicides, whose quarrel and revenge they undertook in this their phantastique attempt; their heads also set upon poles by some of them on London-bridge."†

* Pym and Brierly were temporarily reprieved.

† Heath, *Chronicles*, 473; comp. *Josselyn, Two Voyages*, 270.

"Thus ended," wrote a Jacobite author in the early part of the next century, "this rebellion of the Whiggish saints,"* and their terrifying descent on London was remembered for many years after. Dryden, in his *Annus Mirabilis*, draws a poetic picture of the great fire of 1666, and introduces the ghosts of the regicides and of Venner's fanatics as rejoicing during the conflagration:

The ghosts of traitors from the Bridge descend,
With bold fanatic speeches to rejoice,
About the fire into a dance they bend,
And sing their Sabbath notes with feeble voice.

Of the family of Thomas Venner there is but little to be said, as no known descendants reside in this country. His wife, whose name was Alice, may have come over with him, and they had the following children baptized at Salem and Boston:

- i. THOMAS, baptized 16 (3) 1641 (Salem).
- ii. HANNAH, b. 16 (11), baptized 2 (12) 1644 (Boston).
- iii. SAMUEL, b. 23 (11), baptized 4 (12) 1649 (Boston).

As these three were all under 10 years of age when he left Boston, it is scarcely possible that any one was left behind; nor is the name met with again in the early records. His wife survived him, and without much doubt is the person referred to in the following entry in the Parish Register of St. Dionis Backchurch, London: "Alice Venner, widow, carried away to be buried to Tindell's ground, 24 February 169½." I have found a slight reminiscence of the fanaticism in Sewall's Diary under date of January 31, 170½, when he records: "William Parsons of 88 years is buried. Was in the fifth-monarchy fray in London, but slipt away in the crowd."†

Of the origin of Venner, the following satirical account, taken from one of the ephemeral pasquinades of the Restoration period, may serve as a fitting conclusion to the story of the fanatical wine-cooper of Boston:

"Now you must know that in those days there lived a Vandal in a wood, who was hight Vennero, for when he was born his mother left him in this wood, being pursued by two blood-thirsty satyrs, who would have done something to her, that, it seems, she would not have them do. Now being so left there, this samen young Vandal was suckled by a wild mare, and he grew up and fed upon the barkes of trees. Now it came to passe, that in processe of time there came a christian wandering to the wood, and he rushed forth, and slew him, and drank up his blood, and liked it wondrous well, so that he desired to have a whole ocean full, some to keep in hogs-heads, for the winter, and some to draw out in bottles for the summer."‡

* A Protestant Monument. London, 1712.

† Sewall's Diary in Mass. Hist. Coll., loc. cit.

‡ Don Juan Lamberto; or a Comical History of the Late Times. By Montelion, Knight of the Oracle, chap. X. London, 1661.

LETTERS OF COL. THOMAS WESTBROOK
AND OTHERS,

RELATIVE TO INDIAN AFFAIRS IN MAINE.

Communicated by WILLIAM BLAKE TRASK, A.M., of Dorchester, Mass.

[Continued from page 323.]

Barnstable, Augst 18th 1725.May itt Please Y^r Honour,

S^r These may inform your Hon^r That On y^e 12th of May Last, my Son, Solomon Bacon, was here with us, And had Divers Patients under his hands, And Capt Bourn then Coming Down to Our Town was very desirous that I shou^d give my Consent that my said Son should go Out with him into the Country Service, And Said he thought if my s^d son would go, itt would be a great incouragement unto the Indians to List, And that he had rather my son should be his Second than Any Man. And for his Encouragement he Doubted not but that your Honour would give him A Commission therefor, And that he should have a Warrant to be the Doctor of all the Indians, And have both Doct^{rs} and Leift^s pay. Whereupon My s^d son did Assist in Listing the Indians And was in that service from the s^d 12th of May until he came to yourself, riding from place to place the One way, and Bourn the other to prevail with the Indians to List On the terms Your Honour proposed, And the Indians, after they were inlisted, were most of them with me And Importuned me to give Consent that my s^d Son should go with them, And especially those Indians that were with my son Att the fight Att Norwichwak Last year. Whereupon by my consent he Left his imploy here, And a Good Stock of Medicine Which he had newly purchased in Order to Serve your Honour God & the Country And went Down to your Honour And what Incouregment he had from y^r Honour is best known to Your Selfe &c. Yet, notwithstanding, I Rec^d A Letter from my s^d son, Dated June 23^d past, wherein he Signifys that he had to that time faithfully Attended Your Honours orders & Directions, but Cap^{tn} Bourn was not then Come to him. Whereupon I writ to him & advised him to continue faithfull in the trust reposed in him, but On the 8th Instant, I rec^d A Letter from him Dated the 23^d of July Last, And An Other this Day, wherein he Informs me, that all the Indians were put under Other Commanders, And that he and Leif^t Hows had a for-low granted them to Come to Boston to Your Honour. Upon which he said they did all they Could to perswade the Indians to be content with the officers they were put under, but, notwithstanding, On the 21st of s^d July 21 of s^d Indians deserted, And then forthwith the Coronall Confined my s^d son & s^d Hows aboard the Country sloop And ordered them to Richmond fort, And in his Letters requests me to go to your Honour to intercede for releif, And saith every word is true that he writes, And I should now come myself to Your Honour but bodily Infirmitys prevent. And Maj^r Gorham Informs me that he informed Your Honour how the case was, And that Y^r

Honour would take Care that they should be dismiss'd, but fearing Lest Your Hon^r through A Multitude of business should forget their case I make bold to Send this to Y^r Honour, Humbly Intreating Y^r Honours favour to the Young men And order them forthwith to be released And Consider y^e imploy my son Left att home And the Danger And hardship he has & did Ingage in to serve the Country, And the time & Moneys he expended in Listing said Indians, And will Use Your Indeavours that he, as well as Leif^t Hows, may Sutably be rewarded

From Y^r Hon^{rs}

Most humble and Obedient servant

JOHN BACON.

May it Please y^r Hon^r the above written being shewn to my self, there are two things mentioned therein that moues me to aske your Hon^{rs} fauour in order to a Release of the s^d Bacon, first, his indefatigable industrey in Raising the indians. 2ly his Leauing so good & profitable a practice as he was in, to serve his Country: which if Your hon^r shall see Cause So far to Regaurd as to grant him a Release & dismission in order to Return, I shall Esteem it as a fauor done to my self.

& am your hon^{rs} Humble Serv^t

always Redy at Comānd

JN^o: OTIS.

Upon your Parole of Honour you have liberty to go to Boston to wait on his Hon^r the Leiu^t Gov^r I having rec'd his orders to have all the frontiers strict on their Guard, so cannot have the Deserters and you face to face to make strict enquiry why they Deserted.

Given under my hand

this 27th Day of August 1725.

To Doctor Bacon.

Endorsed: To His Honour

William Dummer Esq

In Boston These.

Mass. Arch. 52: 242, 243.

Boston, Aug^t: 18th 1725.

S^r

He [Castin] withdrew into the Woods before ever he was Attack'd, or knew what we was. As to my Calling him back, I could not, for he was too farr off. But I sent the Pilot in our Boat to talk to him and Ordered him to Decoy them on Board (if possible), I believing they were Indians. As to my Hoisting a Flagg of Truce it was only for the time the Pilot was talking to them, which was about a Quarter of an Hour, and when he came on Board it was Haul'd down. That Signifying that I had a Truce with them for the time the flagg was up, and no Longer. This was Two hours before any thing of a Skirmage happened. We will State the Case thus, I am in a Ship of Warr and send my Boat on Shoar with a Flagg of Truce to the Enemy to Demand such or such things. (They Refusing my Demand.) When the Boat comes off I haul down the Flagg of Truce, and am at Warr with them, again, according to the Laws of Nations, and this was the Exact Case with us. We never fired under the Flagg of Truce. He says, we promised him safe Conduct under Writing which I never did nor gave no such Orders. He says, thus thinking my self safe, I came back on Board my Vessel with my Indian & English Man. I wish he had, for by that means we should have got something by the Cruise, But as It is, we have

got only our Labour for Our Pains. She Was Condemned and Apprised at One hundred pounds & Odd Money of this Currency, And was Delivered up to the Owners of her. There was some Beavers, and Other Skins, which was sold together for about 20 pound, which Money I Shared among the People, which was but a Trifle among 60 Men, And scarce enough to enable them to Drink Your Honours Health. As to the Other Trifles which he mentions, all of them were not worth Twenty Shillings.

I am Your Hon^{rs} most
humble and Obed^t serv^t

Mass. Arch. 52: 244-5.

JN^o PRITCHARD.

[The above letter of Lieut. Pritchard's seems to be a denial of the statements made by Mons. Joseph Dabadis de St. Castin, in his letter written at Pentagouet, July 23, 1725, as printed in the REGISTER, xiv., 139, 140, the original of which may be found in Mass. Archives, vol. 52, pages 226-229, in which he says, that being at anchor in his vessel on the 9th of that month, in a small harbor, about three miles distant from "Nesket," having with him but one Indian, and one Englishman (Samuel Trask), the latter redeemed by him from "the Salvages," was attacked "by an English vessel, the Commander of which called himself Lieutenant of the King's ship." This was Lieut. Pritchard. Being thus attacked, he says, and unable to defend himself, he withdrew into the woods, forsaking his vessel. He then states, that the commander of said vessel called him back, promising not to wrong him at all, saying he was a merchant, a trader, "not fitted out for war, especially when there was a talk of peace," and presently set up a flag of truce, even giving him, the said Castin, "a safe conduct" in writing, which he had "unhappily lost in the fight." He further says, that he went back on board the vessel, with his Indian and Englishman, whom he had redeemed from the Indians, as well as the vessel itself, thinking he was in a place of safety. As he was about putting on some clothes, to dress himself "more handsomely," the commander told him he was no longer master of anything. "They held forth to me," he says, "a bag full of bisket that was given to me, they said, as a payment for my Englishman." He betook himself to his arms, "and after several volleys I kil'd the man" who kept the Indian, and got the latter "safe with me." Castin enumerates the losses for which he desires to be reimbursed, namely, "the vessel that costed me 80 French pistoles," "the Englishman 10 pistoles," 51 pounds of beaver in the vessel, otter and other skins, shot, powder, tobacco, a pair of scales, cloth blankets, bear skins, sea wolf skins, axes, kettles, "and several other matters." "The retaken Englishman," he says, "knoweth the truth of all this, his name is Samuel Grass [Trask] of the Town of Salem, near Marblehead." See REGISTER, xiv., above-mentioned, and current volume, page 163.]

S^r

Not finding the Men So Ready at Falmouth as I Expected & high winds has Delay'd the March till this Morning. I got to Casco y^e 18th Cur^t but to send as far as Black poynt & to fit on the 19th; y^e 20th high wind, got to North yarmouth; 21 to Brunswick, where I found no heath, he had ben thair, But was gon home & so send for him, he Excuses by not being well, but I sent his Cota of men. I have taken three from Cap^{tt} Gray & three from Capt Moodys but left severel of My one Not being able to March. Thare is not so Many in our Armeý that has ben on ammuscogin Riuer aboue the falls, but I will march this Morning & dew as well as I Can. When I have Closed this Letter, haue nothing More to dew but to take up our paks & walk. With My harty wishes for your wellfair am s^r your

Humble serv^t

Excuse hast.

Brunswick y^e 22

august 1725.

Collⁿ Westbrook.

Mass. Arch. 52: 248.

JOHNSON HARMON.

[Lieutenant Colonel.]

Beddeford: August y^e 23^d 1725.

Honrd Sr. After my duty to yo^r Honour These may inform yo^r Honour that I Rec'd yo^r Honours Order, Dated ye Eleventh of August Instant, wherein yo^r Honour orders me to Suply mr Tarbox with a Suficient Guard, not Exceding Twelve men, to get in his hay. These may inform yo^r Honour that Colonll Westbrook hath ordered Elev'n of my Men to go the march, and I have but Two and Twenty men with me, so that if I take a Suficien[t] Guard to guard mr Tarbox I shal Leave the Garrisons wholly naked; and now it is our only season to get our hay, and we are all of us in necessity to get our hay as well as mr Tarbox; and our Garisons are such a Distance one from the other, and not above two men in a Garrison, that since Colonell Westbrook hath ord'r'd Elev'n of my men to go the march, I cannot suply m^r Tarbox with a suficient guard without I Leave the garisons wholly naked, which is all from yo^r Honours most Dutyfull and obedient Servant,

SAM^{ll} JORDAN.

Mass. Arch. 52: 250.

May it please your Hon^r

I have got most of the officers List & am drawing fair Coppys of them to send your Hon^r Cap^t Slocom arriv'd here last night from Falm^o & brings no news. I hear L^t Col^o Harmon marcht the 20th Curr^t. Wee have had an Acc^t of Two or three Indians discovered at Berwick, a few days ago, & of three at the head of Oyster River, at a place call'd Littleworth, on which I immediately gave orders to all the fronteirs to renew their Care & be strict on their guard lest the Enemy surprise them.

I am your Hon^{rs}: most dutiful Serv^t

T. W.

P.S. Cap^t Bean has been in Town a few days, & says he had y^r Hon^{rs} ord^r to visit his family, so that he has return'd to Georges twenty five days after y^e landing the Indians. But lest he should be wanted, I have advised him to get there before the time & he designes to set out to morrow morning.

York, August 25th, 1725.

T. W.

Coppy.

[The original on page 254.]

Mass. Arch. 52: 251.

Sir,

These are to Desire & Direct you forthwth to embark on Board the Sloop Merry Meeting Cpt. Tho: Saunders, Master, & Proceed to Casco Bay, Where you must stay no longer than to take on Board Cpt. Jos. Bane (or in Case of his Absence Cpt. Sam^{ll} Jordan) who is hereby Order'd to go with you & assist as Interpreter, And then sail for S^t Georges River & Remain at the Fort there to receive y^e Penobscot & other Indians that may come in, in order to be transported to Boston to the intended Treaty.

Cpt Saunders is hereby Order'd to attend you with his Sloop till the Indians are come in & declare their Readiness to embark, & upon your Directions to him must return hither with you & the s^d Indians with all possible Dispatch.

You must acquaint the Indians That you are Impower'd by me to Receive the Chiefs & Delegates of the several Tribes & Conduct them to

Boston, there to treat of a Peace according to their own Motion & Desire, And that in the mean Time You will transmit whatsoever Advices & Messages they have to send to me.

If the Indians sh^d enter into any Discourse of the War, or the Terms & Conditions of Peace, You must carefully avoid those Subjects, & by no Means give them any Answer thereto, But assure them your Business is only To Accompany them to Boston, to treat there & to receive & send forward any Messages to & from them, as afores^d. However, you must Note down in Writing any Thing of Consequence that they shall deliver in their Discourse. You must, by no Means trade with the Indians y^{rr} pelt, nor permit or suffer any other Persons to Traffick with them on any Acc^t. And Inform against any such Persons, that they may be prosecuted with the utmost Severity of Law, At the same Time Acquainting y^e Ind. that when a Peace is settled, they will be well supplied.

Let the Indians be treated civilly & no Affront or Ill Usage offer'd them & especially be careful to prevent any Drunkenness among them.

The Officers & others at the Fort, at S^t Georges, are hereby Required to observe your Directions in all Matters that may concern the Affair with w^{ch} you are charged.

[Hand writing of Secretary Willard.]

Letter to Capt Thomas Smith. Aug. 27, 1725.

Mass. Arch. 52: 252, 253.

May it Please your Hon^r

I rec'd your Hon^{rs} orders dated the 28th of last month, on the 31st of the same about nine a Clock at Night, which I immediately observed & ordered men to attend Cap^t Smith. I am surpris'd that your Hon^r has not rec'd any letters from me since the march ordered by your Hon^r on Amuscoggin River. I wrote one of y^e 15th of August, with a Coppy of the Draught of Officers & men, which I now enclose, and another by Capt Slocom of the 25th, which I now enclose a Coppy of. I should have had the state of the Army ready, before now, had I not rec'd your Hon^{rs} orders, dated the 23^d of August, that there were several parties of Indians coming on us, whereon I immediately went to Wells & sent to all the rest of the Towns & garrisons on this side Kennebeck river to be strict on their guard.

I shall use my utmost endeavours to get a Canoo. I wrote to Capt Bean to endeavour to get one at S^t Georges, and shall lay out every where else.

I am your Hon^{rs} most Dutifull serv^t

York Sept 1st 1725.

THO^s WESTBROOK.

P.S. Col^o Harmons letter is Enclos'd, which Informs when he marcht

Mass. Arch. 52: 259.

Falmouth, Casco Bay, Septem^r 2^d 1725

S^r

I gladly embrace this opportunity by one Murrow, of Dorchester, to pay my Duty to y^r Honour, tho' only to inform y^t I arriv'd here on Monday Night, y^e 30 of August & immediately Dispatcht a Whale boat with your Honours Letter to Coll^o Westbrook at Wells, also wrote to Capt Bean at Black Poynt w^o arrived here on Tuesday Night. I also forwarded your other Letters according to Direction; have been becalmed ever since we

came in here and shall improve y^e first Wind to Proceed to S^t Georges,
and now subscribe

Your Honours most obedient hum^l serv^t
To the Honour^{ble} William Dummer Esq TH^o SMITH.
Lieut Governor and Commander in Chief of y^e
Province of y^e Massachusetts Bay New England.
Mass. Arch. 52: 260, 261.

May it Please your Honour

Pursuant to your Honours Instructions I have been at Rockama-
gook & six miles beyond, & sent sundrys parties to Scout to the Pond near
Amuscoggin & Beaver Damms adjacent, but made no discovery of y^e
Enemy worth noteing. I this day return'd to this place & shall as soon as
possible send a more perticular acc^t of the march. Col^o Westbrook gives
your Hon^r an Acc^t of the Enemys being on the Fronteir.

I am your Honours most
York Sep^t 5th 1725. dutifull Humb^l servant
JOHNSON HARMON.
Mass. Arch. 52: 263.

May it Please your Honour,

Lieut^t Col^o Harmon is this Evening returned from his march up
Amuscoggin River, but made no discovery of the Enemy worth noteing.
On fryday last, the 3^d of this Ins^t about Twenty Indians fought Scales
garrison for some time & kill'd sundry Cattle & carried them away, & the
same day call'd to M^r Parkers garrison. I just now receiv'd an Acc^t from
Cap^t Wheelwright of an Alarm at Mowsom, whom I had ordered to march
with about thirty men to Berwick, which now designs to go that way, to
Inform more p^ticularly of said Alarm.

I am your Hon^{rs} most
[No date.] dutifull servant
THO^s WESTBROOK.
Mass. Arch. 52: 264.

P.S. When I receiv'd your Hon^{rs} orders to be strict on our guard, and that
there was several parties of Indians comeing on our fronteirs, I heard there
was a letter on his Maj^{ty}s service to Col^o Wheelwright which I was in hopes
was from your Hon^r to order the Inhabitants to be more carefull. I hear
since that it never came to his hands. My affairs at home more then
ordinary wanting me for Ten or Twelve days, I pray your Hon^{rs} leave, in
as much as Col^o Harmon is on the Spott.

I am your Honours most
York, September 9th 1725 dutifull servant
THO^s WESTBROOK.
Mass. Arch. 52: 268.

Sir,

These are to direct you to march with thirty effective Men to Saco
Salmon Falls & to cross the Countrey from thence to North Yarmouth or
Pesumpscot River, Keeping out in the Woods, at least ten or twelve Days,

Passing and Repassing between the said Stations or Lying in Ambush in such Places where the Indians may probably pass. Taking the utmost Care by your Silence & good Order to prevent the Enemies Discovering you.

Coll. Harman.

If you are too much fatigued with your last } Coll. Harmon
March Let y^r Lieut command this Party. } only.

Cpt. Molton to march from the Head of
Berwick to Saco Salmon Falls.

Sept 9th 1725.

[Hand writing of Secretary Willard.]

Orders to Col^o Harman & Capt Moulton.

Mass. Arch. 52: 269.

S^r

These are to Direct You forthwith to Col. Harman & Capt Moulton, the enclos'd Orders, & detach so many, able Men, Indians and others, to make up their number for the s^d March, w^{ch} I desire may be p^rformed wth the uttmost Dilligence.

Boston 9th Sept 1725.

[Hand writing of Secretary
Willard.]

[To] Col^o Westbrook.

Mass. Arch. 52: 270.

[In a letter, dated Albany, 10th September 1725, from Henry Holland and others (Mass. Arch. 52: 273), it is remarked, "We hear the Ind^{ns} are weary of the War and would long since have come to terms of peace & submission if the Gov^r of Canada & his priests did not encourage and Sett them on against the people."]

May it please y^r Hon^r

I rec^d y^r Hon^{rs} Orders about 8 of the Clock this night, dated the 9th Curr^t, & immediately gave Cap^t Moulton, the command of so many effective Men, who will be on that command the 17th Curr^t. Coll: Harmon will take his own Men, & in case he wants, I shall immediately supply him. The inclosed will confirm the Villany of y^e Penobscot Tribe. When time will allow, I doubt not, but there is such reason to be given that will confirm it.

I am y^r Hon^{rs} most Dutiful

York, September 16th, 1725.

humble servant

THO^s WESTBROOK.

Mass. Arch. 52: 285.

Boston, Sept 24, 1725.

I have Yours of the 21st Instant, which came to me by Express, Whereas there was nothing in the Letter that required such a Charge but it might have come as well by the Ordinary Post. I think well of the Disposition You have made of Your Men, and I hope they will be Vigilant & faithfull in their Duty, otherwise, they may Depend, the Enemy will make some Incursions upon Us. It was very Absurd for any Body to Spread Report of 500 Indians being come from Canada, especially for such who Pretend

& ought to know the Indian Affairs. I observe the soldiers make a handle of it for Cowardice by * * * * * every small Party they meet with afterwards. I have a full Acc^t of the Indians that are come out from Canada, which I rec'd from Albany, &c. And they are in all 130, part of which made Directly to the Western frontiers, where we have heard of them Divers times lately, And the next March'd East, amongst You, some of Whom I am still in hopes You will give me some good Acc^t of. Unless Your business be very Urgent, it won't be proper to leave Your Command at this Juncture, but in that Case I Allow of it. You have never yet sent me any Acc^t of the Examination of the Officers of the Indians, pursuant to my Directions. It will be necessary to Set that Matter in a true light, for they Complain of Great Injustice.

I am, sir Your humble serv^t

Col. Westbrook.

W. DUMMER.

Mass. Arch. 52: 287.

[Gov. Dummer, in a letter to Gov. Tallcot, of Connecticut, 29th Sept. 1725 (Mass. Arch. 52: 290), says: "It is not strange that there s^d be among us as well as in other Places, those that either from Weakness or Design are forward to censure & reproach the Proceedings of the Governm^t, be they never so reasonable & just, But I am sorry any Thing of this Kind should make Impressions on the Persons that are in Power in your Colony. As to the Causes & Provocations of the War, That subject has been so often repeated & so fully discuss'd already, as to Leave me nothing to say further, on that subject. However, I shall send you the Conference with the Indians at Arrowsick & any other Papers that I can think of, that have not yet been sent. As to the other Charge, of our being loath to come into a Peace, It is very barbarous & unjust, For there is Nothing this Governm^t is more desirous of, & have accordingly carefully improved every Appearance of an Advantage to effect, so that nothing more could be done, without making base & Abject submission to the Indians, or, which is much worse, to the French, & making them the Arbiters of Peace, W^{ch} none that have his Majesties Honour or the Prosperity of these Provinces at Heart can think reasonable."]

May it Please your Hon^r

I rec^d your Hon^{rs} Letter of the 24th on the 28th of last month. How mine of y^e 21st came to hand by Express I cannot tell unless Gov^r Wintworth made such a mistake in that as his Hon^r did in not sending Cap^t Canady's Letter with mine of the 16th of last month to your Hon^r. I sent it by a private hand and desir'd him to send a line or two to your Hon^r of his mistake, which I hope your Hon^r has rec^d. I never believ'd that there was 500 Indians come from Canada, but inasmuch as it came from Cap^t Jordan to my hand, I look't on it as my Duty to forward it to your Hon^r. I always caution every body to make less rather than more of what they hear or see relating the Enemy, notwithstanding some make the most of every thing. If my Affairs did not more than ordinary want me at home, I wou'd not have desir'd it after I rec^d your Hon^{rs} Orders to have the Officers of the Indian Company & the Witnesses face to face. I immediately sent for the Officers from Richmond in order to examine them, but the Indians were out in the woods pursuant to your Hon^{rs} Orders, so that I

While living on the Gower, 1 May, 1638, Griffith Bowen sold two small estates, and his deed to the property describes the parties and the lands as follows:

"Griffith Bowen of Oxwich, gent and Margaret his wife and Ellen Francklyn als Row of the parish of Langenith widdowe of the one partie and Samuell Mathewes of Westminster, gent. of the other partie - - - in consideraçon of the some of Three hundred poundx - - - confirme unto the said Samuell Mathewes - - - two severall messuagx and Tentx with divers parcell of landx - - - comonly called and known by the severall names of Coolme and Burry conteyning together by estimaçon two messuagx two barnes two gardens one orchard fifty and five acres of pasture - - - Within the parish of Langenith - - - ."

An agreement was entered into on the 17th day of September, 1638, between Griffin Bowen and Margaret his wife, and William Bennett, by which Griffin and Margaret Bowen covenanted to sell to William Bennett "two messuages, two barnes, two gardens, one orchard, twenty-four acres of land, three acres of meadow, six acres of pasture, four acres of wood and six acres of furze and heath with appurtenances in Penrice."†

Griffith and Margaret Bowen came to New England shortly after the date of the foregoing agreement. They may have sailed from Bristol, England, and, probably, brought with them five or six children.

The first trace we have of them in the New World is, that on "The 6^t of y^e same 12th moneth [1638] Griffyn Bowen & his wife Margaret" were "Taken in for members of y^e Congregation" of the church in Boston.‡

On the 25th of March, 1639, "Mr Gryffen Bowen" had a "great Lott granted unto him at Muddy River;"§ two months after, he "was one of the Persons made free."||

There is a Bond, recorded among the Deeds of Suffolk County, Mass., which is dated 15th day of May, 1640, and by which Henry Bowen of Haraden in the County Glamorgan, gentleman, and Henry Morgan of Llougher in the "county aforesaid," gentleman, bound themselves to pay Griffith Bowen, "late of Langenith, in the county aforesaid, gentleman, fitye pownds vpon the twentieth day of October 1641, and Three score & Eighteen pownds more vpon the twentieth day of October 1642."¶

It is a fortunate thing that this Bond was recorded, for it is the only clue we have in America of the place of Griffith Bowen's residence before he came to New England.

At a Town meeting held in Boston "This 29th day of 11th Mo. 1643," it was voted that "There is granted unto Gryphen Bowin Gent., an howse lot, if any yet remaine to be disposed of."**

The only public office Griffith Bowen was elected to while in Boston was that of perambulator: "9: 2 mo: 1649 Mr Bowin & Petter Oliver is chosen for perambulation at Mudye River;"†† and it is the last record we have of him before his departure for Wales. He must have sailed for England soon after this, taking with him his wife and some of his children.

* Close Roll, 14 Charles I. Pt. 38, No. 3184 (1638), Bowen et Mathews, 28. Public Record Office, London.

† Fines, County Glamorgan, 14 Charles I. Public Record Office, London.

‡ Records First Church, Boston, Mass.

§ Boston Town Records, 2d Report, 1877.

|| Records Colony Mass. Bay.

¶ Suffolk County Deeds, Vol. 1. No. 28.

** Boston Town Records, 2d Report, 1877, p. 78.

†† Boston Town Records, 2d Report, 1877, p. 95.

Griffith Bowen's name next appears in a Survey of Gower Wallicana, in 1650, as a "Freeholder" in the "Parcell Clase: The same for a tenem^t in the hands of Griffith Bowen $\frac{11}{00} \frac{8}{00} \frac{d}{07}$."*

Griffith Bowen was a witness to a deed, dated 17th December, 1650, by which his father-in-law, Henry Fleming, conveyed to Col. Philip Jones "two parcels of land in the liberty of Swansea."†

In "Docket Book, No. 1, 1647 to 1654, Glamorgan," deposited in the Public Record Office, London, is this entry: "Fines leavyed & acknowledged this Session Betweene Phillip Jones Esq Plt Griffin Bowen ffrancis Bowen & William Bowen defor^c of ten[ements] in Lanmadoc." The Fines for this Session (Spring, 1652), are missing, so the particulars of this transfer of property cannot be given.

Griffith Bowen and Robt. Williams farmed the excise of Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Pembroke and Cardigan, from the Commissioners of Customs, for one year, expiring 25th December, 1653, at £270.‡

Afterward (in 1660-1?) Griffith Bowen was imprisoned at "Southwarke," at the instance of the "Right Hono^{ble} Charles Lord Gerrard of Brandon," because while Collector of Customs, at the "Port of Swansey," by his account for the last quarter of the year there appeared to be a balance of £388. 4s. due the Commissioners of Customs, which sum he had already "returned vp" to London by Bills of Exchange.§ How long he was imprisoned, and what were the conditions of his discharge, have not been discovered.

On the 30th of May, 1654, the "hono^{ble} Collonell Phillipp Jones of Swansey in the County of Glamorgan Esquire and one of the Counsell to his Highnes the Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland" entered into a covenant with Griffith Bowen of Swansey, gentleman, by which "the said Collonell Phillipp Jones ffor and in Consideracon of £524 - - to him paid by the said Griffith Bowen - - - sold and confirmed - - - unto the said Griffith Bowen - - - those several respective mesuages or Tenem^ts Cotages Milnes lands hereditam^{ts} & p^rmisses - - scituate - - on the Hill within the parish of S^t Maries co^monly called S^t Maries Hill in the Libtie of Pembroke within the County of Pembroke. Also all that parcell of arable of Land adjoining called Goodylake - - - Also all that water Corne Grist Milne knowne by the name of Milton Milne lying in the parish of Carew in the said County of Pembroke. And also all that mesuage or Tenem^t lying in the parish of Hodgaston in the said County of Pembroke."||

Griffith Bowen "for some very short tyme only enjoyed" his Pembroke estate, for in 1656, "not onely the Commonalty of the City of London made theire clayme unto the - - - premises but al'soe the University of Oxford made there clayme unto the Fee Farme Rent of" £19. 6. 8. and "It was found that these lands of right belonged unto the City of London, and that the Fee Farme Rent belonged unto the University of Oxford, and the sale made by Phillip Jones became absolutely void." Whereupon Griffith Bowen "made his addresses unto Phillip Jones and acquainted him with the proceedings." Phillip Jones promised "either hee would make good

* Surveys of Gower and Kilvey, etc., by Charles Baker and G. F. Francis.

† Genealogies of Morgan and Glamorgan. Geo. T. Clark, p. 386.

‡ Vol. 45, Calendar State Papers, Domestic, 1651-2. Public Record Office, London.

§ Exchequer Bills, 23 January, 12 year Charles II. 1660-1, Glamorgan. Public Record Office, London.

|| Close Roll, 1654. Part 1. Jones and Bowen; also Bills, Answers, etc. Charles II. Pembroke, No. 2 (1661). Public Record Office, London.

the estate, or would repay him all the purchase money;" this he afterward refused to do, and Griffith Bowen brought, in 1661, a suit in Chancery.*

The suit went against him, and after being beaten in another "Accon att Law against the said Philip Jones" Griffith Bowen twice appealed "To the Right Hono^{ble} the Lords Spirituall & Temporal Assembled att the High Court of Parliament." In one of these petitions he complains that he is "altogether destitute of Reliefe att Law or Equitie or elsewhere than before yo^r Lordshipps in Parliament Assembled."† The first petition is endorsed "Griffith Bowen his Peticon Read 10th January 1670 Rejected;" the other is endorsed "1672-3 Mar 11 Pet. Book."

While living in "Swansey," 20th of July, 1661, Griffith Bowen executed a formal surrender to the King of the property bought of Colonel Philip Jones. He did this "in pursuance of an order made by the Lords and other His Maiesties Commissioners - - - And for other considerations:"‡ one of which may have been due to what follows:

On the 19th of August, 1661, "The King§ - - - by advice of the Earl of Southampton, High Treasurer of England - - - and Lord Ashley, Chancellor of the Court of Exchequer," granted and devised unto his "beloved subject Griffith Bowen All that water grain mill in Milton," in the County of Pembroke, "of the yearly rent of x^{li} All that fulling mill there (now in decay) hitherto in the tenure of John Perrott Knight, of the yearly value xxvj^s viij^d sometime parcel of the possessions of Rice Griffith Esq. attainted - - - And all buildings structures barns stables orchards gardens curtilages mill-dues tolls soc commodities whatsoever to the said mills - - - appertaining To have and to hold - - - from the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary last past - - - for the term of 31 years thereafter Paying therefor to us and our successors xj^{li} vj^s viij^d."

On the 7th of April, 1669, "Griffith Bowen sometimes of New England now resident in London - - - in consideration of a contract of marriage now consummated betweene Isaac Addington of Boston in New England chirurgion, & my daughter Elizabeth Bowen - - - confirme vnto my sonne Isaac Addington aforesjd All my right interest & title in two parcells of land scittuate in Boston at p^rsent in occupation of Capt. William Daus - - - one parcell being three quarters of an acre, lying neere to the dwelling of M^r Jacob Elliott - - - the other parcell (about half an acre) lying something distant from the land aforesajd."||

"For the more cleare and full confirmation of the premises" Griffith Bowen "nowe resident in the City of London sometime of Boston in New England" gave, 28 March, 1671, Isaac Addington a second deed to the two parcels of land in Boston.¶

On or about 16th December, 1669, "Griffith Bowen of S^t Saviours Southwark in the County of Surrey" brought suits in Chancery against Francis Bowen, John Bowen and Edward Wooldridge.

In his complaints,** Griffith Bowen states that "in 1662, living with his family in Swansey and having urgent business that required his presence at

* Chancery Proceedings, Mitford. Bdle. 151, No. 17. Public Record Office, London.

† Records, House of Lords, London, 1670 and 1672-3.

‡ Chancery Surrender Rolls, 12 and 13, Charles II. Public Record Office, London.

§ Pipe Office, Crown Leases. Car. II. 1661. No. 2748. Pembroke. Griffith Bowen. Public Record Office, London.

|| Suffolk County Deeds, Boston, Mass., Lib. 6, p. 122.

¶ Suffolk County Deeds, Boston, Mass., Lib. 7, p. 182.

** Chancery Proceedings, Mitford, cccxxiv. No. 80. Chancery Proceedings, Bridges, before 1714, Part 96, No. 447. Chancery Proceedings, Collins, before 1714, No. 64. Public Record Office, London.

the City of London," he deposited in the hands of Francis Bowen, his son, "several deeds and other writings goods chattels implements of household stuff and other personal estate to be safely kept until he should demand the same;" that afterward he went to London, and being "wholly unprovided of monies" he applied to "John Bowen of Swansey a kinsman" who was then in London "that he would use his interest with one Edward Wooldridge a scrivener," with whom John Bowen had placed "Nehemiah his son an apprentice," for procuring a loan of £100 "upon a mortgage of a mill known by the name of Milton Mill lying near the towne of Pembroke;" that John Bowen and Edward Wooldridge, by a combination between them, had never paid over to him the £100, although it had been promised him, and they had got into their possession the Milton Mill.

Griffith Bowen further complains that John Bowen pretending he was engaged for him (Griffith Bowen) and Francis Bowen to Mr. Wooldridge and others in the sum of £305, prevailed upon him to assign over all his "right title and interest of in and to a certain lease of ninety nine years of and in all those burgage messuages lands tenements and hereditaments scituate lying and being in Treckbeck the Hill Good Lake alias wood Lake Hodgiston alias Hogston in the county of Pembroke," and that the said Francis Bowen in consideration thereof would forthwith pay "these several sums of money following (that is to say) To Edward Wooldridge of London Scrivener of £116. To Lady Vaughan of Terrahvyd £159. To William Jones of Swanzey £30. To Cornelius Price of the city of London £21. 16 and the further sum of £20 unto your Orator. And your Orator in the year 1666 Did by his Indenture assign and let over the premises unto the said Francis Bowen but the said confederates have not paid the sums of money above mentioned wherefore your orator prays that the said Francis Bowen John Bowen and Edward Wooldridge may be commanded to appear before the High and Honorable Court of Chancery to make a true and perfect answer to all and singular the premises."

Francis Bowen "gentleman" in his answer to the Bill of Complaint of Griffith Bowen, states that "the Complainant did leave in his hands some implements of household stuff, part whereof he afterward delivered to the Complainant in London, and what remains he is willing to restore provided the Complainant do pay the cellarage rent of the chamber where they remain, not being in his custody."

He denies that the deeds to the lands named in the Bill were settled upon him in trust, but for good and valuable consideration.

He confesses that "he did enter into a Bond of £600 penalty to pay unto the Complainant and the several creditors mentioned the several debts, and he has since paid a great part of them, and is ready to pay what yet remain."

He states that "the other defendant, John Bowen being bound with him, and security for the several sums of money, he did convey and assign over the premises for the security and satisfaction of the said John Bowen, as in justice he ought to do. Nevertheless, he is willing, if the Plaintiff will first pay and satisfy the said several debts and keep harmless this Defendant and the other Defendant, John Bowen, to reconvey the said premises unto the Plaintiff, merely to satisfy this honorable Court of the Defendants inclination to pay to the Complainant, being his father, and to avoid all scandal."*

* Chancery Proceedings. Bridges, before 1714. Part 96, No. 447. Public Record Office, London.

"John Bowen one of the Defendants to the Bill of Complaint of Griffith Bowen" in his "several Answers" goes into all the details of his money transactions with Griffith and Francis Bowen. He states, in part: "whereof this Defendant borrowed to lend unto the Plaintiff to set his son Peniell Bowen an apprentice in London the sum of £40 of Charles Bowen Esquire - - - the same £60 being due unto the said Francklen by bond as aforesaid from the plaintiff and his sons Francis and William - - - whereof the Plaintiff - - - stood in extraordinary want to pay the said Francklen and to supply himself being then in London in great want of money to prosecute a suit he had against one Co^l. Phillip Jones - - - the Plaintiff had the 14th day of October Anno 1662 by his Deed under his hand and seal well executed in presence of Moses Longman Christopher Rogers and Peniel Bowen conveyed all his right in and to the premises and Mills unto the Defendant Francis." This answer of John Bowen is dated "Swansea decimo die Octobris Anno 1671."*

I have not discovered any traces of Griffith Bowen later than "1672-3 Mar 11," which date is endorsed on his second petition to the House of Lords. He may have lived in London up to the time of his death. Something further may be disclosed by examining the records of the town and county of Pembroke, or the records of London and Glamorgan.

Griffith Bowen's New England estate was not divided among his heirs until 1683, nearly eight years after notice of his death had been received by the Court at Boston. It may be that this delay was owing to difficulties in settling his entangled Welsh estate, or to some other cause not yet discovered.

The Court in Boston granted, April 17, 1676, "Power of Administration unto the Estate of M^r Griffith Bowen formerly of Boston (who died in England) unto Henry Bowen his son in right of those whome it may appear to belong."

On the "6th of Novemb^r 1683" the County Court appointed "L^t Samuel Ruggels & M^r John Bowles of Roxbury and M^r Jacob Eliot of Boston a Co^mittee to make division and sett out the s^d Estate," instructing them to give "a double part thereof to Francis his eldest son."

They accordingly divided it, as they wrote, "In y^e Best of our Prudence With the consent & to the satisfaction of those concerned viz Mr William Bowen, Mr John Weld, widow Child & Henry Bowen." They gave "Mr ffrancis Bowen and Mr William Bowen y^e North end of the ffarme with the Houseing & orchards - - - half the salt marsh" and part of the "wood lott."†

Griffith Bowen, by wife Margaret Fleming, had children:

- i. MARGARET,² born in Wales. She was, perhaps, the eldest child. She married, 24 December, 1647, John Weld of Roxbury. He was born in England, 28 October, 1623; died in Roxbury, 20 September, 1691. She died 13 September, 1692.
- ii. FRANCIS, born in Wales. All that is known of him is contained in the "I. H." pedigree, the Chancery Suits, and in another Chancery Suit dated 27 January, 1692, in which "ffrancis Bowen of the Towne of Pembroke" complains that Mallett Bateman has violated his contract to furnish him "two thousand and four hundred strickes or Winchesters of oats etc."‡
- iii. WILLIAM, born in Wales. The "I. H." pedigree states he was "of

* Chancery Proceedings. Collins, before 1714. No. 64. Public Record Office, London.

† Suffolk County (Boston, Mass.) Probate Records. Case No. 859.

‡ Chancery B. and A. Bridges, 1690-1700. Part 18, No. 297. Public Record Office, London.

Bristol." He was a "marriner," and was captured by the Turks, and died in captivity about 1686.* He had a son William.

On the tenth day of May, 1716, "William Bowen of Boston Taylor only son of William Bowen of Bristol in the Kingdom of Great Britain marriner deced" for £80 conveyed his part of that "parcel of the Estate of Mr Griffith Bowen (Grand Father to the s^d William Bowen) - - - that fell in Division - - - unto the said William Bowen (the Father) and his brother Francis in full of their share - - - of which two parts do belong unto the s^d Francis Bowen late deced - - - accruing and of right belonging unto him the said William Bowen in right to his Uncle Francis Bowen before named."†

- iv. HENRY, born in Wales in 1633. He married, 20 December, 1658, Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Isaac and Elizabeth (Porter) Johnson of Roxbury. She was born 24 December, 1637. Henry Bowen lived in Roxbury and Woodstock, and died in Woodstock (Conn.), 13 March, 1723-4, "in ye 90th year of his age."

So far as it is known, Henry Bowen was the only son of Griffith Bowen whose posterity now bears the family name.

- v. MARY, born ———; married (?) Benjamin Child of Roxbury. He died 14 October, 1678. "Widow Child" had a share of Griffith Bowen's estate. She died 31 October, 1707.
- vi. ESTHER, born in Boston, or Muddy River; baptized 10: 12th mo: 1638; died 28 March, 1654(?).
- vii. ABIGAIL, baptized 10: 2d mo: 1641.
- viii. PENIEL, baptized‡ "1644 Month 3, day 5. Peniel Bowen, the son of Mr Bowen of Boston Church, by Comunion of Churches, he living at a farne neerer to us than to Boston, his wife was deliv^d of this child by Gods mercy wthout the help of any oth^r woman. God himself helping his pore servants in a straight."
- ix. ELIZABETH, born ———; married in 1669, Isaac Addington. She died 2 March, 1712-3. He was born 22 January, 1645, and died 19 March, 1714-5.
- x. DERIAH, baptized 11: 2 mo: 1647, "aged about 6 days."

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE EARLY HISTORY OF STONINGTON, CONN.

By GEO. A. GORDON, A.M., of Somerville, Mass.

THE southeastern corner of Connecticut, lying within the Pequot territory, was early called Southerntown, and held to be within the limits of Suffolk County, Massachusetts. When, however, Connecticut obtained her charter, in 1662, the settlement was included within her limits and, in 1666, was named Stonington. The territory was

* Dorchester Church Records, and Roxbury Town Records, June 7, 1725.

† Suffolk County (Boston, Mass.) Deeds. Vol. 30, p. 155.

‡ Rev. John Eliot, in Roxbury Church Records.

allotted to the settlers, and a list of the same is spread upon the town records. A church was formed, by authority of the General Court in 1679, thus:

"Seuerall inhabitants of Stoneington petitioning this Court for their approbation that they might settle themselves in Church order, this Court grants them their petition."

In 1672 the Legislature grants

"that the people of Stonington, on the East side of Pawcatuck shall peaceably enjoy their present allotments, in case they have not allotted to themselves any man's particular propriety or more than may be judged convenient and sufficient for them."

The town record reads as follows:

The Record or Register of the Inhabitants names Taken this 29th of December: 1670: by the select men of Stoneington according to a town order formerly made the 15th of nouember 1670.

Mr. Tho: stanton, senior	21	Josia witer	8
Captaine george Denison	41	Benjamin palmer	20
Tho: minor	16	gershom palmer	40
John gallop, senior	18	Tho: Bell	1
Mr. Samuell Cheesbrough	30	Joseph stanton	39
Mr. Amos Richardson	32	John ffish	25
nehemiah palmer	28	Tho: sha senior	35
nathaniell Cheesbrough	34	Edmund ffaning	26
Mr. James noyse	23	John gallop Junior	5
Elisha Cheesbrough	33	John ffrinke	
Tho: stanton, Junior	38	James yorke Junior	19
Ephraim minor	43	nathaniell Beebe	31
moses palmer	14	John Renols senior	4
James yorke Senior	24	Roger steere	37
John stanton	7	John sha	6
Tho: Wheeler	27	John Searles	9
leeftenant samuel mason	15	Robert fleming	22
Joseph minor	2	Robert Holesmes	42
John Benit	29	Mrs. Anna Cheesbrough	36
Isack wheeler	10	Mrs. Rebeckah palmer	17
william Johnson	12	Henriie Steuens	3
John Denison	12	Ezekiell maine	13

The names of those that hath 30 Ackers on the Left side of poquatuck Riuer and theyr lots:

Tho: Brand	12	Robert stanton	11
Josua baker	15	Tho: Edwards	9
Edward ffaning	1	William Janson	13
John Acrat	14	Samuell minor	5
Joshua Holmes	2	Josia osborne	4
George Denison Junior	8	Daniell mason	6
Tho: Renolds	16	Daniell Sha	7
steeuen Richardson	10	Deliuérance blackman	3

PETITION TO CONGRESS IN 1819 TO HAVE THE LAWS
PRINTED IN THE "HAMPDEN PATRIOT," PUB-
LISHED AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

[From the original in the possession of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society.]

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, Humbly shews,

The Subscribers Citizens of the Counties of Hampden, and Hampshire in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

That they have long been convinced, that in a Government Constituted like ours, where the ground of it rest's on publick opinion, that the Permannancy and security of it, restes almost altogether on the information the Citizens have (after their early education) as to the Constitution and Laws of their Country, — And as many new Laws and Ordinances, are passed at each Session of Congress that it would be usefull for the Citizens to See; and that altho' Congress have heretofore authorized and directed certain Printers in different Sections of the United States, (at the expence of Government) to publish in their Papers the Acts and doings of Congress and the several departments, Yet we believe the People are not sufficiently informed as to their doings, — And altho', three Printers within this Commonwealth, have heretofore been appointed to publish the Laws, *namely*, one at Portland in the District of Maine, one at Boston and one at Worcester, Yet We believe that very few of the People in this Section of the Country ever see those Papers. — The Section of Country between Worcester and the line of the State of New York, to the west, is about one Hundred Miles by sixty, and has a Population of about one Hundred and twenty thousand Souls, and we are confident that very few of those authorized Papers circulate in either of the Counties of Hampden, Hampshire, Franklin or Berkshire, therefore the People remain uninformed, — We would further beg leave to State, that there is established at Springfield, where there is a publick Armory that employs about two Hundred Labourers, a Patriotic Paper under the title of the *Hampden Patriot*, Edited by Mr. Ira Daniels, who is a Gentleman of good Education, handsome tallents, and correct Habits, — This paper has a pretty extensive circulation, We therefore, impressed with an idea that it would be highly useful to the Government and People, pray that Mr. Daniels may be authorized and directed to publish the Laws and Ordinances of Congress, on the same principles other printers are authorized so to do, — As in duty shall ever pray —

January 1st, 1819.

Jonathan Smith
Benj Stebbins
Samuel Fowler
William Brown
Enoch Loomis
Th. C. Green
Eljah Arnold
Caleb Rice
Reuben Champion Jr
James Kent
Joshua Frost
Daniel Lombard

Justin Willard
James S. Dwight
Roswell Lee
Thomas Shepherd
Jacob W. Brewster
Ch : Shepherd
F. H. Wright.
Levi Lyman
Seth Wright
John Taylor
Daniel Wright

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JOHN MOUSALL OF WOBURN.

By W. R. CUTTER, Esq., Librarian of the Woburn Public Library.

JOHN MOUSALL* was one of the first settlers of Woburn, Massachusetts, and to him belongs the credit of building for his own use the first house erected in the limits of the present city in 1641.† He was one of the thirty-two signers of the original town orders of 1640 for the founding of Woburn, and his name was the third in the order of signing, Edward Johnson and Edward Converse (the latter the builder of the first house in the original limits of Woburn) preceding him. He was one of the seven male members from the church at Charlestown, who constituted the church of Woburn at its gathering, Aug. 14 [24, N. S.] 1642; and afterwards one of its two original deacons, till his decease.‡ He was one of the selectmen of Woburn for 21 years in succession. He died in Woburn, March 27, 1665, leaving his widow, Joanna, a son, John Mousall, "who was likewise a distinguished citizen in his day," and a daughter, Eunice, wife of John Brooks; "but the name of Mousall, as a surname, is now extinct from the place."§

The following is an abstract of the will of the first John Mousall, which is not only characteristic of the man, but of the times in which he lived. It will be noticed that he refers in the will to his "old house," showing that another house existed on his estate in 1660, or earlier. The newer house was probably the house described in the town records, under date of 1673, as the "Hopewell House," owned in common by John Mousall, 2d, and John Brooks, being a part of their inheritance from their father Deacon John Mousall, and known by this singular name.

Will of the Senior John Mousall. [Abstract.]

The 19th of ye 4th month, 1660. That I, John Mousall, senior, of Woburn, husbandman, being in perfect memory, also "weake in body" - - - - and my two sons John Mousall and John Brooks I make joint executors. Gives to wife Joanna Mousall all movables; "only three iron pots" I give to my son Brooks's three children after her decease, and to my grandchild, Sarah Brooks, I give my "booke" of "Mr. Hildersham upon the 51 psalme"||; and I give to my grandchild Unis [Eunice] Brooks, "my booke tituled Mr. Norton's Orthodox Evangelist"¶; and I give to my son John Mousall, my best "sute of apparell." To my wife Joanna Mousall, I give two of my best cows and two ewe sheep, and my executors are to keep these cows and sheep for her, winter and summer, so long as she liveth, and all her firewood and four pounds a year to be paid by my executors, either in money or corn. I give to my son John

* Pronounced in Woburn as if spelled *Mowz-zall*.

† The location of this house, its characteristics, and a portion of its history, is given in "Woburn Historic Sites and Old Houses," by W. R. Cutter,—reprinted from "*The News*," Woburn, 1892, pp. 2, 10, 43; I,—IV.

‡ For the Charlestown portion of his history, see Wyman's "Charlestown," p. 692.

§ Sewall's "History of Woburn," pp. 71-72, 627.

|| The Mr. Hildersham whose work on the 51st Psalm is mentioned in the above will, was Arthur Hildersham, an English author. His exposition of this psalm was entitled: "CLII. Lectures upon Psalm li," 1635, fol., and was a work highly valued by the Puritan element both in the old country and the new. Copies of the book are still found in the older libraries.

¶ John Norton, author of the "Orthodox Evangelist," Lond. 1654, 4to, was a native of England, but settled in New England, where he was the minister of Ipswich and Boston, Mass. Copies of this work are common in the older libraries.

Brooks, one cow and one sheep toward the furnishing of the new room joining to his house, and my wife is to have a peaceable living in it, providing she stay in it. I give to Ephraim Bucke and Hannah Lepinwell, either of them, a ewe lamb, at or before the end of their time, provided they carry it respectfully to my wife, at the judgment of the overseers of my will; and I give to my Reverend Pastor, Mr. Thomas Carter, one ewe sheep, and I give my great meadow to my two sons equally; but in case he die without children, then he can give it to his wife for her life; and after my son John Mousall's decease, and his wife leaving no heir, it shall return to my son John Brooks's children. I give to my wife the third part of the fruit of the orchard for her life, and the little hemp-yard and garden the back side of the *old house*. To my grandchild, Joanna Brooks, my little bible. The rest of my lands I give to my two sons equally, as they have agreed, and have in possession. I also make my brother James Thompson and Allen Converse, overseers of my will. Probated April 4, 1665.

The inventory of the "estate of John Mousall, senior, Deacon of the Church of Christ at Woburne, deceased," contains this item: To housing and lands - - - - £200.

The allusion in the above will to the "furnishing of the new room" joining to the son John Brooks's house, and the widow's having a peaceable living in it, "provided she stay in it," is an interesting statement, showing that more than one house existed on the premises when the will was made, and John Mousall, 2d, did die without children and so some of the property returned to John Brooks's children, as stated in the will. When Joanna, the widow of the first John Mousall, died, is not known.

The house of John Brooks is alluded to in an agreement between John Brooks and John Mousall, Jr., in 1660, wherein there is a mutual release of lands; Brooks resigning his interest to Mousall in certain land that he and Mousall had purchased of their father, Henry Brooks, — Brooks having purchased this piece for them of Daniel Bacon: Mousall resigning his part of the "old sheep pasture" joining to Brooks's orchard, and his part of the "upper meadow"; he to enjoy all the land from his housing "that he now possesseth"; the bounds being settled. Brooks to possess all from "his housing" downward, by the same bounds, till he reaches the great meadow; he also to enjoy all the land in his possession lying in the lower field. What land remained undivided was to be equally divided between them; and for the land that lyeth between the two, they agreed that it "shall be common to the bridge, for the use of *both houses*, forever and a day." It was also provided that Brooks was to have a woodyard by a line from the corner of "his house," to the "stone wall by his little garden"; also a driftway, or common-way, over which cattle were driven, through the undivided land on the east of Mousall's field into the lower field belonging to Brooks: "and the line shall stand forever between us, — both in the yards as it now stands, from the street gates to the lower gates at the head of the lane." Acknowledged April 4, 1665. Recorded same date. Middlesex Registry of Deeds, B. 3, p. 135. See *The News*, Woburn, Sept. 5, 1891, for a fuller abstract. John Mousall, 2d, married the daughter of Henry Brooks, and hence a double relation between the two brothers was formed.

In the last clause of the above agreement, is an undoubted reference to the historic way in Woburn, known as "Mousall's Lane," which passed between the two houses of the old Mousall estate, beginning at the "street gates" on present Montvale Avenue, and continuing to the "lower gates" near where the barn of the late S. W. Russell estate formerly stood, or where the building of the Woburn Electric Light Company now stands, or near it. These "lower gates" marked the entrance to the "head of

the lane," and were in existence till a comparatively late period. The opening of the present Prospect Street its entire length, about 1868, changed the entire appearance of the locality, and there is nothing now to show its former appearance, or condition. This new street practically covers the route from the "street gates" to the "lower gates," and continues its course onward in the lane mentioned in 1660, all traces of which are now obliterated.

The word "housing," in the above statement is undoubtedly designed to cover all the buildings of a separate establishment, and we have above an equitable agreement between two brothers, — doubly brothers-in-law, — holding the estate of their father in common — the estate known as the original Mousall estate — consisting, in 1673, for one moiety, of the dwelling-house, with barns, stables and outhouses, with 60 acres of land belonging, known as the "Hopewell House"; situated at a place called Hilly Way, being part of an inheritance from Deacon John Mousall [John Mousall's part] — bounded north on the highway. The other moiety [John Brooks's], with a larger number of acres [80] was also a part of his inheritance from his father-in-law, Deacon John Mousall, and was "formerly known" by the name of the Hopewell House.

John Mousall, Jr., having married a sister of the John Brooks whom we have so often mentioned, and Brooks having married the only sister of John Mousall, Jr., the above John Mousall would be a son-in-law of the Henry Brooks, already mentioned, who bought a piece of land of Daniel Bacon, in which John Brooks transferred his interest to the younger Mousall, in consideration of another interest in the Mousall estate, as we have already shown.

To trace the estate from this point for a number of years is not difficult, the following being its record in brief:

1679. The selectmen agreed with John Brooks to hire his dwelling-house for the use of Rev. Jabez Fox, the incoming minister, with provision for the pasturing of the minister's horse and a convenient garden plot. The house was to be put in repair, and all was to be for the "use of the Rev. Mr. Fox" for the "whole year 1679," and for which the town was to pay. Later in the same year the town began the erection of another house for their minister, Mr. Fox, and the Brooks house was abandoned. Reference may here be supposed to be made to the original house of John Mousall, senior, which would seem to be old, and out of repair, in 1679, — not far from forty years after its erection in 1641.

1694. The second John Mousall grants to his "loving cousin" Joseph Wright, Jr., and to Elizabeth, his wife, his homestead, with some woodlands and other estate. He says, referring to Elizabeth Wright, "having experience of her respects and care of me and my wife for many years together, and now also in our age the said Joseph Wright and Elizabeth his wife, have engaged themselves to take care of me and my wife, during our natural lives," I do, "in consideration of love and good will," convey the homestead and other property.

The homestead of about 40 acres was situated near Woburn Meeting-House, and the bounds were in brief, John Brooks east, Ephraim Buck, John Brooks and Jabez Brooks south-east, the King's highway south-west, and Jonathan Thompson and John Burbeen partly on the north-west, and at the north-east end, next the meeting-house, it abutted on the town highway.

The deed also continued with this statement: "I also give said Joseph, my dwelling-house, barn, cider-mill and press, these all belonging to my homestead: he to have all after the decease of me and Sarah, my now married wife."

The above document dated Feb. 19, 1694, was recorded Midd. Reg., b. 12, p. 90, and the original is now in the collection in the Woburn Public Library.

The above John Mousall left no children, and with his wife's decease the name became extinct in Woburn. His property then passed into the name of Wright, in which name it remained a number of years.

The following genealogical particulars may be of interest.

Eunice Mousall and John Brooks were married at Woburn, Nov. 1, 1649.

John Mousall and Sarah Brooks were married at Woburn, May 13, 1650. This was John Mousall, the second, who died April 2, 1698, four years after the date of the preceding deed.

Deacon John Mousall, the father, died March 27, 1665. He was aged about 63 in 1658.

The date of death of Sarah Mousall, wife of the second John Mousall, does not appear. It was probably before 1706.

The following transfers relate to the Mousall estate or lot:

1706. Joseph Wright, Jr., to Jacob Wright. Conveyance of homestead, house and barn and outhousing, near the meeting-house.

1707. Jacob Wright. Re-conveyance of the same to Joseph Wright.

1732. Joseph Wright died.

1737. Homestead mentioned as bounded north-east by town-way leading from Woburn Meeting-House to Richardson's Row. Evidently this highway was the present Montvale Avenue. West end of dwelling, with privilege of 12 perch of land, also garden in front of house, 66 perch of land, and other lands set off to Joseph Wright's widow Rachel, 1737.

1751. Dower of Rachel divided among the heirs of Joseph Wright, and *Mousall Wright*, her son, acquired the dwelling-house, with barn and land adjoining, also 60 rods of land called the garden.

There was considerable complication and trouble in the settlement of Joseph Wright's estate, which is evident from the papers to be found at the office of probate. The reasons cannot be entered upon here.* There are two original deeds relating to the interest of Mousall Wright preserved in the archives of the Woburn Public Library, under the following dates:

1733. Mousall Wright to Jacob Wright, of all his interest in the estate of his "honored father" Joseph Wright.

1736. Heirs of Joseph Wright quit-claim to Mousall Wright, all their interest in several pieces and parcels of land in the township of Woburn, one being "the east end of the dwelling-house and west end of the barn, corn-house, etc., with the remaining part of land, about 3 acres, whereon the buildings stand"; N., town road; E., Timothy Brooks; S., the widow's $7\frac{3}{4}$ acres meadow, etc., with liberty of passage between said Mousall's land and that of said Timothy Brooks from the town road. Mousall Wright was dead before Nov. 3, 1770, see below.

The following deeds have a bearing on this estate:

1773. Timothy Brooks, gent., Samuel Belknap, yeoman, and William Fox, chaise maker, partition between, made Aug. 3, 1773, witnesseth:

* See Wright Genealogy, by W. R. Cutter, REGISTER, vol. xxxvii, p. 78.

Whereas said Timothy Brooks some time since gave his son Timothy Brooks, Jr., gent., a deed of sale of one half of his messuage in Woburn, as the same is therein bounded, the same being then undivided, and the said Timothy, the son, hath since conveyed his half aforesaid still undivided unto the said Samuel and William, now the said Timothy, the original grantor, grants to and covenants with the said Samuel and William, and their heirs, that the lines dividing the messuage shall be as follows, etc.

The above Timothy Brooks, Jr., removed from Woburn to Salem about 1777.

1770. Zebadiah Wyman of Eleazer Carter, 1770, — one piece of part upland and part meadow, containing one acre, being part of the house lot, which was formerly Simon Thompson's near Woburn Meeting-House, — E., Thomas Belknap and Wid. Susanna Wright; S., by land formerly belonging to Isaac Brooks; W. and N., by thirds of Wid. Betty Flagg. Susanna Wright was widow of Mousall Wright; see above.

Zebadiah Wyman, trader and retailer, acquired an interest by deeds from the following persons on account of his having married the widow of Nathan Brooks, son of Nathan Brooks, whose estate he desired to possess himself of. There is considerable information of genealogical interest in the names of the residences of the various individuals.

1774. John Brooks, housewright, and William Brooks, blacksmith, of Hollis; Seth Brooks, of Acton, housejoiner; and Zachariah Brooks, of Woburn, tailor, release to Z. W., right in estate of Nathan Brooks, late of Woburn, blacksmith.

1775. Giles Johnson, "now resident at a place to the Eastward, known by the name of Major Bagadoose,"* with Elizabeth, his wife, release to Z. W., all title "we now have unto the estate of which our brother Nathan Brooks, retailer, deceased, died siezed of, or which ought to have descended to us as heirs, or by virtue of last will of said Brooks."

1782. Jonathan Brooks, of New London, Conn., cabinetmaker, releases interest in estate of his brother, Nathan Brooks, deceased, to Z. W.

These papers are supplemented by many other Brooks family papers now in the possession of the authorities of the Woburn Public Library.†

The title from Mousall Wright has not yet been thoroughly traced. His widow seems to have owned the estate after 1770.

The title from Timothy Brooks, a descendant of the first John Mousall, has been already mentioned in "Old Houses and Homes" [Woburn, 1892] as passing from John Brooks [died 1733], son of John and Eunice [Mousall] Brooks, to him, a son of the last named John Brooks. Timothy Brooks and Nathan Brooks, already mentioned, were brothers. Timothy died in 1786, and his mansion house is mentioned as on the road leading from Zebadiah Wyman's brick store to it, in 1794. It was standing till about 1835. It came into Zebadiah Wyman's possession, in part, before 1794, and was occupied by two families for a long period. In 1798, one half was owned by Elisha Tottingham, with Hiram Flagg as occupant. The Flagg family occupied it in following years in the recollection of many persons now living. The other half was owned by Mary Wyman, a minor, 1798, a daughter of Zebadiah Wyman, who had then lately deceased. She died in 1804. Her mother, Eunice Wyman, was her guardian, in 1798, and the occupant was Jonathan Tyler at that date. The house was

* Now Castine, Maine.

† See also Brooks Genealogy, by W. R. Cutter, REGISTER, vol. xxix, pp. 153-157. To the facts there presented many could now be added.

then described as an "old house." Previously, in 1794, it was called in a division of Zebadiah Wyman's property, the "Brooks Place," being half a house, half a barn, and half a corn-house, with the garden, yards, and lanes, and 63 acres of land in two divisions. The home lot contained 37 acres, and this place with a part of the above land was set off to Mary Wyman. Zebadiah Wyman purchased the "Brooks Place," of Timothy Brooks, 2d, by deed, dated March 9, 1791. Zebadiah Wyman, Esq., and Deacon, died April 14, 1793, aged 52.

The heirs of Zebadiah Wyman also owned, in 1794, the "Mousall Place," another estate than the above, set off to his widow Eunice as a part of her thirds. This included $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, bounded "northward on the road leading by the schoolhouse to the Brooks place." This was a part of the original Mousall estate, but not the lot on which the Mousall house stood. This was nearer the present street in front of it. Nathan Brooks, son of John, grandson of John and Eunice [Mousall] Brooks, was father of Zachariah Brooks [died 1792], whose widow Susanna Brooks, owned the original house in 1798, having Samuel Watts for occupant. The house was then old and poor, with $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of land on which it stood. Mrs. Brooks soon married David Dexter, 1799, and living long as his widow in the house, it became known as the Dexter house. The house was burned in 1833 or 1835, having become uninhabitable; and this was the end of the first house erected within the present limits of the city of Woburn, on the estate now known as 23 Montvale Avenue.

In 1834 certain members of the Wyman family mentioned conveyed a piece of this property to James Tweed, George W. Reed, and Sylvanus Wood, Jr., bounded north on present Montvale Avenue; east by a lane or passage way; west partly by the burying-yard, etc. In 1835 Wood sold his interest to Reed and Tweed, who built a house on it and lived together in it for many years.

In 1854 a conveyance from George W. Reed and James Tweed to Rufus Wyman, of 5 acres, 22 poles, was bounded north on Railroad Street [now Montvale Avenue] 3 rods, 15 links; west by land formerly of Zebadiah Wyman - - - - - by the burying ground in part, and by land owned by "ourselves" and the heirs of Rufus Wyman and Eunice Stone and others, called the "Dexter place," to said Railroad Street. Thus an old name has held on, but the name of Mousall, though early extinct in Woburn as a family, has held on as a living entity in the community to the present time in the names of *Mousall lane*, *Mousall place*, and *Mousall pasture*, and the good name, fame, and influence of the original Mousall, who built the first house in this thriving community, has held on in descendants of the female line till a goodly company of estimable and useful people, generation after generation, has peopled the land. The influence of his three books, his "Hildersham," his "Orthodox Evangelist," his "little Bible," has not been lost. Many names extinct by family representation for nearly two centuries have perished, but his name is still remembered and cherished in the New England community in which he made his home.*

* Acknowledgment is due to the assistance of Judge Edward F. Johnson, a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, in the preparation of this article. Judge Johnson made the necessary researches at the offices of probate and registry of deeds.

DOVER, N. H., DOCUMENTS.

Communicated by JOHN S. H. FOGG, M.D., of South Boston, Mass.

Att A Gener^{ll} court held att Boston y^e 8th of y^e 7th month 1652.

The Inhabitants of northam upon their pettion are granted the liberty w^{ch} other towns haue and M^r. Sam^{ll} Dudley M^r. Will^e Pain. M^r. Winslow M^r Matthew Boyce are to settell their limetts this is A true copy of the court order

Edw^d. Rauson. Secret^{'y}.

Wee whose names are underwritten beeing appointed by the gener^{ll} court to lay outt the bounds of Douer haue thus Agreed That the uttmost bounds one the west is A creek on the east side of Lamperill Riuer The next creek to y^e river and from y^e end of that Creek to Lamperill Riuer first fall and soe from y^e first fall one A west and bee north line six miles and from Nechewanick first fall north and bee east line foure miles from A creek next below Thom^s Canny his house to A certaine coue near y^e mouth of the great Bay called the hogstie coue and all the marsh and meddow ground w^{ch} Lying and butting one the great Bay with convenient upland to sett their hay

W^m Payn
Sam^{ll} Winslow
Matthew Boyce.

Att A gener^{ll} court held att Boston y^e 19th of October 1652. It is ordered that the northerin bounds of Douer shall extend from the first fall of nechewanick Riuer upon A north and bee west Line foure miles.

Att A Gener^{ll} Court held att Boston 19th Octobr 1652.

In answeare to A pettion from the Inhabitants of Exeter for A finall determination of the Case between Douer and Exetor conserning their bounds aboute Lamperill riuer itt is ordered that M^r W^m Payn M^r Sam^{ll} Winslow and M^r Matth^w Boyce or the major part of them shall upon the place appoint and lay outt the bounds between them and certifie this court and the two towns under their hands what they shall determine. This is A true copy of the court order.

Edw^d Rauson Secrety.

Wee whose names are underwritten beeing ordered by the Gener^{ll} Court to settell the bounds between the town of Douer and Exetor wee haue thus determinated and Agreed the line formerly layd outt shall stand they taking the point from the middell of y^e Bridge one first fall one Lamperill Riuer and soe to run six miles west and bee north, Butt the Land between the line and the riuer shall beelongs to Exetor they hauing not liberty to sett up any mills excepting their right specified one the first fall butt the timber beetween the line and the riuer shall belong to Douer in such tyme as they shall see meett to make use of the same to their best adduantage prouided that both the towns shall haue free liberty to make use of the riuer

upon all occaision also Exetor hath liberty to make use of all y^e timber half A mile beetween the line and Lamperill riuer towards the Bridge and one mile beetween the line and the s^d riuer toward the second fall, And further M^r Edw^d Hilton is to haue beelonging to his mill all the timber within compase of one mile and half square if itt bee to bee had betwixt the line and the Riuer Lamperill, This being our full determination the ninth of the first Mounth fifty three.

W^m Paine.

Sam^{ll} Winslow.

Matt^h Boyce.

Bee it known Unto all men by these p^esents that I Thomas Lughton of Douer Planter haue bargained & sould vnto Rich^d Waldren of the same towne all that my quarter part of the sawmill now erected & built at Bellemys banke with all my parte of the logges Cutt & beinge for the use of the mill with all my right in any graunt given by the Towne of douer for accomodation of tember for the vse of the said mill, with all the Iron worke belonginge to my quarter part & likewise all other priuiledges & Imunities belonginge to my part to haue & to hould the same for ever, likewise I doe bind myselfe my heires executors administreators & assignes to maintaine the same against any that may or Cann Lay Claime to the same vnto the said Rich^d Waldren his heires execntors administreators & assignes for ever, In Consideration of the Pemises I the s^d Rich^d Waldren doe bind my selfe my heires & assignes to pay vnto the said Thomas Lughton or his assignes the sume of sixty pounds in Corne Cattle or English goods within two yeares of the day of the date hereof In witnesse whereof both parties haue to these Pesents sett theire hands and seales the eight day of Aprill one Thousand sixe hundred fifty & three.

Thomas X Lughton .
his marke

Richard Walden.

Beinge Pesent att the sealing & deliuery

William Pomfrett

Thaddeus Riddan.

Richard Waldron, on the 20 March 168²/₃ deeds the foregoing mills and privileges and four hundred acres of land joining said River on the south side purchased of the town of Dover and William ffollett, and also fifty acres of land on the east side, to be equally divided between "John Gerrish of Dover who married my daughter Elizabeth and Joseph Gerrish who married my daughter Anna now Resident in Wenham."

Rev. Josep Gerrish of Wenham on the 20 May 1701 deeds his share of the above to John Gerrish of Dover. Witnesses Stephen Greenlef. Edmund Greenlef and Daniel Greenlef.

KITTERY, MAINE, DOCUMENT.

Communicated by JOHN S. H. FOGG, M.D., of South Boston.

To the Assessors of the first or Lower Parish in Kittery ——— Gent^l

We desire you will insert in y^e Warrant for the next Parish Meeting—That its the desire of us the Subscribers, That the Parish will

give Directions to the Assessors of the Parish to Convert two of the Men's seats on the lower floor of the Meeting House into a Singing Pew for the Accomodation of such Persons as shall have been taught the Rules of Singing Psalms, and are well instructed for Carrying on that part of Divine service in a decent and regular manner—and are inclined to sit in said Pew for that purpose. And your Compliance will oblige

Your Humble Servants

Kittery Parish
Jany: 16th 1755

N. Sparhawk
Benjⁿ: Stevens
Joshua White
Joseph Gunnison
Nath^l Todd
Edmund Moody
Elisha Holbrook.

RECORDS OF THE JONES FAMILY.

Communicated by NATHANIEL J. HERRICK, Esq., of Portland, Me.

THE following records were copied from a volume formerly belonging to Dr. Benjamin Jones of Beverly, Massachusetts, one of the most noted physicians of the last century in Essex County. The volume is now in the possession of one of his descendants, Hon. Horatio G. Herrick of Lawrence. The entries are in the handwriting of Dr. Jones and others, and have reference to his descendants and people connected with him by marriage:

“ Benjamin Jones, son of Nathaniel Jones of Ipswich, was born December 4th 1716, and my dear wife Sarah, daughter of Capt. Samuel Endicott of Danvers, was born December 13th, anno 1720, old stile.

June 23, 1794. My beloved Consort, Benjamin Jones, Esq., Departed this life about 9 o'clock in the evening Æ. 78. Blessed be God, we mourn not as those who have no hope.

Mrs Sarah Jones relict of the late Benjamin Jones, Esquire, departed this life February 28, 1798, aged 76, respected and loved by all her acquaintances while living and deeply lamented in death.

The names and Births of the children of Benjamin and Mary (Endicott) Jones:

BENJAMIN, born October 5, 1739.
MARY, born February 8, 1741-2.
NATHANIEL, born February 8, 1743-4.
LYDIA, born June 28, 1746.

Children of Benjamin and Ginger (Second wife) Jones:

HANNAH, born June 17, 1750.
WILLIAM, born December 7th, 1752.
JOHN, born September 10th, 1755.

My son William departed this life January 11th 1761, about 3 o'clock afternoon, aged nine years, one month and four days.

My daughter Mary was married to Billy Porter Nov. 1762. Delivered of a Son September 20, 1763, and departed this life October 15, 1763, about two o'clock in the morning, aged twenty-one years, eight months and some hours.

My son Benjamin departed this life January 4, 1776, between one and two o'clock afternoon in the thirty-seventh year of his age.

My Hon'd father-in-law Capt. Samuel Endicott departed this life May 7, 1766, in the 79th year of his age.

My son Nathaniel departed this life Sept'r 4th, 1779, in the thirty-sixth year of his age.

My Hon'd Mother-in-law, Mrs Lydia Brown, departed this life September 9th, 1779, it is said in the ninetieth year of her age.

My brother-in-law Mr John Endicott, departed this life May 10, 1783, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock at night, aged 69 years in April last.

My Sister-in-law, Margaret Clark, departed this life Mar. 7, 1776.

My daughter Hannah, wife of Mr. Henry Herrick, departed this life Sept. 27, 1786, about half after 7 of the o'clock in the morning, aged 36 years.

My son John we have reason to fear and believe was lost in a cartel from Halifax to Boston, having been taken by the British in the armed ship Starks in 1781, and sailed in a cartel from Halifax in Dec'r 1781, for Boston and has never been heard of.

Mar. 2, 1747-8 about ten o'clock at night, my dear wife departed this life, in the thirty-first year of her age. Dec. 13, 1756 about three quarters of an hour after 6 o'clock in the evening, my dear wife Ginger departed this life, in the thirtieth year of her age.

The births of y^e Children of Josiah and Lydia Woodberry:

JOSIAH WOODBERRY, Ju'r was born Feb. 15, 1708.

LIDIA WOODBERRY was born Sept. 25, 1713.

MARY WOODBERRY was born Mar. 3, 1716-7.

MARTHA WOODBERRY was born May 5, 1721.

SARAH WOODBERRY was born Mar. 15, 1730.

Billy Porter, Esq., died Nov. 20, 1813, aged 74.

Mrs Mary Jones, widow of Benj. Jones, (who died Jan. 4, 1776) died Feb. 15, 1829, aged 83.

Benjamin J. Porter,* son of Billy Porter, Esquire, died Aug. 18, 1847, at Camden, Maine, to which place he removed from Topsham in said State, where he had lived many years, filling a large place in the mercantile and political world, aged 84 years, 11 months and two days.

Mary Herrick, widow of Joshua Herrick late of Beverly, and daughter of Benjamin Jones of said Beverly, departed this life Aug. 9, 1848, at two and half o'clock A. M., aged eighty-two years and about ten months. She lived beloved by all and died lamented, in full hope of a glorious immortality."

* Hon. Benjamin Jones Porter was a brother-in-law of Gov. William King. His wife was Elizabeth King, sister of the governor.—N. J. H.

COMPANY OF ARTILLERY COMMANDED BY HAMILTON, 1776.

Communicated by WORTHINGTON C. FORD, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following list, of more than passing interest, is taken from Hamilton's own record. It escaped the compiler of the Revolutionary Rolls of New York.

The State Company of Artillery commanded by Alexander Hamilton.

31 August, 1776.

Bean, John	Higginson, F. Michael, M.
Barber, Robert	Higgins, James
Barry, Lawrence, B.	Halstead, Daniel, M.
Burrage, Robert, M.	Johnson, Martin
Bowers, Michael, M.	Johnson, David, M.
Burnside, John, M.	Johnson, Isaac, M.
Bradley, James, M.	King, Jacob, D.
Brangen, Christopher, M.	King, Adam, D.
Boice, Joseph, M.	Kelly, John, M.
Brown, John, M.	Patrick, M.
Brown, Robert, M.	Kitchen, Richard, M.
Crawford, Uriah, M.	Lewis, Thomas, B.
Cameron, Hugh, Barber.	Lauler, Martin, B.
Cunningham, Robt, M.	Lockhart, William, M.
Cockran, John, M.	Lilly, John, M.
Compton, Joseph, M.	Moore, James
Cavalier, Peter, M.	Martin, John, M.
Deasy, James	Miller, David, M.
Davis, John, M.	McAuley, William
Delancy, Thomas, M.	Mootry, James, M.
Dely, Henry, M.	McGeers, James, M.
Dunn, Thomas, M.	McGee, James, M.
Forbes, James, M.	Mason, Joseph, M.
Gilliland, James	McDermot, Henry, M.
Galloway, James, F.	Mays, John, M.
Garland, George, M.	McLean, Donald, M.
Griffiths, John, M.	Mitchel, William
Graham, Robert, M.	Matthey, Alexander, M.
Haight, Joseph, G.	McEun, Hugh, M.
Hackett, William, M.	Norris, Stephen, M.
Higgins, William, M.	O'Harra, Matthew, M.
Heyer, John, M.	Peach, John, B.
Hervey, John, M.	Putt, John Christ, F.
Harwood, Thomas, M.	Pilling, John, M.
Hammond, John, M.	Quackenbos, Cornelius, M.
Huggins, Robert, M.	Remsen, Aris, G.
Hudson, Bernard, M.	Ryan, Thomas, M.

Van Winkle, Morinus, M.
Wood, John, M.
Wood, Gilbert, M.
Westerfield, And^w, M.
Watson, James

Hamilton, Alex., Captain.
Moore, James, Captain Lieutenant.
Gilliland, James, First Lieutenant.
Bane, John, Second Lieutenant.
Thompson, Thomas, Third Lieutenant.
Smith, Samuel, Sergeant.
Taylor, Richard, Sergeant.
Deasy, James, Sergeant.
Barber, Robert, Corporal.
Stakes, John, Corporal.
Johnson, Martin, Corporal.

B.—Bombardier.
G.—Gunner.
D.—Drummer.
F.—Fifer.
M.—Matrors.

Pay.	Second Lieutenant pr month	£7.	6.	8.
	Corporal		66.	8.

REMICK GENEALOGY.

FOR several years queries have appeared in the Boston newspapers about Christian Remick, an artist, sea captain and officer in the Revolution, in the Massachusetts State and Continental navies, etc., and it is the purpose of this article to give a short account of him and his ancestors. This Christian⁴ Remick was the son of Christian³ Remick of Eastham, Mass., who was a son of Abraham² Remick of Kittery, Me., and Eastham; and Abraham² was the son of Christian¹ Remick of Kittery, the emigrant to this country.

1. CHRISTIAN¹ REMICH, the emigrant, was born in 1631, probably in Holland or England, as the name is of German extraction, and there are many of the name now living in Holland and Germany. There is a town named *Remich* in the Duchy of Luxemburg, which was so named in the time of the Roman occupation; and probably the Remicks came from this town. Christian¹ came to America when young, as he was living in the town of Kittery, Maine, in 1651, and continued there until his death, about 1710. He was one of the Proprietors of the town, and was granted a great deal of land in what are now the towns of Kittery, Eliot and South Berwick, amounting to about 500 acres; the most of which still remain in possession of his descendants and name.

He was a smart and bright man for the times; was the town's surveyor for many years, treasurer, selectman (of which board he was chairman most of the time), and representative to the legislature. There are many of his letters and papers still preserved in possession of courts, towns and individuals. Mr. Walter Lloyd Jeffries, 126 Beacon St., Boston, has a letter which was written by Christian¹ as chairman of the board of selectmen of the town of Kittery, to John Usher. It is dated June 29, 1688, and is about the taxes for that year of the town. His occupation was that of planter and surveyor. He married about 1654, Hannah ———, by whom he had 9 children, all born in Kittery, as follows:

- i. HANNAH,² b. April 25, 1656.
- ii. MARY,² b. August 7, 1658.
- iii. JACOB,² b. Nov. 23, 1660; d. June , 1745, in Kittery.
- iv. SARAH,² b. July 16, 1663; d. in 1722, in Berwick.
- v. ISAAC,² b. July 20, 1665; moved to South Carolina.
2. vi. ABRAHAM,² b. June 9, 1667.
- vii. MARTHA,² b. Feb. 20, 1669.
- viii. JOSHUA,² b. July 24, 1672; d. in 1738, in Kittery.
- ix. LYDIA,² b. Feb. 8, 1676.

These four sons of Christian¹ Remick were all fairly well educated for the times, as appears by their letters and signatures; and their descendants have filled many positions of usefulness in the town, state and nation. One of the most distinguished was the late Chief Justice Morrison Remick Waite, but others will also be now mentioned. A granddaughter of Joshua² married Gen. Sullivan of the Revolution. David⁴ Remick, a grandson of Jacob,² was a captain in the Massachusetts line at the capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point in 1759, and was the great-grandfather of Gen. David⁷ Remick, who served in the Union army, 1861–5. Major Timothy⁴ Remick, who served all through the Revolutionary war in Massachusetts regiments, and was on Washington's staff, was a grandson of Joshua² above. Captain Benjamin⁵ Remick, who served in the Massachusetts and Continental navy in the Revolution, was a great-grandson of Jacob² above. Benjamin⁵ Remick was also a celebrated naval constructor and shipbuilder in New Hampshire and Maine. Among the more celebrated of his vessels was the sloop of war "*Ranger*," built at Kittery, Maine. She was the first man of war commanded by Capt. John Paul Jones, and sailed from Kittery, Dec. 2, 1777, and was the first American-built war ship to show the national flag in Europe, where it was saluted by the French Admiral, Feb. 13, 1778, in the Bay of Quiberon, being the first salute in Europe to our national flag by a foreign power. Capt. Benjamin⁵ was the master builder of over 50 vessels in his time.

2. ABRAHAM² REMICK (*Christian*¹), son of Christian,¹ married in 1692 or 3, Elizabeth Freeman, in Eastham, Mass. She was born June 26, 1671, daughter of Samuel and Mercy (Southworth) Freeman. Abraham² settled in Eastham; was a planter, farmer and mariner, and died about 1705, probably in Eastham; his widow married Joseph Myrick in 1712, by whom she had one daughter.

Children of Abraham² and Elizabeth, all born in Eastham, Mass.:

3. i. CHRISTIAN,³ b. Dec. 16, 1694; d. 1783, in Eastham.

4. ii. ABRAHAM,³ b. May 20, 1696; d.
- iii. MERCY,³ b. July 29, 1698; m. Joseph Higgins, an ancestor of Chief Justice Morrison Remick Waite.
- iv. ELIZABETH,³ b. Sept. 12, 1700; m. ——— Knowles.

3. CHRISTIAN³ REMICK (*Abraham,² Christian¹*), born Dec. 16, 1694; lived in Eastham, and probably followed the sea most of his life, dying in Eastham in 1783. He married 1st, Hannah Freeman, in Eastham, Oct. 10, 1717. She was the daughter of Lieut. Edmond and Sarah (Mayo) Freeman of Eastham, and died in Eastham, July 7, 1751, in her 54th year. Children of Christian³ and Hannah, all born in Eastham:

- i. MERCY,⁴ b. Nov. 30, 1718; m. ——— Cooke.
- ii. HANNAH,⁴ b. Nov. 21, 1721.
- iii. ELIZABETH,⁴ b. January 2, 1723.
5. iv. CHRISTIAN,⁴ b. April 8, 1726.
6. v. DANIEL,⁴ b. July 11, 1729.
7. vi. ISAAC,⁴ b. Feb. 9, 1732-3.
- vii. JOSEPH,⁴ b. March 21, 1738-9; died in infancy.
- viii. SARAH,⁴ b. April 9, 1742.
8. ix. JOSEPH,⁴ b. June 8, 1744.

Christian³ Remick married 2d, Sarah Freeman of Harwich, Mass., August 27, 1752. She was born in 1720, the daughter of Benjamin Freeman. No children probably by wife Sarah.

4. ABRAHAM³ REMICK (*Abraham,² Christian¹*), born May 20, 1696, a soldier in New Hampshire in the Indian war of 1712, was a sailor and master mariner, and one of the founders and original members of the Boston Marine Society, joining Feb. 17, 1743. He sailed out of Boston as master for many years, and lived in Boston and on Cape Cod, dying about 1755.

He seems to have married 1st, Abigail Wedget in Durham, N. H., April 11, 1728 (this is doubtful). He married 2d, Ursula Parker of Boston, Jan. 14, 1738-9, in King's Chapel. They probably had no children.

5. CHRISTIAN⁴ REMICK (*Christian,³ Abraham,² Christian¹*), born April 8, 1726, is the artist concerning whom inquiry has been made. He seems to have been a sailor, and master mariner also; and probably learned the art of navigating from his uncle, Abraham³ Remick, before mentioned. He married Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel Myrick, and they probably lived in Boston most of their lives, although they also lived in Eastham and Harwich, Mass.

He seems to have been engaged in painting and drawing in water colors, also making geographical plans of harbors, sea coasts, etc. His advertisement in the "Boston Gazette and County Post Boy and Journal," of Oct. 16, 1769, and subsequent issues, is as follows:

"Christian Remick, lately from Spain, Begs Leave to inform the Public, That he performs all sorts of Drawing and Water Colours, such as Sea Pieces, Prospective Views, Geographical Plans of Harbours, Sea Coasts &c. Also Colours Pictures to the Life and Draws Coats of Arms at the most reasonable Rates. Specimens of his Performances, particularly an accurate View of the Blockade of Boston, with the landing the British Troops on the first of October,

1768, may be seen at the Golden Ball and Bunch of Grapes Taverns, or at Mr. Thomas Bradford's, North End, Boston."

Christian Remick painted several copies of this view of the landing of British troops in Boston in 1768. The New-England Historic Genealogical Society and the Essex Institute each owns a copy, and one belongs to W. H. Whitmore of Boston, being that formerly owned by Miss Otis. These are respectively dedicated to Gibbons Sharp, Jonathan Peal and John Hancock. These pictures are each 54 inches by 9. A reduced engraving therefrom is in Stark's "Antique Views of Boston."

A picture of Boston from the water, showing this landing of troops, was engraved by Paul Revere. A copy of it colored by Christian Remick, hangs in the Old State House in Boston; it belongs to ex-Mayor Green.* Remick probably did not make much money at this business; and so we find him in September, 1777, sent on shore with other prisoners at Townsend and Sheepscot River, Maine, from H. M. S. "Rainbow." He had undoubtedly been captured from some privateer or Massachusetts State vessel.

He was Pilot and Lieutenant of the brigantine "Tyrannicide" of the Massachusetts State Navy in 1778; and was Prize Master and Lieutenant with Captain John Manley on the Continental frigate "La Hague." He served throughout the war, and was alive in July, 1783, when he was probably living in Eastham, Mass. I have been unable to learn anything about him since 1783, and have also been unable to obtain an account of his children; but the following is thought to be nearly correct.

Children of Christian⁴ and Sarah:

- i. HANNAH,⁵ m. Joshua Emmes of Boston, there, Nov. 20, 1773.
- ii. FREEMAN,⁵ b. 1755; d. Nov. 30, 1826, in West Brewster; m. Abigail Sears, May 15, 1777, in Harwich, Mass.
- iii. ELKANAH,⁵ b. 1758; d. Jan. 22, 1830, in Eden, Me.; m. Phebe Doane of Cape Cod.
- iv. SALLY,⁵ m. Patrick Christopher of Boston, June, 1774.
- v. DANIEL,⁵ bapt. March 9, 1766, in Boston. Probably never married.

Freeman⁵ and Elkanah⁵ were both soldiers in Massachusetts regiments during the Revolution, and were in many hard fought battles. Freeman lived on Cape Cod, and Elkanah on Mt. Desert Island, Me., in the vicinity of which are many of his descendants.

6. DANIEL⁴ REMICK (*Christian*,³ *Abraham*,² *Christian*¹), brother to Christian⁴ before mentioned, was a soldier in the 8th Massachusetts regiment in 1745, in the expedition to capture Louisburg, C. B.

He was a mariner and lived in Boston; married Priscilla Johnson of Boston, there in May, 1758. He was probably burned in the large fire in Boston in 1760. His widow, Priscilla Remick, married Nathaniel Gray in Boston, Dec. 17, 1761. Probably no children.

* For a notice of Revere's engraving, see Memorial History of Boston, ii., 532. This first plate of 1768 has in the corner an inscription, "To the Earl of Hillsborough, his Majesty's Secretary of State for America, this view of the only well-planned expedition formed for supporting the dignity of Britain, and chastising y^e insolence of America, is humbly inscribed." These high Tory sentiments are off-set by another inscription under the view, in four long lines, which says the troops "marched with insolent parade . . . up State St.," &c., &c. Considering the contradiction between these sentiments, it may be a question whether the impressions issued in 1768 bore the second inscription. The plate remains in the charge of the Secretary of Massachusetts, having been used for the issue of the Continental currency.—W. H. W.

7. ISAAC⁴ REMICK (*Christian*,³ *Abraham*,² *Christian*¹), another brother, moved to and settled in Rye, N. H., was a mariner and farmer; married and raised a large family in Rye; several of his sons were in the Continental army from 1775 to 1883.

His children, all born in Rye, N. H., were (probably) the following:

- i. DAVID,⁵ Revolutionary soldier; lived in Rye, N. H., and Adams, Mass.
 - ii. MOSES,⁵ d. in 1808 in Rye; m. and left one child; lived in Rye.
 - iii. THOMAS,⁵ Revolutionary soldier, and probably killed during the war.
 - iv. MARY,⁵ never married.
 - v. JOSEPH,⁵ b. Aug. 30, 1769; d. July 14, 1827, in Rye; lived in Rye; m. Sally Paul, March 23, 1801.
 - vi. HANNAH,⁵ m. Andrew Clark of Rye.
 - vii. ISAAC,⁵ d. in 1834 in Rye; lived in Rye; m. three times.
 - viii. JANE R.,⁵ m. Solomon Foss of Rye.
 - ix. HULDAH,⁵ m. Solomon Marden of Rye.
8. JOSEPH⁴ REMICK (*Christian*,³ *Abraham*,² *Christian*¹), born June 8, 1744, youngest child of Christian³ and Hannah, was a mariner and farmer; lived in Eastham, Mass., and was probably drowned at sea. He married Sarah Lincoln Paine, and they had three children, all born in Eastham.

Children of Joseph⁴ and Sarah:

- i. SARAH,⁵ m. David Snow of Eastham.
- ii. ISAAC,⁵ b. January, 1791; d. Aug. 20, 1833, in Truro, Mass.; m. Azubah Paine, Nov. 16, 1818, in Truro.
- iii. NICHOLS,⁵ lost at sea with his father.

This completes the sketch of Christian³ Remick and his relatives. There may be some mistakes in regard to relationship and dates, and if any are noted the writer wishes to be informed, as he is engaged in writing a history and genealogy of the Remick family in the United States, and would be very glad to receive any thing of interest regarding Christian¹ Remick, the emigrant, or of any of his descendants. It will be observed that the writer spells some of the names Remick and others Remich; the rule has been to spell it as the persons mentioned did, although the emigrant always spelled his name with a final h, instead of k; but nearly all of his descendants spell it with the final k.

OLIVER PHILBRICK REMICK,

Engineer, rank of Lieutenant, in U. S. Revenue Marine. Member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. P. O. Box 1668, Portland, Maine.

DEATHS IN STRATHAM, N. H., COMMENCING 1741.

Transcribed from a Record kept by Dea. *Samuel Lane*, and communicated by CHARLES C. HARDY, Esq.

[Continued from page 20.]

1749

- Dec. 2. John Rundlets young child Died.
Dec. 13. John Rundlets wife Died.

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Dec. 22. old mr Ebenezer Folsom Died.

Dec. 31. mr. Joseph Masons child Died.

in the year past have Died in this Town 26 Persons.

1750

Jan. 27. Jonathan Pipers young child Died.

March Deacon Robinsons Grandson David Robinson Died.

Apr. 10. Richard Whitchers wife Died.

Apr. 17. And^r Wiggins child Died at Newbury.

Apr. 20. old Benjⁿ Palmer Died.

Apr. 26. Cuffe Nokes child Dead-born.

July 11. M^r Joseph Merrils child died.

July Daniel Merrils child Died.

July Daniel Merril another child Died.

Aug. 7. old M^r Thomas Veasey Died.

Aug. 11. Eleazer Allens wife Died.

Sept. 5. Samuel Allens child Died.

Sept. 15. Samuel Allens child Died at his Father Clarks.

Oct. 14. Joshua Rollings child Died.

Oct. 18. Nat^l Pipers Son Died.

Nov. 12. Thomas Odds child Died.

Nov. 14. Thomas Odds Child Died.

Nov. 24. John Thirstons wife Died.

in the year Past have Died in this Town 18 Persons.

1751.

Feb. 10. David Jewels child Died.

tis said about this time Jude Allen had a young child Died.

March 30. Ephr^m Crockets child died.

Apr. 6. David Rollings young child Died.

Apr. 11. Andrew Wiggin Jun^r his Little Son Moody Died.

Apr. 29. Joseph Wiggins wife Died.

May 27. Dr. David Robinsons Daughter Abigael Died.

May 29. old mr Benjamin Jones Died.

June 11. Dr. Nicolas Wiggin Died.

July 9th Richard Sinkler Died.

July 17. William Thompsons child Died.

July 25. Chase Taylers child Died.

July 27. John Wiggin Jun^r child Died.

Oct. 27. Michael Thomas' child Died.

Dec. 6. the widow Elizabeth Wiggin Died.

in the past year hath Died in this Town 15 Persons.

1752.

Jan. 3. Jonaⁿ Fifields child Died.

Jan. 5. Samuel Leavits Jun^r wife Died.

Jan. 26. Mrs James Died at Iccabad Clarks.

Jan. 28. Ensⁿ George Veaseys wife died.

Feb. 3. Jonaⁿ Fifields child Died.

Feb. Jude Allens wife had two children at a Birth both Dead-born.

Feb. 15. Michael Thomas' wife Died at Tho^s——

Apr. 8. Moses Thirstons Daughter Sarah Died.

Apr. 14. Andrew Wiggin Jun^r Little Son Jonaⁿ Died.

May 8. James Scammin Died.

May 24. Thomas Brier Jun^r Died.

June Benjⁿ Cottons child Deadborn.

- June 18. Owen Runnels Died.
 July 20. Bradstret Wiggin Esq^r Died.
 July 28. Joseph Freese Died.
 Aug. 3. Joseph Jewet Jun^r Died.
 Aug. 12. John Hill Died.
 Oct. 4. mr. Benj. Norris^s mother mrs Rollings Died.
 Oct. 13. Robert Morgin Died.
 Nov. 24. Daniel Clarks wife Died at her father Hills.
 Nov. 28. William Tomsons child Died.
 Nov. 29. Ensⁿ George Veasey Died.

in the year past hath Died in this Town 23 persons.
 1753.

- Jan. 5. John Veaseys child Died.
 Febr. 16. Robert Thirston Died at his Brother Johns.
 Febr. 22. Tho^s Pipers mother Died.
 March 2. William Frenches child Died.
 March 4. William French another child Died.
 March 5. William Frenches Eldest Daughter Died.
 Mar. 11. Jonaⁿ Dockum Died at his Dau^r Murrys.
 Mar. 13. William French another child Died.
 Mar. 22. William French another child Died.
 Apr. 8. And^r Wiggin Jun^r little Negro child Died.
 May 16. the widow Mary Green Died.
 May 18. Thomas French Died.
 May 23. John Hoags wife Died.
 May 24. mr Joseph Hoit Died.
 June 3. mr John Clark Died.
 June 11. Jacob Lows child Died.
 June 14. Jacob Lows child Died.
 June 23. the widow Anne Sinkler Died.
 June 28. Joshua Rolings Daughter Died.
 July 16. Abraham Tiltens child Died.
 July 22. Jonaⁿ Kellys child at his mothers.
 July 27. Samuel Allens child Died.
 July 28. Abr^m Tiltens Son Daniel Died
 Aug. 27. Joseph Robinsons child Died.
 Sept. 2. Joseph Robinson another child Died.
 Sept. 9. Nath^l Leavits child Died.
 Sept. 10. Sam^l Hardys child Died.
 Sept. 13. Sam^l Hardy another child Died.
 Sept. 13. W^m Mead Jun^r young child Died.
 Sept. 15. Benj. Taylers child Died.
 Sept. 9. W^m Frenches young child Died.
 Sept. 18. the widow Allen Died at her Son Josiahs.
 Sept. 27. Samuel Bointons child Died.
 Oct. 13. Richard Palmers child Died.
 Oct. 14. Richard Palmer another child Died.
 Oct. 14. Benjamin Hoags wife Died.
 Oct. 15. Moses Kennisons child Died.
 Oct. 15. Coll Wiggin Molatto child Died.
 Oct. Benjamin Taylers child died.
 Oct. 29. Benjamin Mason Jun^r Died.
 Oct. 31. Theodore Hiltons child Died.

- Nov. 7. Abigail Godfrey Died.
- Nov. 11. the widow Catherine Sinklers child Died.
- Nov. 23. Nathan Gausess child Died.
- Nov. 26. Benjamin Morris child Died.
- Nov. 27. Nathan Gausess child Died.
- Nov. 28. Joseph Robinsons child Died.
- Dec. 6. Samuel Wiggins child Died.
- Dec. 8. Samuel Pevys young child Died.
- Dec. 9. Samuel Wiggins child Died.
- Dec. 11. Samuel Wiggins wife Died.
- Dec. 17. Nathan Gausess child Died.
- Dec. 19. Old m^r Samuel Leavit Died.

[To be continued.]

OBITUARY OF THE HON. THOMAS HUBBARD, 1773.

[From the *Massachusetts Gazette*, Boston, July 26, 1773.]

On the 14 Instant died, and on Monday last was buried, the Hon THOMAS HUBBARD, Esq^r: in the 71st Year of his Age.

Perhaps no Person has passed through Life with more Reputation to himself, or more Usefulness to the Public, than M^r Hubbard: His exemplary Conduct, both in public and private Life, merits universal Approbation: He was not insensible that every particular private Connection brought with it its particular Obligations: This led him to shew himself the kind and faithful Husband, in the conjugal Relation; As a Parent, he was tender and indulgent: To his Domestics, he was generous and condescending: To his Neighbors obliging: The native Integrity of his Heart made him strictly just and upright in his Dealings: If Sincerity, Candor, and an uncommon Openness of Heart, joined with a real Desire to please and oblige, are some of the most solid Principles in true Friendship, he justly deserved the Character of one of the best of Friends.

Merit, like his could not long lie unnoticed: Upon his first Appearance on the Stage of Life, he was introduced to some very important civil Posts in his native Town: These were discharged with such uncommon Fidelity and Exactness by him, as to open the Way for the Honors of his Country to be poured on him with a liberal Hand: For many Years succesivly, he held the Chair in the Honorable House of Representatives for this Province: This he filled with so much Reputation to himself as to open the Way for a Seat at his Majestys Council Board where he continued to to the Year of his Death: These public Places he considered as chiefly valuable, because he might become more extensively useful: He felt the Obligations of a public Character: and many can witness with what Assiduity and Diligence, with what unshaken Firmness and Integrity, he acted in these several Departments.

Possessed with a benevolent Heart, he was a Friend to Human Happiness, and therefore was a Friend to Learning and Science, which so greatly conduce to promote it. He was attentive to the interest of Learning in general, but the College in this Vicinity became the Object of his peculiar Affection and Regard: He considered its Interests as his own:

For many Years past he sustained the Office of Treasurer for that respectable Society, and was a Member of the Honorable Corporation: In these Places he ever acted with the Care and Assiduity of a Parent: By this means, the public Funds happily increased under his careful Hand: Not content with acting the Part of a College Treasurer, he distinguished himself as one of its liberal Benefactors: He made it the Object of his Bounty in Time of Life, and bequeathed it a handsome Legacy at his Death.

But if there was any one Virtue more conspicuous in this good Man, than another, it seems to have been the Charity and Liberality of his Heart: a more soft and tender, a more sympathizing or more liberal Disposition, no Man, perhaps, ever experienced: He employed his Riches, as he did his Time and Talents for the Good of Mankind: Blessed with an opulent Fortune, and a liberal Heart, he became, in a sense, a public Almoner: He was in the most proper sense, "Eyes to the Blind, and Feet to the Lamé": His House was a Temple of Hospitality: Oft did fill the Hands of the Indigent, oft wipe away the Tears of Poverty and Distress — and how often has he caused the "Widows Heart to sing for Joy."

We should by no means do Justice to his Character, unless we attend to the most valuable Part of it; If our Lord has fixed the true Criterion of his Friends and Followers in saying "by their Fruits ye shall know them" he justly deserved the Character of an exemplary Christian: His Mind was deeply impressd with a sense of Religion in early Life; He ever discovered a firm Belief of the excellent Doctrines and Precepts of Christianity: was a constant and devout Attendant on public Worship; was a strict Observer of the Sabbath; ever kept up religious Exercises in his Family and Closet; and did not fail to instruct his Children and Servants in the important Truths of the Gospel — So that he was a most valuable Man of Church as well as State.

His Constitution of Body was originally good; but a universal Languishment and Decay of Nature, seemed of late to have seized him: The Obstinacy of his Disorder baffled the Efforts of the medical Art; He was sensible of his Danger; but the Principles of that Religion which directed him in Life, gave him the most substantial Support in the Hour of Death: He calmly acquiesced in the Will of Heaven; and we have reason to think is in full Possession of Heavenly Bliss and Glory: The Death of so valuable Person, must sensibly affect, not only his Family and Friends, but also the Church and Town to which he belonged, as well as the Public in general.

His Remains were interred with every possible Mark of Esteem and Respect, having a very respectable Train of Followers, and a numerous Croud of Spectators.

M^r Hubbard sustained the office of Treasurer of Harvard University for many years, with great honor to himself and benefit to that institution.

He was also Deacon, and Treasurer of the Old South Church in this City; holding both offices for a long period with great judgement and fidelity.

To his beneficence and care The Poor Fund of that Church and Society was greatly indebted for its usefulness, and since his death the accuracy of his accounts, eminently contributed in the late trial before the Supreme Court of Chancery, towards the re-establishment of that most excellent Charity, and a restoration of a part of its funds.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.

Hon. Thomas Hubbard "lived in a fine mansion in Summer street, which had been built by Leonard Vassall on land formerly owned by Simeon Stoddard. He left £200 to the poor of Boston and £50 to the Charitable and Pious Fund of the Old South. His executors were: William Blair Townsend, his son-in-law, and Thomas Fayerweather. His daughter Mary, wife of Mr. Townsend, died in 1768 soon after marriage. His daughter, Thankful, married in 1770 Dr. Thomas Leonard, and died in 1772. Phillis Wheatley addressed some touching lines to the parents on the death of this second daughter. Mrs. Hubbard (Mary daughter of Jonathan Jackson) died February 15, 1774. Mr. Hubbard's portrait by Copley is in the possession of Harvard College."—*Hill's History of the Old South Church*, vol. 2, p. 150.

A description of the house in Summer street, Boston, where Thomas Hubbard lived, will be found in an article entitled "A Home of the Olden Time," by the late Hon. Thomas C. Amory, in the REGISTER, vol. 25, pp. 37-52. On page 45 Mr. Amory gives a sketch of Mr. Hubbard's life.

Mr. Hubbard was treasurer of Harvard College from 1752 till his death in 1773. His successor was Hon. John Hancock.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

STATE TREASURERS OF CONNECTICUT.—I have been at work for the past four years procuring photos of the ex-Treasurers of Connecticut to be hung in the Treasurer's office in Hartford, and have succeeded in procuring them as far back as 1769 with only one missing, that of *Peter Colt*, who served 1790-1794, four years. This will make over thirty already obtained up to date.

Now, at the request of Mr. Gay, secretary of our Historical Society in Hartford, who advised me to write you and through your magazine ask of your many readers if they can give any information where a painting, steel plate or any picture of the following persons could be found, and request them to write me at Vernon, Conn., in regard to them, which will carry us back to the formation of our State government.

Ex-Treasurers of Connecticut.

Thomas Wells,	1639-1641, 1648-1652—	6 years.
William Whiting,	1641-1648,	— 7 "
John Talcott,	1652-1678,	—26 "
William Pitkin,	1678-1679,	— 1 "
Joseph Whiting,	1679-1718,	—39 "
John Whiting,	1718-1750,	—32 "
Nathaniel Stanly,	1750-1756,	— 6 "
Joseph Talcott,	1756-1769,	—13 "
Peter Colt,	1790-1791, as stated,—	4 "

Vernon, Conn.

A. R. GOODRICH.

SCOTT AND WHITE.—In Vol. II., p. 175, of the N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Record, Mr. M. B. Scott, in an article on the Scott Family, speaking of John² son of Richard¹ Scott, states he married "Rebeckah ———", her maiden name is not positively known, but there is a strong circumstantial evidence that she was the daughter of Sylvanus White, son of Peregrine White who was born on board the Mayflower."

He places the birth of John² Scott 1640, his marriage 1661, and death 1677. Peregrine¹ White was born 1620, married 1648, and consequently Sylvanus² would not have been born before 1648, and in that case would have been but thirteen at the time of his daughter's alleged marriage. We think the natural evidence would outweigh the circumstantial in this case.

WALTER K. WATKINS.

 QUERIES.

WHICH RICHARD JACQUES KILLED FATHER RALE AT NORRIDGEWOCK IN 1724?
 —Lieut. Richard Jacques was a native of Newbury, Mass. There were two of this name, cousins, of nearly the same age. One became a minister of the Gospel, and settled at Gloucester. A recent writer has suggested that this man was the slayer of Rale. Who can tell? B.

ABBOT.—Is anything known of the Abbot family of New England (said to have come from Yorkshire) prior to their settlement in this country?

Philadelphia, Pa.

GEORGE MAURICE ABBOT.

 REPLIES.

PERKINS OF HAMPTON, N. H.—In the REGISTER for 1858 (xii., 82), there is an account of the family of Isaac and Susanna Perkins of Hampton, who were the parents of the following children: Lydia, m. 17 Oct. 1659, to Eliakim Wardhall; Isaac, drowned 1661; Jacob, m. 30 Dec. 1669, Mary Phillbrook; Rebecca, m. 21 Sept. 1659, John Huzzey; Daniel, d. 1662; Caleb, m. 24 April 1677, Bethiah Phillbrook; Benjamin, d. 1670; Susan, m. Isaac Buzwell and William Fuller; Hannah, m. 1 Dec. 1674, James Phillbrook; Mary, m. Isaac Chase; Ebenezer, m. Mary; Joseph, m. Martha. Some uncertainty appeared as to Lydia, Rebecca and Caleb being children of the above Isaac.

Jacob's children were, Isaac, b. 1671; Jacob, b. 1674; ?Alice, m. John Marden, 1699; Mary, b. 1678; Benjamin, b. 1693.

Ebenezer's children were, Daniel, b. 1685; Abigail, b. 1687; Jonathan, b. 1691.

Joseph and Martha had Joseph, b. 1689; John, b. 1691; Caleb, b. 1693. The later history of these three brothers appears to have been unknown.

The following facts may serve to throw some light on the family history:

Eliakim and Lydia Wardell, after sharing in the persecutions experienced by many of the Quakers, removed to Monmouth Co., N. J., prior to 1670. John Hussey, "late of Hamp Town in New Hampshire, near piscatoway in New England," by deed of 1 July 1695, purchased 340 acres of land near New Castle, Del., and here he died in 1707. His mother-in-law probably accompanied him to the Delaware, as we find that administration on the estate of Susanna Perkins was granted 17 July 1699, to John Hussey, principal creditor.

Ebenezer and Joseph Perkins, both late of New England, husbandmen, were purchasers of land in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, on Delaware, by deeds dated Oct. 14, 1693. The will of Ebenezer Perkins, of the county of New Castle, husbandman, is dated 20 July 1703, and proven 16 Sept. following. To his youngest sons, Isaac and Ebenezer, he gave all his real estate; to eldest son, Daniel, £30; to daughters Abigail and Elizabeth Perkins, £15 each, to be paid by Isaac and Ebenezer after the sons became of age; sons Jonathan and David to be bound apprentices to some trade. There seems to be some confusion as to whether his wife's name was Marcy (Mercy) or Mary, as may also be noticed in the Hampton records. The sons Isaac and Ebenezer sold the land inherited from their father, to Thomas Cartmell, in 1725. In Hanson's "Old Kent of Maryland," there is considerable Perkins genealogy, beginning with Daniel, m. Susanna Starton, 1715, and David, m. 1723, Sarah Reding. They are said to have been Quakers from Wales, but they were doubtless the sons of Ebenezer of New Castle county; Daniel having a son of that name.

The will of Joseph Perkins, dated 4th of 11th mo. (Jan.) 1706-7, and proven 19 Aug. 1707, gave to eldest son Joseph all the real estate, he paying legacies to the other children, John, Caleb, Humphrey, Joshua, Mary and Martha. In 1724 Joseph, Jr. sold the land to Caleb Perkins, blacksmith, who m. 1721, Ann Beakes.

Isaac Perkins, doubtless the son of Ebenezer, m. about 1723, Mary, dau. of Charles Booth, and removed to the Shenandoah, Va., where the most of their fourteen children were born.

Oct. 28, 1693, Isaac Marriott of Burlington, New Jersey, merchant, conveyed about 330 acres of land on the Delaware river, below Burlington, to Jacob

Perkins of Burlington county, planter, for £105. This land Jacob divided in 1711, amongst his three sons, Isaac (the eldest), Jacob and Benjamin, reserving a life interest therein, and while no will or administration appear, circumstances point to 1731 as about the time of his death. Prior to this his son Isaac had removed to Kent county, Md., where he died in or before 1746, leaving a son Wright Perkins. It is conjectured that Isaac married Elizabeth Wright, dau. of Joshua and Elizabeth (Empson) Wright, b. 1670. Robert Powell and Mary Perkins were married at the house of Thomas Revell, in Burlington, 10 Dec. 1696. Isaac, Jacob and Elizabeth Perkins were among the witnesses. The suppositional Alice, who married John Marden in 1699, doubtless belonged to some other branch of the family. The birth of Benjamin in 1693 looks questionable, both from the lapse of time after the birth of his sister, and from the fact that in the churchyard of St. Mary's P. E. Church at Burlington we find the tombstone of a Benjamin Perkins, who d. 5 July 1755, aged 73 years. His wife, Elinor Cox, to whom he was married about 13 June 1731, d. 27 Oct. 1781, aged 74 years.

The records of St. Mary's contain the baptisms of Isaac, Jacob, Benjamin and Mary Perkins, 20 Nov. 1703. Hannah, dau. of Jacob, Jr. and Sarah, was bapt. 7 Sept. 1710, and Bathsheba, her sister (who had the same name as one of the daughters of John Hussey), 26 July 1719. Jacob, Jr. died about Dec., 1731, and in his will names his children, Abraham (eldest son), Rebecca, David, Mary, Ann, Susanna, Hannah, Sarah, Bersheba, Martha. David died about three months after his father, unmarried.

Benjamin Perkins is supposed to have been the father of Major Jacob Perkins of Wellingborough township, Burlington county, who died 6 Oct. 1792, aged 61 years, 26 days.

There was a William Perkins of Alloways Creek, Salem county, N. J., who died 1729, leaving wife Mary, and children, Mary, m. to James Vance, Matthew, Jane, Susanna, David, John and Ann Perkins.

William Perkins, a passenger to Burlington, N. J., on the Kent, 1677, died at sea, leaving wife Mary, and children Thomas, Mary and Abigail. The son died without issue in 1694, and was inherited by his sisters, Mary, wife of Henry Grubb, and Abigail, wife of Thomas Raper. This William was from Selby in Leicestershire, the son of Thomas Perkins, a Baptist minister, and grandson of Rev. William Perkins, of a well known family.

The writer would be pleased to know whether any thing further has been discovered as to the antecedents of Isaac and Susanna Perkins of Hampton; whether their grandson, Benjamin Perkins, was certainly born in 1693, and whether the births of the sixteen children of John and Rebecca Hussey are of record.

GILBERT COPE.

West Chester, Pa.

HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PRINCE'S PAMPHLET ON ROSIER'S NARRATIVE OF WEYMOUTH'S VOYAGE.—In 1860 Mr. George Prince printed at Bath, Maine, a pamphlet in which he gave reasons for believing that George's River was the river explored by Weymouth. Mr. Prince has lately presented to the New-England Historic Genealogical Society a bound copy of that work, with additions in manuscript and print. In the pamphlet published in 1860 he re-printed James Rosier's first edition of his narrative, originally printed at London in 1605. Mr. Prince, in the preface to the volume presented to the Society, says of Rosier and the 1605 Narrative:

"He calls these minutes from his sea-journal, *a brief summe, a brief relation*, and says distinctly that he purposely *omitted* certain parts which might inform foreign nations of the locality. I printed this, thirty-three years ago. I have now had printed Rosier's second edition, which he calls *Extracts*. It was prepared by him and copied from his sea-journal in 1625 for the great work of Samuel Purchas in five large quarto volumes. It will be seen that they are very similar, as of course they would be, on the same subject and from the same pen. This second edition contains some of those items that he omitted from his first edition, the latitude, the variation, the direction in which his discovered river lay from Monhegan, and other items of much interest to the public."

TOWN HISTORIES IN PREPARATION.—Persons having facts or documents relating to any of these towns are advised to send them at once to the person engaged in writing the history of that town:

Deerfield, Mass.—Hon. George Sheldon of Deerfield is revising his History of Deerfield, published several years ago in the *Greenfield Gazette and Courier*, and will bring it out in two large volumes. He has added several hundred pages.

Kittery and Berwick, Maine.—Dr. William B. Lapham and Mr. John F. Hill of Augusta, Me., purpose to publish a history of the town of Kittery, to include a history of Berwick from the first settlement of the Pascataqua country to the time of the separation of Berwick as a town in 1715, and to contain the history of Kittery, including the town of Eliot, down to the present time. They intend so far as possible to give an account of all the early settlers, both biographical and genealogical, and of all prominent citizens to the present time. The history of Kittery dates back to early colonial days when a settlement was made at Newichwannock within the limits of ancient Kittery under the authority of Capt. John Mason and his associates of the Laconia Company. The work will be published in parts, of 112 octavo pages each, and will be consecutively paged, so that when completed the numbers can be bound into volumes. The price will be seventy-five cents a part, payable on delivery. The edition will be limited to a very few copies above the number subscribed for, and persons desiring to secure the book should subscribe at once. The book will be printed on the best of paper, and will be illustrated, but as illustrations, and especially portraits, must be furnished without expense to the publishers, the number cannot now be stated.

LIST OF THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE BODIES OF VIRGINIA.—The *Richmond Dispatch* has a department devoted to "Queries and Answers," which is proving very useful to historical students. We copy from the issue of July 16 the following communication from the indefatigable Mr. Brock, which shows that he is doing good service in collecting material for the history of Virginia. We hope some of our readers may be able to help him:

"My thanks are due to you again for a number of gratifying responses to my query under the caption 'Virginia Almanacs' in your issue of the 25th ultimo. I have now at my command for the purpose before indicated the publication of the list of members of the Cabinet and of the legislative bodies of Virginia from its settlement to the present day—lists printed and in MS. and almanacs for the following dates: 1607, 1619, 1629-'30, 1639, 1642, 1642-'43, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1653, 1654, 1654-'55, 1656, 1657-'58, 1658-'59, 1659-'60, 1660-'61, 1661-'62, 1663, 1666, 1674, 1675-'76, 1676-'77, 1677, 1679, 1705, 1718, 1723, 1726, 1736, 1749, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1778, 1780, 1784, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1797, 1798, and all subsequent except 1799, 1800, 1801, 1803, 1804, 1811, 1820, 1824, 1828, 1829 and 1835.

The value of a complete list of the executive and legislative bodies of Virginia for historical and genealogical purposes may not be overestimated. The State could not make a more judicious or useful expenditure than in such a publication, which might be annotated. I would be obliged in any lists not comprehended above or would be glad to copy any list in almanac loaned me. Address me personally or as below.

R. A. BROCK,
Secretary Southern Historical Society,
Richmond, Va."

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, Massachusetts, Wednesday June 7, 1893.—A stated meeting was held at the Society's House, 18 Somerset street, this afternoon at three o'clock, the president, the Hon. William Claflin, LL.D., in the chair.

The monthly report of the Council was presented.

The recommendation of the Council that the society appropriate a sum not to exceed ten thousand dollars from the Wilder Subscription Building Fund for an extension of the society's house on land belonging to the society, according to plans and specifications exhibited, was taken up and debated. Further consideration and action on the subject was postponed to a special meeting, which was ordered to be held on Wednesday, June 14th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at Jacob Sleeper Hall.

Rev. Anson Titus of Natick, Mass., read a paper on "Thomas Foxcroft, Pastor of the First Church, Boston, 1717-1769."

The monthly reports of the corresponding secretary, the historiographer, and the librarian were presented.

Four resident members were elected.

Wednesday June 14.—A special meeting was held at three o'clock this afternoon in Jacob Sleeper Hall, 12 Somerset street, President Claflin in the chair.

After discussion the society voted to approve of the action and recommendation of the Council in reference to the extension of the society's house, and to appropriate for the extension from the Wilder Subscription Building Fund a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Brunswick, Tuesday, June 21, 1893.—The annual meeting of this Society was held this day. Two sessions were held, morning and afternoon, and a large number were present.

The President, Hon. James P. Baxter, presided, and the various annual reports were read and accepted.

The Board of Officers were re-elected, and Mr. S. Clifford Belcher of Farmington was added to the Standing Committee. Mr. L. B. Chapman was appointed editor of Vols. VIII. and IX. York Deeds.

A new volume of the Documentary Series was announced as in press, and attention was called to the new Index Volume recently issued by the Society.

The president suggested the advisability of encouraging the organization of county historical societies throughout the State, and Hon. J. H. Drummond recommended a recodification of the Society's By-Laws.

It was voted to hold the field-day excursion at Kittery and vicinity, and Mr. M. A. Safford of Kittery was appointed the chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

Six corresponding members were chosen.

At the close of the afternoon session Mr. Lewis Pierce, as attorney for Mrs. Anne Longfellow Pierce, announced that it was the intention of Mrs. Pierce to present to the Society her mansion house and grounds on Congress st., Portland, formerly owned by Gen. Peleg Wadsworth, and once the home of the Poet Longfellow, provided the Society would accept the gift and occupy the house after her decease, and which was to be kept as nearly intact as possible for the term of fifty years at least.

The Society voted to accept the gift.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Providence, Monday, July 3, 1893.—A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon at three o'clock, the president, Gen. Horatio Rogers, in the chair.

Amos Perry, LL.D., the librarian, made his report. During the last quarter 78 volumes, 20 miscellaneous articles and 308 pamphlets have been given.

A resolution was passed on the death of Henry Truman Beckwith, a member of long standing, who held the office of secretary for ten years, and had been a member of some of the standing committees for about forty years. It was adopted by a standing vote.

A report by the librarian led to the adoption of a resolution appointing a committee to move for the purchase, by the State of Rhode Island, of the original manuscripts and papers of Gen. Nathaniel Greene of the Revolution, now in the possession of a descendant residing in the State of Georgia.

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the Historiographer, REV. EZRA HOYT BYINGTON, D.D., of Newton, Mass.

THE sketches of deceased members prepared for the REGISTER are of necessity brief, because the space that can be appropriated is quite limited. All the materials for more extended memoirs which can be gathered are preserved in the archives of the Society, and they will be available for use in preparing the "Memorial Biographies," of which four volumes have been issued and a fifth volume is in press. The income from the Towne Memorial Fund is devoted to the publication of these volumes.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE, A.M., LL.B., was elected a resident member of this Society November 4, 1874. He was born in Boston, September 9, 1828, the son of Abbott and Katherine (Bigelow) Lawrence. His father was United States Minister to England, 1849-52. His Puritan ancestor, John Lawrence, came to Watertown in 1635, from Suffolk County, England. The family of Lawrence has existed in England from the 11th century, and has produced a large number of men of distinction and of usefulness.

Abbott Lawrence was of the seventh generation from John Lawrence. Among his American ancestors there have been great merchants and manufacturers, men distinguished in political life, at the bar, in medicine, and in the pulpit, as well as in diplomacy and in literature. One who turns the pages of the genealogy of John Lawrence, from 1635, for two centuries and a half, and eight generations, will find everywhere evidences of the sterling excellence of the English Puritan stock.

Abbott Lawrence was graduated from Harvard University in 1849, having been prepared for college in the Boston public schools. He took a course in the Law School, but did not engage in the practice of the law. For about ten years he was a member of a firm that was engaged in manufacturing. He has been for many years president of one of the largest manufacturing corporations in the city of Lawrence. He was also a director in several other corporations, and gave a large part of his time to a careful supervision of their affairs. A few years ago his name was put forward by his friends for the office of Collector for the Port of Boston. The letter, which commended him for this position, bore the signatures of a large number of the leading business men of Boston, and it is a striking testimonial to his standing among business men.

In his earlier life Mr. Lawrence spent several years in foreign travel, and he has since been abroad a number of times. He found time for some literary work and for historical investigations. He edited the Diary of his maternal grandfather, Timothy Bigelow, a noted lawyer of Groton. This was published in 1876. He was a member of a number of historical societies.

Mr. Lawrence married, April 12, 1853, Harriette, only daughter of J. W. Paige, Esq., of Boston. They had six children. His residence in this city was on Commonwealth Avenue. He had a summer cottage at Nahant, where he died, after a long illness, July 6, 1893.

RT. REV. WILLIAM INGRAHAM KIP, D.D., a corresponding member, elected January 4, 1871, died at San Francisco, Cal., April 6, 1893.

The family of DeKuype (Kip) is of French extraction, although immediately from Holland. The first mention of the name in the City of New York is of Hendrick DeKuype, the grandson of Sir Ruloff DeKuype, who fell at the battle of Jarnac about 1570, in the army of the Duke of Anjou. Mr. DeKuype was sent to this country in 1635, by the Foreign Country Co., for the exploration of the north-east passage to the Indies. He soon returned to Holland, but left three sons in this country, who all became large landed proprietors. They pur-

chased the property at Kip's Bay, N. Y., and erected a mansion, the family home for over two centuries.

Wm. Ingraham Kip was the son of Leonard Kip (a descendant of Hendrick DeKuype) and Maria Ingraham, and was born in New York City, Oct. 3, 1811. He was educated at Yale College, where he graduated in 1831, and took up the study of law. His tastes subsequently led him to study theology, and four years later he graduated from the General Theological Seminary, New York. He was first called to St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J., and later served as assistant at Grace Church, N. Y. In 1838 he became rector of St. Paul's Church, Albany, where he remained until 1853, when he was chosen missionary Bishop of California. He was the first bishop of that State for nearly forty years, and saw the wild land turn to one of the gardens of the Lord.

He married Maria Lawrence, a daughter of Isaac Lawrence, president of the United States Bank, New York. Her grand-uncle was Capt. James Lawrence, who said "don't give up the ship" as he fell upon the deck of the frigate Chesapeake when defending it against the British ship Shannon, June 1, 1813.

He died on the 6th of April, 1893. His wife and two sons survive him. Col. Lawrence Kip, his older son, resides in New York, and William Ingraham Kip, the other, in San Francisco. Bishop Kip had decided literary tastes, and his book entitled "The Double Witness of the Church" has reached its 23d thousand edition, and is held in high regard among Americans. Other books of his are "Christmas Holidays in Rome," "The Lenten Fast," "Early French Missions in North America," "Catacombs of Rome," etc. etc.

By Rev. Leonard Kip Storrs, D.D., St. Paul's Church, Brookline, Mass.

EDWARD RUPERT HUMPHREYS, A.M., LL.D., was elected a resident member Oct. 3, 1860. He was born of English parentage in Dublin, Ireland, March 1, 1820, and died in Boston March 20, 1893. His father was a distinguished clergyman of the Church of England.

After passing through the usual public-school education of England, he entered the University of Cambridge where he attained distinction as a classical scholar. On graduating from the University he studied surgery and medicine, but soon devoted himself to the occupation of his life—that of an educator and educational writer. In 1844 he was made Director of Education of Prince Edward's Island. He became head-master in classics in Merchiston Castle Academy near Edinburgh in 1848, and held a similar position in the ancient grammar school of Cheltenham from 1852 to 1859. In the last named year he came to Boston, and soon took a high place among scholars and educators. He was for three years an assistant editor of the Boston Post. But his chief work was the preparation of young men for college. His "Collegiate School" in Boston gained a high reputation, and he sent out from it in the long period of his educational career many boys who are now prominent in public and professional life.

Dr. Humphreys was an accomplished and accurate classical scholar. He was authority on any point concerning Hebrew, Greek or Latin literature. He enjoyed an extensive acquaintance with scholars on both sides of the ocean. Hon. W. E. Gladstone was one of his warm personal friends.

While at Prince Edward's Island Dr. Humphreys published an edition of Horace and some minor classical works. While in Scotland and Cheltenham he published "Lyra Latina, or Translations from Modern English and American Poets into various kinds of Latin Verse;" "Lyra Hellenica, or Translations from Modern Poets into Greek Iambic Verse;" "Exercitationes Iambicæ, or Original Exercises in Greek Iambic Composition;" "The Third Decade of Livy, with Notes and Illustrations" (London, Longmans, 1857); Manuals of "Latin and Greek Prose Composition," of "Civil Law," of "Political Science," of "Moral Philosophy," etc., mostly published by Longmans in several editions. After coming to America he published "Lessons on the Liturgy of the Protestant Episcopal Church" (Boston, 1860); "Essays on the Education of Military Officers" (1862); "The Higher Education of Europe and America" (1870); "America Past, Present and Prospective" (1870). He was a prominent contributor to the National Quarterly Review and other magazines.

Dr. Humphreys received the degree of LL.D. from King's University and King's College, Aberdeen, in 1850. He left a widow, several sons, and one married daughter.

By the Rev. George M. Adams, D.D., of Auburndale, Mass.

BOOK NOTICES.

[THE Editor requests persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.]

The History of the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States. Edited by CLARENCE WINTHROP BOWEN, PH. D., Secretary of the Committee. New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1892. Folio; pp. 673.

This volume is both a memorial of a highly interesting event and a permanent addition to the library of history. It serves to mark in a fitting manner the date of the completed century of our national government, and, as such monument of the progress of time, may outlast any like symbol of stone or bronze. As a volume of history it gives an authentic account of the current event of the centennial celebration, and also of the circumstances and ceremonies with which the government began. Under the latter head are comprised much biographical information (some of which has hitherto failed of publication) and certain descriptive accounts of the event of President Washington's first inauguration, contained in letters written at the time by ministers resident to their respective governments, and which have recently been excerpted from the archives of those governments. The volume is profusely illustrated by engravings, most of which have been produced by the aid of photography, with results highly satisfactory to the connoisseur in art. Besides portraits of great historical interest, the illustrations comprise much that relates to the period of the organization of the government and to the celebration itself, which took place in New York city on April 30 and May 1 and 2, 1889. As respects the celebration the artist photographer seized every point of vantage, and gives us scenes from life at the most interesting stages of the great demonstration. It is to be noted that all this is also history, and that, as far away into the centuries as these pictures shall endure, the event, in its minute lineaments as well as its general aspects, may be visually known.

The table of contents numbers twenty-two chapters, each having its special topic. For the present purpose, however, the contents may be summed up as a historical sketch of the inauguration; brief biographies of the members of the First Congress; a short account of the semi-centennial observance, which occurred in New York, April 30, 1839; a description, at length, of the celebration of 1889, and a chapter of "notes on portraits." The chapter on the inauguration was written by the editor. The story is told in a consecutive way, with numerous touches of detail, and in a manner to give a unity of impression. The chapter of biographies contains, as already intimated, much new matter, and it is, for reference, of special value in the way of supplement to the dictionaries and formal works of biography. The writer is Paul Leicester Ford. In regard to his work the editor says: "Nearly a year was spent by him [Mr. Ford] in preparing the chapter, so difficult was it to obtain the dates of the births and deaths of all the members of the First Congress under the Constitution." The fidelity in research thus suggested extends to other matters no less, as is evinced by various foot notes, which signify extensive correspondence for ascertainment of facts from original sources. The names of each State delegation are alphabetically arranged in the text, making reference thereto convenient.

Five of the topics in the account of the centennial celebration have been treated upon by the editor and the others by chairmen of the several committees. One topic is the "Literary Exercises," in which are given in full, among other things, the poem by J. G. Whittier, the oration by Chauncey M. Depew and brief remarks by Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States. The chapter on "The Banquet" contains, among others, verbatim reports of the speeches of President Harrison, Chief Justice Fuller, ex-Presidents Hayes and Cleveland, Gen. W. T. Sherman, President Eliot of Harvard University and James R. Lowell.

An important part of the commemorative doings was an exhibition of works of art and personal relics, illustrative of the period of the Revolution and that which succeeded. These were largely original portraits on canvas and in sculpture, and engravings of early date. The catalogue contained 1,374 numbers, some of which were newspapers of the periods named. The chairman of the committee in his report ventures the opinion that this exhibition (the "loan exhibition") "will stand as the best achievement of the centennial celebration." The remark seems warranted if the collection be regarded as the basis, or nucleus, of the total art exhibit here given, in exact similitude, in the engravings of the centennial volume. By photography the art treasures (that is the historical portraits) of many public and private institutions, and of many homes, as well as those contained in the exhibition itself, are reproduced, and these faithful copies may be said to bring us into immediate contact with Washington and his renowned contemporaries. Thus, the volume supplies what no art gallery can do, the several portraits, both those of the greatest and those of lesser fame in the art catalogues, of these illustrious personages. The student, whether of history or of art, with these various portraits of a particular person assembled before him, is advantaged in having opportunity for instant comparative criticism, and, as a historical student, especially, he has the satisfaction of acquiring in mind, a true, or at least approximately true portrait of the living subject.

The possibility of thus acquiring such a portrait ceases when the concrete examples are but few, and these much at variance. But of personages of chief renown the number here is ample. Of Franklin there are 53 different portraits in the volume; of Washington, 29; of Jefferson, 21; of Hamilton, 16; of John Adams, 14; of John Jay, 10. One portrait, at least, of each of 78 of the 96 members of the First Congress has been obtained. A considerable number are of the wives or other female relatives of distinguished Americans of the period. In all there are 529 portraits in the volume, many being repetitions or duplicates. A considerable number are photographs of busts.

The great value of this array of portraiture is much enhanced by the "Notes on Portraits," which make up the closing chapter of the volume. This chapter, which is of 135 pages length, was written by the editor, and consists of a historical account of all the more celebrated portraits. It is at once a storehouse of information and a monument of painstaking, and amounts to an authoritative text book on the subject. The writer frequently mentions the sources of his knowledge, strengthening the proof of authenticity; and, as to the identity of the artist, and like points, defers, in several instances, to the judgment of Charles Henry Hart, of Philadelphia, who was of the art committee of the Exhibition, and who, he says, is "an acknowledged authority on historical portraits." The volume is supplied with an excellent index of 121 pages, the work of Robert H. Kelby, of the New York Historical Society. The printer and the bookbinder have contributed in their special ways in making the volume a work of art. But 1,000 copies have been issued, and a donation of one copy has been made to the United States government, to each State and Territory of the Union, to the city of New York, and to the governments of England, France, Spain, Holland and Sweden, whose representatives were present at the inauguration and sent home official accounts of it.

By Daniel W. Baker, Esq., of Boston.

Publications of the Rhode Island Historical Society, New Series. Providence, R. I.: Published by the Society. 8vo. Vol. I, No. 1, April, 1893, pp. 98; No. 2, July, 1893, pp. 82. Published quarterly. Price \$1 a year.

Report of the Librarian and Cabinet Keeper of the Rhode Island Historical Society. 1893. 8vo. pp. 24.

The Rhode Island Historical Society, at its meeting held April 4, 1893, passed a resolution that the proceedings of the Society should be published quarterly, the first number to consist of the usual annual transactions and the subsequent numbers for the year to consist of such matter hitherto unpublished as the publishing committee should select. The two first numbers have been issued. The first or April number contains a report of the proceedings; the address of the president, Gen. Horatio Rogers; the reports of the committees; the reports of the librarian and the treasurer; the annual necrology and some other matters.

The publication committee are Rev. Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, and Messrs. John G. Vose and Amasa M. Eaton. Wilfred H. Munro is the assistant editor. The work is well printed. We wish the Society success in its new departure.

The second or July number is devoted to Librarian Perry's valuable report on the nature, extent and condition of the town and city records of Rhode Island. This subject has engaged the attention of the Historical Society and other students of history for ten years or more. Dr. Perry refers to the various plans that have been proposed and considered, among them one for procuring "accurate copies of all the colonial town records with a view to their publication." Finally, at the quarterly meeting of the Historical Society held in October, 1892, the librarian was authorized to issue circulars to the several town and city clerks, asking information in regard to the condition of their records. Replies were secured from all the clerks, answering a series of questions which had been sent to them. Dr. Perry in the work before us prints the answers of the town clerks or abstracts of them. They are arranged alphabetically under the towns, and the compiler has prefixed to each town a brief summary of its history. In Rhode Island the town records include the probate records and the registry of deeds, as well as the doings of the town and the records of births, marriages and deaths. The work of Dr. Perry is similar to that done by the Record Commission of Massachusetts. His introductory report contains many matters of interest, particularly to antiquarian students, on the state and colony as well as the town records. "It is a matter of regret," says he, "that while the records of our civil war are well preserved, admirably arranged and cared for, the records of the Colonial and Revolutionary wars, and of the war of 1812, are meagre, detached and scattered, and no properly organized efforts have yet been made to collect, arrange and index them, with the view of honoring the memory of the men and women who risked, if they did not lose, their lives and fortunes for the freedom and independence of their state and country." A Commission, he adds, "cannot too soon be organized with this object in view."

The annual report of the librarian, Amos Perry, LL.D., has been reprinted from the Proceedings in the April number, and its title will be found at the head of this notice. Dr. Perry gives a list and description of the buildings and rooms which have served as cabinets of the Society since its organization, a period of more than seventy years, and a full report of the condition of the library and museum. The Society has some valuable paintings illustrating the history of Providence, which Dr. Perry has described, and he has been able by his research to give an account of the painters and other interesting facts concerning them.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica. Second Series. Edited by JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, LL.D., F.S.A. Vol. V. No. 18, June 1893. London: Mitchell & Hughes, 140 Wardour Street, W. Price, 1 shilling. Annual subscription, 10s. 6d.

Dr. Howard's "Miscellanea" was begun in July, 1866, and there have been completed ten royal octavo volumes, namely of the first series 2 volumes; of the "New Series" 4 volumes; and of the "Second Series," 4 volumes. A fifth volume of this series is in the course of publication, of which the number before us is the eighteenth. It contains an instalment of the Registers of Bardwell in Suffolk; Notes from the Church and Churchyard of Folkestone, Kent; the Page Family; Irish Bookplates, illustrated; the Fonnereau family; Monumental Inscriptions from the Burial Ground of St. George, Hanover Square; and Genealogical Notes and Queries.

A vast amount of genealogic and heraldic information is preserved in the ten volumes and upwards of this periodical.

History of Islesborough, Maine. By JOHN PENDLETON FARROW, Master Mariner. Bangor. 1893. 8vo. pp. 313.

About ten miles in a south-easterly direction from the pleasant city of Belfast, Waldo County, Maine, on the beautiful Penobscot Bay, may be seen an island of about 6,000 acres, formerly called Long Island, now known by the more enphionious name of Islesborough. Nearly thirteen miles, we are informed, gives us about the extreme length of the land, while in width it varies, singularly, from three rods to something like two miles. One portion of the territory, called "700 acre island," was visited by Capt. Benjamin Church in 1692. He

found French and Indians there, often seen together in those troublesome times. They sharply eluded the Captain's vigilance, who obtained, as we learn, more property than persons; his attempts being futile to catch the "salvages" or their companions.

One-fifth of the often described Waldo grant, of nearly one thousand acres, including a great part of the now known Knox and Waldo counties, passed by inheritance into the hands of Mrs. Knox, wife of Washington's War Secretary, Henry Knox, who afterward purchased the remaining rights, and became owner in full, in his own right, and that inherited by his wife, except such portions as had been previously alienated. An agreement, printed in the book, was made between said Knox and the Long Island settlers on the 3d of August, 1799, at the house of Major Philip Ulmer, in Ducktrap.

The early settlements of the island ante-date the Revolution, the author of the book deciding, differently from some others, that Shubael Williams from Connecticut was the first settler, in 1764, his purchase being about three hundred acres. "Without doubt," says Mr Farrow, "Samuel Pendleton came with Shubael and settled on the east side, on what is known as Little Island, in the month of September, 1764, and his descendants live there yet."

In the year 1788, a petition was sent by the inhabitants of the place, to the General Court, desiring an examination of the claim of General Knox to the ownership of the island, and asking for incorporation as a town. A commission was accordingly appointed in 1797, "to settle and declare their rights." The result of these measures is given, dated May 24, 1800, but the act of incorporation passed Jan. 28, 1789.

A plan of the town, as originally surveyed by Warren, with locations and names of first settlers, forty-five in all, faces page 93. Thomas Ames, their first minister, began to preach at the island about 1789. Thomas Waterman was representative to the General Court for North Haven and Vinal Haven, originally Fox Islands.

Between the years 1792 and 1837, twenty-two schooners, two sloops and one brig were built in Islesborough; a list of the names, tonnage, masters and owners of these vessels being here printed.

There has been a decrease in population in Islesborough, the number in 1860, as published, having been 1276, and 1006 in 1890.

It is a singular fact that in 1819, when the question came up before the inhabitants of the town to give in their votes "for or against dividing the State of Massachusetts from the District of Maine," two voted in favor of separation, and twenty-five against it.

Islesborough is considered a good summer resort, with attractions and conveniences suited to the desires and means of seekers after rest and enjoyment.

This work contains a number of illustrations, portraits, views and genealogies, the latter taking up more than one-half of the book, which is gotten up in fine taste, with heavy glazed paper and good type, a credit to all concerned. Besides an abstract of contents there are indexes of names and illustrations.

By William B. Trask, A.M., of Dorchester, Mass.

Proceedings of the Bostonian Society at the Annual Meeting, January 10, 1893.

Boston: Old State House. Published by Order of the Society. 1893. 8vo. pp. 64.

Catalogue of the Collections of the Bostonian Society in the Memorial Halls of the

Old State House. Boston: Feb. 1, 1893. Prepared by SAMUEL ARTHUR BENT, Clerk of the Society. By Authority of the Directors. Boston, 1893. 8vo. pp. 91.

The proceedings of the Bostonian Society at its twelfth annual meeting have been printed and distributed to members and others. The pamphlet contains the annual address of the president of the society, Mr. Curtis Guild, the annual report of the Board of Directors; the reports of the committees on the Rooms and on the Library; a list of accessions to the Library; the reports of the treasurer and the nominating committee; a list of the officers for the current year; the Roll of Membership and the By-Laws. The pamphlet shows that good progress has been made during the year 1892 in carrying out the objects of the society.

The next pamphlet contains a catalogue of the historical relics which the Bostonian Society has collected in Old State House, since its organization in

1881, in pursuance of its object "to promote the study of the history of Boston and the preservation of its antiquities." A mere glance at its pages will surprise those who examine the list, at the vastness and the variety of its collections. The society is preserving much that will enable visitors to carry themselves back in imagination to the Boston of past days; and much that will be useful to the future historian.

A Brief History of the Town of Unity. Written and Read by EDMUND MURCH at a meeting of the Harvard Moon Grange, Thorndike, 1892. Belfast: G. W. Burgess, Printer. 1893. 12mo. pp. 18.

This brief history of the town of Unity, in the State of Maine, preserves many interesting facts in relation to the town, particularly concerning its early history. The town lies in the north-western part of Waldo County.

Record of the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines who served the United States of America in the War of the Rebellion and Previous Wars, buried in the City of Portsmouth, N. H., and the Neighboring Towns of Greenland, Newcastle, Newington and Rye, May 30, 1893. Prepared by JOSEPH FOSTER, Paymaster U. S. Navy, Portsmouth, N. H. Printed at the office of the Portsmouth Journal. 1893. 8vo. pp. 76. A copy will be mailed to any address on the receipt of 50 cents by Paymaster Joseph Foster, U. S. N., 26 Middle Street, Portsmouth, N. H.

This Memorial Day pamphlet has been prepared by Paymaster Foster for Storer Post No. 1, Department of New Hampshire of the Grand Army of the Republic. It gives "an alphabetical list of the 402 veterans of the Rebellion and previous wars buried in Portsmouth and vicinity, with the military record of each, and, whenever obtainable, copies of the notable inscriptions on the gravestones, and much additional information gathered from many sources."

The Adjutant General of the state of New Hampshire, in a letter to the author dated June 1, 1893, says, "I beg to thank you for a copy of the Record of the Graves Decorated by Storer Post. It is a valuable work, and I assure you I appreciate it, and can understand that a large amount of labor has been put into the record. You have reason to be very proud of it."

Fressingfield Porch and Pews. By Rev. JOHN JAMES RAVEN, D.D., F.S.A., Vicar of Fressingfield, with Witherdale, and Honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral. 1892. 8vo. pp. 5.

This is a paper reprinted from the proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History. "The object of this paper," says the author, "is to draw attention to certain indications of a memorial of Agincourt, as it would appear, in the porch of Fressingfield church, and likewise to the detail of that almost unique set of mediæval pews which have already attracted so much notice." Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, of the neighboring parish of Wingfield, who married Catherine, daughter of Hugh Stafford, earl of Stafford, died of disease at the siege of Harfleur in 1415, and, within a month, his son Michael fell in the battle of Agincourt. Dr. Raven thinks he finds in the porch of Fressingfield a memorial of the widow to her spouse and son who died in their country's service.

Views of the porch and of a section of the pews are given, with a description of the pews which bear elaborate carvings. "The hand of the destroyer" is said to have "been painfully active, the saw having been ruthlessly applied to many of the figures," but most of them have escaped his destructive hand.

Genealogy and Biographical Notes of John Parker of Lexington, and his Descendants, showing his Earlier Ancestry in America, from Dean Thomas Parker, of Reading, Mass. From 1635 to 1893. By THEODORE PARKER, a descendant in the ninth generation from Dea. Thomas Parker. Worcester, Mass.: Press of Charles Hamilton. 1893. 8vo. pp. 526. Price, \$3. Address, Theodore Parker, P. O. Box, 823, Worcester, Mass.

Materials for a History of the Family of John Sullivan of Berwick, New England, and of the O'Sullivans of Ardea, Ireland. Chiefly collected by the late THOMAS COFFIN AMORY. With a Pedigree of O'Sullivan Beare. By Sir J. BERNARD BURKE, C.B., LL.D., Ulster. Printed for Private Distribution. Cambridge: John Wilson & Son, University Press. 1893. 8vo. pp. xi.+170.

A Few Facts relating to the Origin and History of John Dolbeare of Boston and Some of his Descendants. Sm. 4to. pp. 32.

The Descendants of Richard and Hannah Huggins Woolworth, who landed at Newbury, Mass., 1678, and removed to Suffield, Conn., in 1685. Compiled by CHARLOTTE R. WOOLWORTH. Assisted by her daughter, JOSEPHINE L. KIMPTON. New Haven, Conn. 1893. 8vo. pp. 209. Address Mrs. C. R. Woolworth, 15 Chatham Street, New Haven.

Genealogy of the Howes Family in America. Descendants of Thomas Howes, Yarmouth, Mass. 1637-1892. With Some Account of English Ancestry. By JOSHUA CROWELL HOWES, Dennis, Mass. With Illustrations. Yarmouth-port, Mass.: Printed for the Author by Fred. Hallett. 1892. 8vo. pp. 308.

Some of the Ancestors of Rodman Stoddard of Woodbury, Conn., and Detroit, Mich. A Compilation by EDWARD DEACON. Bridgeport, Conn.: Press of Stiles & Tucker, 21 Fairfield Avenue. 1893. 8vo. pp. 86.

Abraham Doolittle and Some of his Descendants. By O. P. ALLEN, Palmer, Mass. Newport, R. I.: R. H. Tilley. 1893. 8vo. pp. 38. Price 60 cents. To be obtained of the Author.

The Groton Averys. Christopher and James, the Founders of the Family. By ELROY M. AVERY. 1893. 8vo. pp. 20.

Supplement to the Magoun Memorial. By SAMUEL BRECK, U. S. A., Governor's Island, New York city. 1893. 8vo. pp. 14.

The Sharpes. Devoted to the History, Genealogy and Literature of the Sharpes. Published monthly. Price \$1 a year. Each number contains 8 pages. Address, W. C. Sharpe, Seymour, Conn.

We continue in this number our quarterly list of works relating to genealogy recently published.

The Parker genealogy makes a volume of over five hundred pages. The emigrant ancestor of this family was Thomas Parker, who embarked for New England in the Susan and Ellen in April, 1635 (REGISTER vol. 14, page 309). He first settled at Lynn, and removed thence to Reading, where he died August 12, 1683, aged about 74. His son Hananiah had a son John born at Reading, August 3, 1664, who removed to Lexington, where he died Jan. 22, 1741. To his descendants this volume is chiefly devoted. The book seems to be compiled in a very thorough manner, and is well printed and well indexed. "Some of the features of the volume are a twenty-five page biography of Rev. Theodore Parker, the world-famed theologian; also an interesting description and history of the Lexington Parker homestead from 1712, from the able pen of Theodore Parker himself. Another part contains the copies of the official Massachusetts Revolutionary records of the service of all the descendants of Dea. Thomas Parker mentioned in the book; the value and regard for which records should appeal to all patriotic descendants." The book is embellished with thirteen engravings, mostly portraits.

The book on the Family of John Sullivan of Berwick, Maine, is compiled chiefly from papers collected by the late Hon. Thomas C. Amory, an industrious antiquary of Boston, by his niece Miss G. E. Meredith, who says in the preface to the work: "In 1889 I was requested to arrange the papers left by my uncle, the late T. C. Amory. I had been accustomed for years to hear him talk of the genealogical questions in which he was interested. On making, at the suggestions of two of my cousins, the present book from his Sullivan collection, I have tried to put his materials in convenient order for any member of the family who may share Mr. Amory's taste, and may wish to complete what he began." The compiler has done her work in a very satisfactory manner, and the book, which is handsomely printed and bound, is a fitting monument to a family which has borne a high place in the history of this country. John Sullivan of Berwick came to New England in 1723, from Limerick in Ireland. He had sons Major General John Sullivan, president of New Hampshire, and James Sullivan, governor of Massachusetts. The pedigrees by Sir Bernard Burke, printed in this volume, traces the family back to the O'Sullivans of Ardea. A few copies of the book, we understand, remain undistributed and may be purchased at three dollars each of Miss Meredith, P.O. Box 3324.

The Dolbeare Family is by Mr. Arthur Dimon Osborne of New Haven, Conn. John Dolbeare, to whose descendants the book is devoted, was the son of

Edmund Dolbeare, who came with his family about the year 1678 from Ashburton in Devonshire and settled in Boston. A genealogical letter about the family was communicated by Mr. Edward D. Harris to the REGISTER for January last (*ante* pp. 24-7) and is reprinted in this book. The compiler has visited Hereford Cathedral and obtained extracts from the register and a rubbing of the brass of Sir Richard Dolbeare. A photograph of this brass and other illustrations are given. The book is beautifully printed.

The Woolworth Genealogy, as stated in the title page, is devoted to the descendants of Richard Woolworth, of Newbury, Mass. and Suffield, Conn. Mrs. Woolworth, the principal compiler, has been engaged for thirteen years in collecting material for the work. She and her daughter have been very successful in collecting material and compiling the volume. They have made a very useful and handsome volume.

The Howes Genealogy has quite a full record of the descendants of Thomas Howes who came to New England about 1637, settled at Nebscussett in Yarmouth, Mass. in Plymouth Colony, in March 1639, and died in 1665 aged 75. Thomas Howes brought with him his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Burr. They are said to have come from Norfolk County, Eng. A large number of descendants of this couple have been collected by the compiler and their records are printed in this book. Much credit is due to Mr. Howes.

Mr. Deacon, of Bridgeport, Ct., in his book on the ancestors of Rodman Stoddard (who was the maternal grandfather of the author's children), gives brief accounts of the families of Stoddard, Ware, Downing, Willis, Curtis, Walker, Judson, Winthrop and Sherman. He dedicates his book to his children "in the hope that the contemplation of the zeal, fidelity and patriotism of their ancestors may inspire them to a useful life and faithful citizenship." The book is well compiled and is illustrated with engravings and a tabular pedigree.

The account of the Doolittle family by Mr. Allen gives many of the descendants of Abraham Doolittle, one of the original settlers of New Haven, Ct. Mr. Doolittle's wife was Joane, daughter of James Allen of Kempton, Beds. (see REGISTER, vol. 46, p. 330). The compiler has done his work in a creditable manner. The pamphlet is reprinted from the Magazine of New England History, and is embellished with portraits.

The pamphlet on the Avery family is well compiled, handsomely printed, and is illustrated with several fine engravings. It is "not published."

The Supplement to the Magoun Memorial, by Brevet Brig.-Gen. Samuel Breck, U.S.A., is intended for an appendix to his volume entitled "Descendants of Aaron and Mary (Church) Magoun," noticed by us in April 1892 (REGISTER, vol. 46, pp. 202, 204). It contains interesting matter.

Two numbers of "The Sharpes," heretofore noticed, have recently been received, namely Nos. 6 and 7 for June and July, 1893. Items of interest relative to the Sharpes are solicited by the compiler, Mr. W. C. Sharpe of Seymour, Ct.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

PRESENTED TO THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY TO JULY 15, 1893.

I. *Publications written or edited by Members of the Society.*

The Career of Benjamin Franklin. A paper read before the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. May 25, 1893, by Samuel Abbott Green, M.D. Groton, Mass., 1893. 8vo. pp. 22.

Remarks on Nonacoicus, the Indian name of Major Willard's Farm at Groton, Mass., by Samuel A. Green, M.D. 8vo. pp. 4.

Harvard College, Class of 1843. Semi-Centennial Meeting and Dinner, June 27, 1893. By Hon. Wm. A. Richardson. 8vo. pp. 8.

Fressingfield Porch and Pews. By Rev. John James Raven, D.D., F.S.A. 8vo. pp. 5.

Woburn Records of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Part V. Deaths 1873-1890. Arranged by Edward F. Johnson. Woburn, Mass. 1893. 8vo. pp. 180.

Sermon preached by Rev. Edmund B. Willson, on Henry Wheatland, M.D. Salem. 1893. 8vo. pp. 17.

II. *Other Publications.*

The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. Vol. I., No. 1. Proceedings of the Virginia Historical Society. Richmond, Va. 1893. 8vo. pp. 112.

Proceedings of the Worcester Society of Antiquity for the year 1892. No. XL. Worcester. 1893. 8vo. pp. 154.

Essex Institute Collections, Jan. to Sept. 1893. Vol. XXIX. 3 Nos. Salem. 1893. 8vo.

Bulletin of the Essex Institute. Vol. 23. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 12. Vol. 25. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Sixth Series. Vol. VI. Boston. 1893. 8vo. pp. xxii.+135.

Bulletin of the Public Library of the City of Boston, April, 1893, and Supplement Boston, 1893. 4to. pp. 90, 76.

The Lawrencian. Centennial number Lawrence Academy. June, 1893. Fitchburg. 1893. 4to. pp. 28.

Rebellion War Record. Series 1. Vol. XLI. Pt. 2. Washington. 1893. 8vo. pp. 1238.

History of Somerville Fire Department. From 1842-1892. By H. H. Easterbrook. Boston. 1893. 8vo. pp. 100.

A Sermon on the Death of David Clapp. By Rev. A. E. George. Boston. 1893. 12mo. pp. 14.

Maryland and North Carolina in the Campaign of 1780-81. By Edward Graham Daves. Baltimore. 1893. 8vo. pp. 100.

One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary, Congregational Church, Hollis, N. H. Bristol, N. H. 1893. 8vo. pp. 62.

Catalogue of The Phillips Exeter Academy. 1892-3. Boston. 1893. 8vo. pp. 33.

Minutes adopted by the John F. Slater Trustees, in commemoration of the services of Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes. 1893. 8vo. pp. 7.

Dartmouth Necrology. By John M. Comstock. Hanover, N. H. 1893. 8vo. pp. 26.

Tribute to the Columbian Year by the City of Worcester. Worcester. 1893. 4to. pp. 200.

Second Annual Report of the Trustees of Public Reservations. 1892. Boston. 1893. 8vo. pp. 78.

Undergraduate Life Sixty Years Ago. Boston. 1893. 8vo. pp. 14.

Manual of the First Church. Dover, N. H. No. VI. Dover, N. H. 1893. 12mo. pp. 60.

Report of the Secretary of the Class of 1863 of Harvard College. Cambridge. 1893. 8vo. pp. 104.

Index to the Collections of the Maine Historical Society, Vols. I. to IX. Portland, Maine: Brown Thurston Company, Printers. 1891. 8vo. pp. 312.

DEATHS.

MRS. MARY E. R. PAINE, widow of the late Hon. John T. Paine of Cliftondale, Mass., formerly of Sanford, Maine, and daughter of the late Hon. Jeremiah Goodwin, formerly of Alfred, Me., died in Somersworth, N. H., June 4, 1893, aged 82 years, 10 months, and 27 days.

HON. RUFUS P. TAPLEY, a distinguished member of the York County Bar, and formerly Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, died at his residence in Saco, Maine, April 10, 1893, aged 70 years, 3 months, and 8 days.

ERRATA. — Page 47, line 33, for 1693 read 1603; page 105, line 16, for Jessops read Jessons; page 115, line 6 from bottom, for Mawlson read Mowlson; page 321, line 11, for Benv. read Berw. [i.e. Berwick]; page 332, line 9, for Hiltom read Hilton; page 354, line 11, for Aalice read Alice; page 382, line 15, for Woodman read Woodward.

GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

By HENRY F. WATERS, A.M.

[Continued from page 424.]

THOMASINE OWFIELD of London, widow, 16 June 1637, proved 9 November 1638. My body to be decently buried in the parish church of St. Katherine Cree Church *als* Christ Church in London, as near to the body of my late deceased husband Roger Owfield as conveniently may be. To my son Samuel Owfield all my lands &c. in Lincoln which I purchased of the Right Hon. the Earl of Hertford. A provision for children of daughter Elizabeth Staper. To my son Joseph Owfield eight hundred pounds, my seal ring of gold (and some silver plate). To John Janson, eldest son of my daughter Thomasine Janson, one hundred pounds at one and twenty. To my daughter Rebecca Geering's child, if she have any, one hundred pounds. To the four sons of my daughter Martha, wife of Symon Smith, six hundred pounds, after the decease of their mother, viz: Samuel and Thomas one hundred pounds each and John and Symon two hundred pounds each. To Samuel, (eldest son), and Thomas Smith one hundred pounds each in six months after my decease. To my grandchild Elizabeth Smith one hundred pounds at one and twenty or day of marriage. To Thomas Wyeth my grandchild one hundred pounds to be employed for the use of his daughter Thomasine Wyeth, daughter of my grandchild Martha Wyeth deceased. To my daughter Thomasine Janson, wife of John Janson, my cabinet. To John Short, eldest son of my late son in law John Short deceased, sixty pounds and to his brother Thomas Short forty pounds. To the four children of my daughter Abigail Harrington deceased, late wife of Francis Harrington, likewise deceased, eight hundred pounds. To my executors two hundred pounds for the use and benefit of Francis Harrington, to Isaac two hundred pounds, to Abigail two hundred pounds and to Mary two hundred pounds.

Item I give and bequeath unto Roger Glover, eldest son of my daughter Sara Glover deceased, the sum of one hundred pounds, to be paid him at the age of one and twenty years, and to Elizabeth Glover, eldest daughter of Sara Glover deceased, the sum of fifty pounds, and to Sara Glover, youngest daughter of Sara Glover deceased, the sum of fifty pounds to be paid unto them at the age of one and twenty years or days of marriage, which first shall happen. To Richard Staper, eldest son of Hewit Staper, three hundred pounds, to Samuel Staper two hundred pounds, to Josua Staper two hundred pounds, to Benjamin Staper two hundred pounds. To certain ministers (including Adoniram Bifield). To the two children of my niece Martha Valentine deceased, forty pounds, *i.e.* to the eldest daughter Ann twenty pounds and to the other daughter twenty pounds, at one and twenty or days of marriage. To my son in law John Geeringe ten pounds to make him a ring. To John Owfield, my kinsman in Billiter Lane, and his wife ten pounds apiece to make them rings. To sundry servants and others and to the poor in Hospitals and elsewhere. Sons Samuel and Joseph to be executors. I give unto the Wor^l Company of Fishmongers as a remembrance of my hearty love and good affection unto them the sum

of twenty pounds to be spent at a dinner amongst them upon the day of my funeral or at some other convenient time, at their pleasure. To Richard Staper, eldest son of my daughter Elizabeth Staper, the lease of my house at Istleworth which I bought of John Juxon, he to permit his mother to dwell in it so long as she shall live, if she like to dwell there, she paying the rent &c. And my express will and desire is that my executors do bury me in the afternoon without any heralds. Lee, 142.

[This will binds all the foregoing wills to that of Thomasine J:anson (*ante*, p. 282) already given. The following wills relate more closely to the Glover side of the connection. H. F. W.]

ROBERT GOODWIN citizen and salter of London, 4 August 1610, proved 16 October 1610. To my son Peter Goodwin (certain household fixtures &c.) a pair of brass andirons a fire shovel and a pair of tongs all of brass, a pair of bellows, the boards being of Cipres wood, one table and a court cubbard of Walnut tree, another court cubbard with three cubbards in the same, six wainscot stools, a picture of the ten virgins and my own picture. To my son John Goodwin (certain household goods) and (a similar bequest) to my daughter Mary. To son John three hundred pounds within three months after he shall be made a freeman of London or shall have attained to the age of six and twenty years, which first shall happen. To my daughter Mary, wife of Richard Jennye, eight pounds a year. To the poor of the Dutch church five pounds.

Item I give and bequeath unto my son in law Roger Glover forty shillings to make him a ring; also I give unto him a mourning gown. Item I give and bequeath unto Susan Glover a white pepper box of silver. Item I give and bequeath unto Ellen Glover two gilt spoons. To Anthony Guy a debt of forty shillings which he oweth unto me by his bond. To Richard Jenny, my son in law a debt of thirty one pounds which I paid to Ballard for him and also another debt of ten pounds which I paid to Sir John Wattes for him. To the Company of Salters, whereof I am a member, that shall accompany my body to the church, ten pounds to make them a dinner at Salters' Hall. Item I do give and bequeath unto my daughter Glover a mourning gown and forty shillings to make her a ring. Other bequests to children and other individuals. My son Peter Goodwin to be my full and sole executor and my friend John Highlord to be overseer. Wingfield, 91.

ROBERT PEMBERTON of the Borough of St. Albans in the County of Hertford, gentleman, 25 May 1628, proved 3 July 1628. Lands in Shenley, Herts, in the tenure of Henry Sharpe, and my messuage and fields in Shenley in the tenure of William Carter, and my fields &c. in Shenley late in the tenure of William Harris shall be sold by my brother in law John Glover of Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, Esq. and by my brother Raphe Pemberton gentleman, now mayor of the Borough of St. Albans within convenient time after my decease for and towards the payment of such moneys as is now or hereafter shall be due unto my father in law Roger Glover of Bewcott in the Co. of Berks Esq., upon a Mortgage of my houses and tenements in Bow Lane in the parish of St. Mary le Bow London, and unto Roger Marsh for the discharging of the debts which shall be due unto him for the Mortgage of certain lands in Shenley Herts. Any overplus shall go towards the performance of this my will &c. My wife Susan shall have one hundred pounds yearly out of my messuages &c. in Bow Lane, for and,

during her natural life. And the rest of the rents &c she shall take and receive during all the time she shall remain sole and unmarried, until my eldest son Roger shall accomplish the full age of twenty and one years, for and towards the maintenance of my three children Roger, Robert and Elizabeth (and for certain other specified purposes). Then follow elaborate provisions for the children. Reference to a debt due from Randolph Willey citizen and vintner of London and one due to Mr. Valentine Moretoft of London, and debts due to testator beyond the seas &c. To the poor of St. Peters in St. Albans of Shenley and of St. Mary le Bow, London. To Mr. Jeremy Leech, parson of St. Mary le Bow one ring of gold, with a death's head, of the value of twenty shillings. To my well beloved father in law Master Roger Glover the like ring of gold of the value of thirteen shillings and four pence, and to my brother in law John Glover the like ring of the value of thirteen shillings four pence. To my dear mother Mistress Elizabeth Pemberton, widow, and to my loving brother John Pemberton and Katherine his wife, and my loving brother Raphe and Frances his wife, and my loving brother in law Mr. Robert Woolley and Tecla his wife, each of them the like ring of the value of thirteen shillings four pence apiece. Rings to wife, to cousin Ellen Woolley, to son Robert to daughter Elizabeth and to Robert, son of brother Mr. Robert Woolley. To son Roger my ring bequeathed unto me by my father Mr. Roger Pemberton deceased. Son Roger to be executor and brothers John Glover and Raphe Pemberton to be overseers. Barrington, 69.

[Robert Pemberton, the testator, had a mother Elizabeth, a brother John, whose wife was named Katherine, and a brother Rafe, mayor of St. Albans, whose wife was named Frances. I am inclined to believe that he was a son of Roger Pemberton of St. Albans, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Raffe More, though no Robert is found among the children of this couple in the Visitation of Hertfordshire, 1634, printed in the 22d volume of the Publications of the Harleian Society. The Pemberton pedigree will be found on page 81 of that volume.

Mr. Watkins, in his article on the Pemberton Family, vol. 46, pp. 392-8 of the REGISTER, supposes Ralph Pemberton, born about 1609, who is regarded as the ancestor of the Pemberton Family of Pennsylvania, to be "Ralfe" mentioned in the pedigree in the Harleian Society's publications as the son of Raffe and Frances (Kempe) Pemberton; but from information he has since received, he is convinced that the supposition is erroneous, the father of Ralph, the Pennsylvania emigrant, being named William.—EDITOR.]

ROGER GLOVER of London Esq. 9 January 1633, proved 7 August 1634. Daughter Elizabeth Glover to be full and sole executrix. Reference to a mortgage made to testator by son in law Robert Pemberton, of certain houses in Bow Lane for the sum of eleven hundred and forty five pounds principal lent to the said Robert at the time of the said mortgage, on which testator has recently received eight hundred and fifty pounds. If the executor shall receive the remainder of the principal money which is unpaid and the forbearance of the eight hundred and fifty pounds which is already paid me, during the time it was in the hands of my son John Glover and M^r Ralph Pemberton then she shall reconvey the said houses unto the heirs of the said Robert Pemberton my late son in law. "And if neede shall soe require I desire my eldest sonne Josse Glover to ioine wth my said executor in the reconveyinge of the said houses the w^{ch} I trust hee will not deny in regard hee hath given me a release" &c.

I give my household stuff and plate unto my two daughters Elizabeth and Sarah to be divided equally between them at the time of either of their

marriages and my will is that my wife shall have the use of the said plate &c during her natural life &c. Reference made to a bond of son John Glover for the payment of twelve hundred pounds to Sir William Hewitt (which he did not pay) and for the payment of five hundred pounds to my daughter Sarah and five hundred pounds to my son Ralphe after my decease. The lease of my house in Drury Lane to my daughter Sarah.

Whereas I have disbursed threescore and sixteen pounds for and towards a ship called the Coslet for which ship I have a bill of sale, my will is that my son Roger be presently furnished with one hundred twenty four pounds more to make up the same two hundred pounds towards setting out of him and the said ship, and my will is that the said ship be insured during this voyage &c. Seager, 78.

ELIZABETH GLOVER of the parish of Anne Blackfriars London 4 May 1643, proved 7 May 1643. To my brother Francis Collins and my sister Sara Collins ten pounds apiece. To my mother M^{rs} Anne Glover ten pounds and my pair of brass andirons that are at Amy Collins's house and a cap pan of Brass to them. To my three nieces Elizabeth, Sara and Anne Collins, daughters of my said sister Sarah Collins, one hundred pounds apiece. To my niece Elizabeth Pemberton fifty pounds (and certain goods). To my nephew Robert Pemberton fifty pounds. To my brother John Glover and his wife ten pounds apiece. To my said brother John Glover, for the use of his son Charles, my nephew and godson, thirty pounds of lawful English money. I do will that if my nephew William Moretoft shall live to the age of one and twenty years then I do give him thirty pounds, but if he shall die before he attain to that age then I do will the said legacy last mentioned to my said Nephew Robert Pemberton. To my uncle Roulte, to the Lady Abigail Darcy, to Mr. Morris and his wife, to Mr. Coppinger, to Mr. Dunton and his wife, Mr. Smyth and Mr. Miller and their wives and to Sir Edward Leech and his lady, to each of them a ring enamelled, with a death's head, of the price of forty shillings for each ring. To the poor of Istleworth five pounds. To Dr. Gouge forty shillings. To my said sister Sara Collins all my linen and woollen clothes, to dispose of them all to her own proper use &c. To my nurce Cushion twenty shillings, besides her wages. I make and ordain my nephew Roger Pemberton sole executor, to whom I give one hundred pounds. The rest &c. to my niece Elizabeth Pemberton. Crane, 38.

JOHN GLOVER of Lincoln's Inn Middlesex "Petter" Barrister, 23 October 1648, proved 19 October 1649. I devise my manor of Water Newton, with the appurtenances, in the Co. of Huntingdon and all my lands, tenements &c. in that county unto Gamaliel Catlmer of Lincoln's Inn Esq., Richard Broughton of the Middle Temple gen^t, my nephew Robert Pemberton of Lincolns Inn gen^t, and certain estates in Whaddon and other towns in Cambridgeshire to be conveyed to my said three friends by William Vaughan of Gray's Inn gen., my late servant, in whose name they stand as my trustee. All these upon trust to allow my wife to take the profits of her jointure, to pay for the maintenance and education of my eight children in such proportion as my wife shall think meet. And there shall be raised for the portions of my seven younger children as follows, to every of my three younger sons, Charles, John and Richard, five hundred pounds apiece, to be paid them at their respective ages of one and twenty. To every of my four daughters as follows; to Elizabeth one thousand

pounds, to Dorothy one thousand pounds, to Sara six hundred pounds and to Deborah five hundred pounds, at their respective ages of twenty years or days of marriage. The inheritance of certain estates in Highgate which I have purchased to be surrendered to my wife. And whereas my brother in law M^r George Griffith did heretofore pretend that I was indebted to him I do clear my self and, to give my mother in law and others satisfaction, protest before God that I owe him not one penny. My friend and kinsman Philip Smith Esq. hath in his hands and keeping an ancient Statute of Sir John Whitbrookes for which I have paid many years since one thousand pounds, for the debts of my said brother in law. Lands in Surrey to descend to my eldest son Francis Glover. I make my wife executrix. By a codicil he relieves his wife of the trouble of acting as executrix and appoints his son Francis executor, and I wish him to take administration of the goods &c. of my brother Richard Glover deceased.

Fairfax, 150.

[The name of the testator's wife does not appear in the above will, and the change of mind as to the executorship prevents our learning it through the Probate Act. But he is known to have married Joane, one of the daughters of Francis Dorrington of London, merchant, for whose pedigree see the Visitation of London (1633-34), Harleian Society's Publications, vol. 15, p. 235. Her mother was a daughter of Simon Horspoole.
H. F. W.]

ANNE GLOVER of St. Stephen, Colman Street, London, 5 July 1650 with codicil made 22 January 1651, proved 26 June 1654. My body shall be carried to Milton Hervy in Bedfordshire and buried in the parish church near unto my dear and loving husband Francis Barty in decent and comely manner. To my nephew William Portington, the son of my sister Judith Portington, the lease of my house the which I hold of the Right Hon. the Earl of Bedford, in the Strand &c., paying the lord's rent, which is eight pounds a year; also the lease of my house in Colman Street. Other gifts to him. I give also to my nephew Portington one hundred and fifty pounds of the money due to me out of Ratcliffe from John Glover, the which made over to me for fifty pound a year that his father in Beckett he sold, the which my husband Glover made over to me out of Beckett for part of my jointure, being part of my jointure he made in Ratcliffe fifty pound a year which was to be paid yearly by his father's executor to me as long as I lived; for want of payment the whole is forfeited to me, which is my jointure. To Sir Thomas Hartopp five pounds to make him a ring. To my niece Dorothy one dozen of gold buttons enamelled and six of them with rubies and six with diamonds. To my niece Mary Hartopp a dozen gold buttons set with rubies &c. (They have them already). To my nephew William five pounds to make him a ring. Gifts to sister Rodd and niece Rodd. To Sir John Rolt my Arras hangings, five in number, and my best cabinet. To his lady a dozen and a half of gold buttons set with three diamonds apiece. To my daughter Dorothy my pointed diamond ring. To my daughter Elizabeth Glover my gold bracelet set with diamonds. To my niece Judith fifty shillings. To her sister Susan and Margaret ten pounds apiece, to be paid to their brother (Judith to be in his hand). To Elizabeth, Mary and Anne Ebbs. To my servant Robert Darnton ten pounds of the money due to me at Ratcliffe from my son John and John Glover grandchild to my husband Roger Glover. To my niece Baynam twenty pounds due to me from the House of Parliament. My daughter Seward's children. My daughter Knightbridge. My son Anthony

Knightbridge. My niece Elizabeth Rolt. My nephew George Fitz Jeffery. My son John Glover the heir of Ratcliffe &c. My son Collins' children. Sarah Prophet. To my nephew Sir John Rolt the third part of the money due to me from my grandchild John Glover and John Glover that their father did tie over for the fifty pound a year to have been paid to me yearly, but was paid but one year. Cousin Robert Tanisse. My three nephews Thomas, Walter and Richard. My nephew William Portington.

In the codicil she says "whereas heretofore Josse Glover Clerke surrendered the Revercon of certaine Coppiehold Messuages, Tenements and hereditaments with their appurtenances holden of the Mannor of Stebonheath (which I have in Joyncture) to the use of my brother Thomas Rolt Esquire, Nevertheless upon condiçon that the said Josse Glover and his should pay me fiftie pounds a yeare duringe my life &c." Reference to John Glover, son and heir of said Josse Glover. Aylett, 156.

FRANCIS GLOVER of Westminster, Middlesex, gentleman, 12 October 1659, proved 16 July 1666. Reference to will of late father John Glover of Lincoln's Inn, utter barister, lately deceased (about 1648) and his devise to Gamaliell Catline of Lincoln's Inn Esq. and others, in trust &c. To my wife six hundred pounds, and also forty pounds to buy her mourning. To my sister Skynner one hundred pounds, seven years hence, if her husband's late eldest brother's child be then living, otherwise not to be paid. Twenty pounds to be paid to my sister Skynner and her husband over and above the one hundred pounds. Twenty pounds between my sister Sarah and Deborah. Ten pounds to my brother John and ten pounds to my brother Richard Glover. And ten pounds to my cousin John Glover, Doctor of Phisick. Twenty pounds to my cousin Pemberton and thirty pounds to my brother Church and his wife. Ten pounds to my Aunt Ferrars in Yorkshire. Twenty pounds to be laid on my burial and three pounds to the minister that preacheth my funeral sermon. The overplus to my brother Charles Glover. I make him executor and my cousin Robert Pemberton and my brother Church overseers.

Decimo sexto die mensis Julii Anno Domini Millesimo Sexcentesimo Sexagesimo Sexto Emanât Coñmissio Theodoræ Glover Relctæ dict: defuncti habentis dum vixit et mortis suæ tempore bona jura sive credita in diversis Diocess. sive Juriſibus Ad Administrand. bona jura et credita ejusdem defuncti juxta tenorem et effectum Testamenti ipsius defuncti, Eo quod Carolus Glover, Executor in dicto Testamento nominat., antequam onus Executionis in se acceptasset, ab hac luce etiam migrauit etc.

Mico, 117.

CHARLES GLOVER, late of Princes Street in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, Middlesex, declared his will nuncupative or by word of mouth on or about 4 December 1663; he the said deceased speaking while Jane Glover, his wife, at the same time with several of his friends and acquaintances were then present, said I give my whole estate to my wife for the good of my children.

Admon. with the will annexed was granted to his widow Jane Glover 15 December 1663. Juxon, 145.

Mense Augusti 1684. Vicesimo primo die Em' Com° CAROLO GLOVER fratri nrâli et ltiño Richardi Glover nup de Virginia sed sup alto mari in nave vocata The Maryland vidui defuncti habent etc.

Mense Novembris 1684. Undecimo die em^t Com^o Carolo Glover, nepoti ex fratre Richⁱ Glover, nup de Virginia in ptibus transmarinis sed in nave vocata The Maryland vidui defuncti haberi etc. ad adstrañd bona jura et credita dicti defuncti p Carolum Glover fratrem nr̄alem et ltiñum dicti defuncti modo etiam demortuum inadministrat etc.

Admon. A. B. 1684.

Whether the following will refers to the same family I am unable to say.

MARY GLOVER of the City of London, widow, 21 March 1660, proved 2 July 1661. To my daughter Bennett Glover now of Virginia in parts beyond the seas, twenty shillings. I give unto her my two mourning rings, now in the custody of my daughter Anne Glover, if she the said Bennett shall fortune to come over the seas and to this City of London to receive and enjoy the same rings herself. To my son Richard Glover ten pounds to put him forth an apprentice, at the care, discretion and good liking of my loving brother Mr. Isaac Perkins, minister of God's Word. To my said son Richard (certain household stuff).

Item, my will and mind is that all such moneys, goods, commodities and other things now due or hereafter to be due to me as Adventure or as part of my late husband Richard Glover's estate from beyond the seas, and also all benefit and profit to be recovered and received of the debt now due to me from Thomas Cooper, shall be both equally had, parted and received by my son and daughter Richard and Anne Glover, part and part alike. The residue to my daughter Anne Glover. I do desire, nominate and appoint my very loving cousin John Watson full and sole executor.

Among the witnesses were Henry Cope and Elizabeth Cope. Proved by John Watson. May, 111.

[With reference to the family of Mr. Josse Glover, the following notes taken some years ago from the Suffolk Court files (with the kindly assistance of my friend Mr. William P. Upham, who called them to my notice) ought to be preserved; and no better occasion has ever occurred than now when I have given so many wills bearing on the ancestry of Mrs. Sarah Winthrop, Mrs. Elizabeth Winthrop and Mrs. Priscilla Appleton, daughters of M^r Glover, and the parties concerned in the suit about the estate of Dr. John Glover, the son of the Rev^d Josse Glover. Some account of him, by the way, will be found in Munck's History of the College of Physicians.

HENRY F. WATERS.

See REGISTER, vol. 13, pp. 135-7, and vol. 30, pp. 26-8, for notices of Rev. Josse Glover; also Miss Anna Glover's Glover Memorials and Genealogies (Boston, 1867), pp. 560-72.—EDITOR.]

JOHN GLOUER sonn of M^r Josse Glouer & Priscilla his wife died intestate (in London 1668) seized of a farme at Sudbury leaueinge one only Sister Priscilla the wife of Jo: Appleton who in her right claimeth the Inheritance of the said Land as his next heire the said Glouer dyinge with out Ishshewe.

This said Mr. Josse Glouer by a former venter had two daughters Sarah y^e wife of M^r Deane Wintrop & Elizabeth the wife of M^r Adam Wintrop deceased Leaueinge Issue Adam Wintrop now liueinge, neither of w^{ch} aut to claime any part of the said Land of Josse Glouer beinge but of the halfe bloud at the least & for other reasons:

1 Because John Glouer enjoyed these Lands in his Mothers right his ffather beinge neuer possessed of them and the said daughters Sarah & Elizabeth cannot claime any right by descent from a Mother in Law: nor halfe sisters claime as particulars wth a sister of the whole bloud.

2 Because y^e said Sarah & Elizabeth had large portiones bequeathed them by there ffather M^r Josse Glouer w^{ch} they also receiued, but y^e s^d Priscilla the wife of Jo: Appleton receiued not her portion giuen by her ffather but lost thereof 150^{lb}

3 Because uppon y^e marriage of y^e said Priscilla wth Jo: Appleton: there was a Couenant made that if y^e s^d Priscilla died wthin a yeare the said Glouer should enjoy halfe her estate which was to be retornd to him & no Concideratione had of the other sister by the same Reason: were there no other might the said Priscilla expect the sole benifit of the Estate dyinge wthout Issue intestate & therefore humbly prayeth the assistance of this Court to put her into a Legall possession thereof by granting the s^d Jo: Appleton: her husband Administration: or by any other meanes wthin there wisdome they shall thinke meet

witnesse my hand John Appleton

Vera Copia Attest

p Edw: Rawson *Secret*

In the Case wherein Capt John Appelton is p^{ft}: a^{gt}: Thomas Danforth as Administrator to Dr. John Glouer deceased, the said Thomas Danforth doth owne & confes in Court, that M^{rs} Priscilla Appelton the wife of the said Capt: Appelton is the reputed daughter of M^r Josse Glouer, Mrs. Elizabeth his wife, & that the aboue named Dr. John Glouer was her reputed Brother, & that the said Dr. Glouer was seized of a farme neere Sudbury & that for many yeares, before hee died, & that hee the said Dr. Glouer, sold a part thereof, & the remainder as Attorney to Dr. Glouer, tho said Thomas Danforth leased it out to the tennant that is now in possession of it:

This is owned in Court & Attested to bee true:

Capt John Appleton et ux. Priscilla v. Tho^s Danforth adm^r Est of John Glover dec'd. Attachment dated 3^d Nov. 1668. Midd^x Co.

Court held at Charlestown 15 Dec. 1668.

Copy of letter.

Louing Brother I am sorry that Providence hath soe ordered it, that I could not see you. I am sorry that you gave such a release, but now it cannot be helpt. I am now come out of Scotland my Grandmother being dead. I am to pay a great deale of moneys before I can enjoy my Estate if it should please the Lord to take mee out of this world. I shall take sune course that you may understand how my bsines is here for it is my desire that my sister youre wife should haue all that I haue both in old & new England. I pray giue mee an Account how my Estate is there &c concerning priuate matters.

I rest youre very affectionate Brother till death

J: GLOUER

London March: 5

1655

Superscribed Directed to Capt: John Appelton of Ipswich. Extracted out of a letter on file, & is a true Copie so farr as it refers to the Case in question

As Attests

Tho: Danforth, R.

15: 10: 1668: By mee Tho: Danforth

Vera Copia Tho. Danforth: R:

Vera Copia Attest^r: p Edw. Rawson *Secret*.

Att a Generall Court held at Boston: 22: May: 68 The Court granted M^r Hugh Peters ffive hundred Acres. To M^r Thomas Allen ffive hundred Acres: in regard of M^r Harwards Gift: To M^{rs} Glouer six hundred Acres. To Leift Sprage one hundred Acres, having borne difficulties: &c.

That this is a true Copie taken out of the Court Booke of Records

As Attests Edw. Rawson Secret.

Vera Copia Attest'

p Edw. Rawson Secret.

From Papers in a suit concerning the estate of Dr. John Glover—taken from the files of Suffolk Co. Court.

PETER SOHIER (translated out of the French) Will made 3 April 1576 proved 30 July 1576. Wife Anne de la Fontaine *alias* Wicarte. Property on this side as on the other side of the sea. My children (not named). My administrators and executors to be Anna de la Fontaine *alias* Wicarte, my wife and bedfellow, my brother Matthew Sohier, presently dwelling at Southampton, and my brother in law Erasme de la Fontaine.

Commission issued to Matthew Sohier, Erasmus de la Fontaine, Cornelius Sohier and Thomas Fountaine to administer &c. during the minority of Anne, Mary and Peter Sohier, children of the deceased, for the reason that Matthew Sohier and Erasmus de la Fountaine, executors, had renounced and Anna the relict and other executor had died. Carew, 19.

MARY SOHIER born of Andwerp, at this present dwelling at London, widow of late Augustine de Beaulioū (?) (translated out of the French) will made 10 March 1602 (stile of England) proved 11 February 1603. One hundred and fifty pounds in my hands appertaining unto John, Paul and Peter le Clercq, children of the honest John le Clercq my son in law, which he had by Susan de Falloyse my deceased daughter, and the which sum hath "bine" by the testament and last will of late James de Falloise, my son, bequeathed unto the said children and of which he hath given me the use during my life. The poor of the French church in London. The children of Samuel de Falloise my son (at five and twenty or estate of marriage). I make the said John Le Clercq, my son in law, sole executor.

Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's

Book C, Leaf 194.

MATTHEW SOHIER the elder, son of late Matthew, merchant, born of Valenchienne, at this present dwelling in this city of London &c (translated out of the French) will made the last day of February 1593 (stile of England) proved 17 October 1605. My body to be buried and put into the ground after the Christian manner of the reformed churches. The poor of the French Church in London. The poor of the parish where I dwell. To my nephew Daniel Resteau son of John Resteau, my brother in law, all the linen which Catherine Resteau, my wife deceased, hath had of her mother. To Nicholas Cuper, merchant dwelling in London, one silver cup of a Dolphin fashion. To James de Valloise one silver cup of an Eagle fashion upon the olive tree. Mary Coppine, daughter of late William Coppin and Mary Sohier, daughter of late Peter Sohier, my nieces. John and Cornelius Sohier, my brothers deceased. Mrs. Woudrien Sohier, my sister, and her children. My sister Mary Sohier. The kindred of late Catherine Resteau my wife deceased. John Resteau, her brother, my sole executor. Mr. Augustine de Beaulieu, merchant dwelling at London, and the abovesaid Nicholas Cuper to be assistants. Hayes, 67.

MARY SOHIER, the relict widow of late Francis de Behaulte deceased, in his life time merchant dwelling in London, her will made 10 May 1614 proved 15 July 1614. The poor of the French Congregation in London. Alice Coyfe, sometime my maid servant and now wife of John Franck. My cousin Cornelius Spyrynk, Magdalen de Behaulte, my sister in law. Jane Sohier my sister, wife of James Godscall, merchant. Adrian Mary, bookseller, my son in law. My son John de Behaulte. To him his father's sealing ring of gold whereon is engraven his father's arms and those two cushions whereon are wrought the said arms. My daughter Elizabeth de Behaulte at one and twenty or marriage. William Langer my grandson, the son of Leonard Langer and the late Mary de Behaulte, my daughter deceased. My brother in law James Godscall and Daniel Van Harinckhoeck, merchant, his son in law, to be my executors and my brother in law John du Quesne and my said cousin Cornelius Spirink overseers. Proved by Daniel Van Haringhooke, one of the executors, James Godscall, the other, renouncing. Lawe, 85.

THOMAS HALL of the Precinct of St. Katherine's near the Tower of London, citizen and turner of London, 7 October 1662, proved 9 May 1663. I give to my loving son Joseph Hall my freehold lands and tenements in Tilbury, Essex, which I lately bought of Henneage Featherstone, of Gray's Inn Middlesex, esquire, upon condition that he pay unto my executrix within two years next after my decease, six hundred pounds for and towards the payment and discharge of the debts which I shall owe at my decease and of such legacies as I have, by this my last will &c, given and bequeathed unto the several persons named. To my eldest son Timothy Hall one hundred pounds (having already given him above five hundred pounds) to be paid by twenty pounds a year yearly during five years. To my youngest son Thomas Hall one hundred and fifty pounds, by ten pounds a yearly until the same sum shall be satisfied and paid. To my son Joseph my lease which I hold from the Co. of Fishmongers of my shop and house in the Precinct of St. Katherine's, and one moiety and equal half part of the wares, wood and working tools in my said dwelling house. The other half of said wares &c. I give to my executrix towards the payment of my debts and legacies. To my grandson Joseph Hall, son of the said Joseph forty pounds at one and twenty. To the eldest child of my son Timothy twenty pounds at one and twenty or marriage. To my two sons Timothy and Joseph my lease of one thousand years of lands in Tilbury, Essex, with the messuages &c, thereby demised; they to pay out to my cousin Anne Smith and my sister in law Aveline Lister, and the longest liver of them, sixteen pounds a year, that is to say to my cousin Anne Smith for life and, after her decease, to my sister Aveline Lister for life, if she shall survive the said Anne. To my said cousin and sister twenty shillings each, to buy them rings. To Mr. Samuel Slator thirty shillings and to Mr. Richard Kentish twenty shillings to buy each of them rings. To sister Elizabeth Cox forty shillings, and I release unto her, if living at the time of my decease, the ten pounds which she oweth unto me by bond. To my brother David Hall in Gloucestershire ten shillings and unto my brother John Hall in New England ten shillings and to my Aunt Hall at Gravesend twenty shillings. To the poor of St. Katherine's forty shillings. To my wife Judith my lease which I hold from the Master, Brothers and Sisters of the Hospital of St. Katherine's and the messuage &c. therein demised, in St.

Katherine's, and my lease of a tenement at the Tower ditch side and all the rest of my goods &c., and I make her full and sole executrix.

Juxon, 65.

Here follow some other wills of Halls connected with New England.

SAMUEL HALL of Langford, Essex, gen^t, 13 November 1679, proved 25 January 1680. To my wife Sarah the whole profits and rents of my dwelling house and lands in Langford and all the rents and profits of my land in Bentley in the Co. of York during her natural life. I give her all my goods and movables and all debts owing to me in New England or upon any bonds or mortgages whatsoever. I give the five acres of meadow in Bentley, York, which I purchased of Roger Perkins of Doncaster, apothecary, (by deed of 1 Feb. 1676) to the use of the poor of that parish for ever, and have settled by a deed to feoffees in Trust, bearing date 10 January 1677 to the use of the poor of Bentley cum Arksay and Stockbridge. I give unto John Hall of Islington in the County of Midd^x, gen^t, and to his heirs forever all my messuage and land &c, in Langford Essex that I purchased of John Ponder gen^t deceased upon condition that within one year after my wife's decease shall make sale of the messuage and lands that I have devised and given to him and his heirs, to pay all the legacies that I have bequeathed in this will &c within one year after my wife's decease. To my cousin Daniel Hall of Doncaster and his two sons Thomas (*sic*) thirty pounds equally to be divided amongst them. To Daniel Hall's wife five pounds to buy her a gown. To Daniel Hall's brother's wife and her children thirty pounds equally to be divided amongst them. To my wife's sister Beatrice Graves fifteen pounds. To her two daughters, Halvester's wife and Henrietta, ten pounds each. To her son Francis Graves and to her youngest son five pounds each. To her son Ralph Graves one shilling if it be demanded. To my cousin John Hall of Stockbridge five pounds in full satisfaction of all his right, title, interest and demand whatsoever which he may challenge or demand out of all or any part of my lands, goods, credits and debts whatsoever. To three of his sisters ten pounds equally to be divided amongst them. To my cousin Richard Nicholson twenty shillings to buy him a ring. To his two daughters ten pounds equally to be divided amongst them. To my cousin Mary and my brother Richard Hall's and her children fifteen pounds to be equally divided amongst them. To Samuel Cocking, son of Joseph Cocking deceased, my wife's brother, fifteen pounds. To John Ellis his children ten pounds equally to be divided &c. To my cousin Nathaniel Revell twenty shillings to buy him a ring and my best wearing suit. To my cousin Thomas Bradford of Doncaster twenty shillings if he be living when my other legacies are paid. To my adopted cousin M^r John Hall of Islington twenty pounds and to his daughter Elizabeth twenty pounds to be paid to her upon the sale of my land and to be improved by her father for her sole use until she shall marry. To twenty silenced ministers ten pounds. To my cousin Hall's wife one great silver spoon and ten shillings to buy her a mourning ring. To my cousin Richard Hall of Bentley and his eldest daughter and Robert Hall, his brother, each of them twenty shillings. To Mrs. Robinson ten shillings to buy her a mourning ring. To her daughter Mrs. Hickford ten shillings to buy her a mourning ring. To my friends Mr. John and Mr. Thomas Freshwater each ten shillings to buy mourning rings.

I give out of my estate unto Boston in New England and other towns in

that Colony that hath most suffered by the wars and by that late great happening in Boston one hundred pounds, fifty pounds to Boston and the other fifty pounds to the poorest that suffered by the wars, to be sent over for those uses at the will and discretion of my executor, as money can be raised out of my estate. To Elizabeth Thompson, Joseph Peachey and John Thompson, each half a crown to buy their gloves. To John Bearblock ten shillings to buy him a ring. To the poor of Great Totham, Little Totham, Heybridge and Wickham Bishop, each parish, twenty shillings, to be given to their most aged poor by their officers. To the poor of Malden twenty shillings. To the poor of Langford four pounds, the said four pounds to be laid out in cloth for them. I make my wife and Mr. John Hall of Islington joint executors.

Commissary of London,
Essex, Herts. Book Heydon, L. 375.

[“1682 Mr. Samuel Hall, some time a resident in Massachusetts, had died at Langford near Malden, Essex County, England. He bequeathed £100 to those, who lost by the great fire in Boston and by Indian wars in this Colony. Mr. John Hall of Islington, near London, was his executor, who sent an order to his mother, Mrs. Rebecca Symonds of Ipswich, to dispose of the bequest. She gave to individuals who had suffered by Indians, as follows:—£8 to Martha Graves; £10 to Moses, of Newichiwanaack, son of the Rev. William Worcester; £5 to Frances Graves of Ipswich; £3 to Martha Coy, fled to Boston, widow of John Coy of Brookfield, slain; 33s. to Susannah, widow of Thomas Ayres, also slain.”—(Felt’s History of Ipswich, p. 62.)

Rev. Dr. Felt probably compiled this account from papers now in the American Antiquarian Society’s Library, the substance of which is given by Mr. Abraham Hammatt in his *Early Inhabitants of Ipswich*, pp. 130.

Samuel Hall, the testator, came to New England about 1633. In that year he, with John Oldham and another person, set out on an exploring expedition and went as far as the Connecticut River. They returned January 20, 1633–4, having endured much misery. Mr. Savage thinks he may have returned to England and have come back in the spring of 1635, aged 25, in the Elizabeth and Ann. He was at Ipswich in 1635, and his name with that of John Hall is on the original list of townsmen of Salisbury, 1640. He was a member of the Artillery Company, 1638. The date of his return to England I do not find. (See Savage’s Dictionary, vol. 2, p. 337; Rev. David B. Hall’s *Halls of New England*, pp. 720–1; Hammatt’s *Early Inhabitants of Ipswich*, pp. 129–31; Winthrop’s *New England*, vol. 1, p. 123 (146 new ed.); Hutchinson’s *Massachusetts*, vol. 1, p. 43, first ed., p. 46, third ed.; Hubbard’s *New England*, pp. 169–70).

The will of John Hall of Islington, the executor of Samuel Hall, and some facts concerning him, will be found in these GLEANINGS, *ante* pp. 138–9. His pedigree is printed, *ante* p. 245.

The will which follows is that of the testator’s widow.—EDITOR.]

SARAH HALL of Langford, Essex, widow, 8 November 1680, proved at Chelmsford 25 January 1680. My body I bequeath to the Earth until the General resurrection at the last day to be decently buried by my loving and much respected friend Mr. Henry Robinson, minister of the parish of Langford, at his discretion, in the parish church of Langford in linen. I give up and resign all my right, title &c. in my deed of gift which my late husband Mr. Samuel Hall sealed unto me of the house and land &c. in Langford called Custaynes and Springers (containing twenty two acres more or less) to pay off my husband’s legacies. If not enough then it shall be made good out of my own personal estate. I give five and twenty pounds to be expended about my funeral. To my friend Mr. Henry Robinson, minister of Langford twenty pounds. To Samuel Cockin, my brother Joseph’s son, and his two children (now dwelling in Hull) forty pounds and two silver spoons, *i.e.* twenty to him and ten to each of his children and one of the spoons to each of the children. To Mrs Mundaye’s daughter of Boreham,

Essex, spinster, ten pounds and unto Mrs Mundaye, her mother, forty shillings. Gifts to Mr. Heckford of Langford, to Mr Thomas Freshwater of Heybridge, to twenty nonconformist ministers or their widows, now living in Essex, the latter (ten pounds) to be paid into the hands of Mr. Martyne Carter the elder of Maldon, hoyman, to be by him disposed of (in sums of ten shillings apiece). To the poor of certain parishes. I give my customary cottage in Langford called Foster's Garden to the parish of Langford for the use of the poor of the parish. To Mrs Robinson of Langford my thumbing &c. To Daniel Hall of Doncaster forty shillings to buy him four rings, one for him, one for each of his two sons and one for his son's wife. To my brother in law William Graves of Bentley ten pounds. To twenty of the poor nonconformist ministers, or their widows, in or about the City of London. To John Hall of Bentley, my late husband's kinsman in Yorkshire, five pounds. To Henrietta Graves, my kinswoman, of London, twenty shillings.

And lastly I do constitute and appoint my loving friends Mr. Thomas Glover, a New England merchant, living in St. Clement's Lane near Lumbarb Street London and Mr. John Hall of Ilington (Islington?) to be joint executors. Item, my further mind and will is that after my debts and legacies are paid and all other charges defrayed I do give the overplus of my estate to be left in the said Mr. Thomas Glover's hands, to be laid out in cloth for the use of the poor of Newbury, Hampton and Amesbury in New England to be equally divided amongst them, part and part alike.

Memorandum before the sealing and delivery hereof. I do give to Mrs Robinson my silver tankard and I do give a small trunk of linen to be sent to my sister Beatrice Graves at Bentley in Yorkshire for her use.

Book Heydon, L. 483, Com. of London for Essex and Herts.

[Thomas Glover, a New England merchant mentioned in this will, was, I presume, Thomas, son of John Glover of Dorchester, Mass., who at the age of three years was brought to New England by his father. He returned to England, and died in the parish of St. John, Hackney, London, Oct. 6, 1707, aged 80 yrs. and 9 mo. (See Miss Anna Glover's Glover Memorial, pp. 81-95). His will is printed on pp. 90-4 of that work.—EDITOR.]

NICHOLAS MORETON, minister of the word of God at St. Saviours Southwark in the Co. of Surrey, 29 May 1640, proved 18 August 1640. To my wife Elizabeth Morton her third part of those tenements at Shipyard near Chain Gate in Long Southwark that descended upon her by the death of her late father Mr. Nicholas King; also the rents of the two leases I hold at St. Katherine's Hospital near the Tower of London, forty pounds a year, during her life. Except two pair of sheets to each of my sons I give her all my household stuff. I give her fifty pounds in money, with all her own apparel, plate, jewels, except one silver salt, the late gift of my sister in law Margaret King to Nicholas Morton, my young son, and a piece of plate to each of my other sons at her own discretion. To Charles, John and Nicholas Morton, my three sons, I give to each of them thirty pounds a year, to be paid them or their guardians by half year payments during the widowhood of my said now wife Elizabeth, or, when she marrieth, by quarterly payments. Upon the marriage of the said Elizabeth all her estate, right, claim, use and possession of any and every part of my estate, as my executrix or otherwise, shall wholly cease and be void and remain only to the use of my children, except those above-named legacies to her bequeathed

by this my will. Upon the death of either of my children in his minority his estate shall descend upon the survivors. Or if it happen that they all die in their minority, if my said wife continue a widow at that time, then one third of their estate shall fall to her and the other two parts to be bestowed upon and amongst the children of my brother William Morton of Coventry, or such of them as shall then be in England; or if they be not in England then to the two daughters of my late sister Joane Smith of Long Wharton or to Agnes Slyman, my sister Slyman's daughter, or the survivor or survivors of them.

I appoint my said beloved wife Elizabeth Moreton my executrix of this my last will and my loving father in law Mr. Thomas Kestle of Plendevie (Pendevie?) by Wadebridge in Cornwall and my good friend M^r Pitt of Clifford's Inn, gen^t, my executors in trust. I appoint M^r Richard Tuffnaile of St. Olave's Parish in Southwark, brewer, and Mr. Philip Parker of Crutched Fryers, London, merchant, to be overseers of this my last will, desiring my said wife to present them, my father in law and friends, with a ring to each of them as a poor token of my love.

Mrs Margaret King was one of the witnesses.

Coventry, 115.

[Rev. Nicholas Moreton, the testator, was the pastor of John Harvard, the founder of Harvard College (REGISTER, vol. 39, pp. 284). He is mentioned in the will of Thomas Harvard, 1638, brother of John (Ibid. pp. 278-9), and in that of John Sedgwick, 1638 (vol. 38, p. 207).]

Rev. Charles Morton, the eldest son of the testator, was educated at Oxford University, B.A. Nov. 6, 1649, M.A. June 24, 1652, was rector of Blisland 1656, from which living he was ejected for non-conformity in 1662, removed to the parish of St. Ives and preached privately to a few people of a neighboring parish till the great fire of 1666, when he established an academy at Newington Green, where DeFoe was his pupil. In July, 1686, he came to New England, and was pastor of the church at Charlestown from Nov. 5, 1686, till his death April 11, 1698, aged 72. He was vice-president of Harvard College (with the founder of which institution he had been doubtless acquainted) from June 4, 1697, till his death. "He was grandson by his mother's side, of Mr. Kestle of Pendavy, Cornwall, and was born in his house about the year 1626." (See Drake's Dictionary of American Biography, p. 640; Palmer's Non-conformist's Memorial, ed. 1778, vol. 1, pp. 273-5; Frothingham's History of Charlestown, pp. 193-6; Wyman's Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, vol. 2, pp. 687-8; Budington's First Church of Charlestown, pp. 106-9, 222, 224; Foster's Alumni Oxonienses (1500-1714) p. 1038). Another son of the testator, Nicholas Morton, was also a graduate of Oxford University (see Foster's Alumni Oxonienses (1500-1714), p. 1039).—EDITOR.]

PETER PRYAULX of the town and County of Southampton, merchant, 15 November 1643, proved 31 December 1644. The poor of the English Church of Southampton. The poor of the French church there. The poor of St. Peter Port in the Isle of Guernsey. To my son Peter Pryaulx the fee simple of a house and garden I have near unto littles (*sic*) gate; lease of my now dwelling house next to the Star in Southampton &c., according to what I have conditioned with M^r Peter Seale before the marriage of his daughter to my said son. I give him my great gilt bowl which his grandmother gave me, together with my scarlet gown and my two other black gowns. To Jeane Pryaulx, Mary Pryaulx, John Pryaulx and Jacob Pryaulx, the four children of my said son, one hundred pounds apiece, at one and twenty or day of marriage; and these sums shall remain in the hands of M^r Paul Mercer and William Pryaulx, two of my executors, to be put forth to the best profit &c. To my son William Pryaulx two hundred pounds that I stand bound by bond unto Henry Stone and others at

the making up of the marriage with Jeane Stone, his wife. To his son Peter Pryaulx and his daughter Frances Pryaulx each a hundred pounds (as above), to remain in the hands of Mr Paul Mercer &c. To my son Robert five hundred pounds. To my son John eight hundred pounds, and the patronage of the parish church of Elstead. To my son Paul seven hundred pounds and my house, land and copse in the tything of Bitterne, according to the Custom of the manor. Anne and Jacob Fortery the two children of Jacob Fortery merchant of London. Reference to contract of marriage of my daughter Elizabeth, late wife unto the said Jacob Fortery. To my daughter Frances Pryaulx a thousand pounds &c. My wife desired me, at her death, to give unto her son Peter her best diamond ring, to her daughter Elizabeth her best rose of diamonds, to her daughter Frances her other rose of diamonds, to her son William her best saphire, to her son Robert her other saphire, to her son John her emeraud, and to her son Paul her ruby, and for her three wine bowls (parcel gilt) one to William, one to Robert and one to her daughter Elizabeth. Other provisions. I make Mr Paul Mercer, my loving brother in law, and Peter Pryaulx and William Pryaulx, my sons, my joint executors &c. I give to my said brother Mercer twenty pounds to be bestowed in a piece of plate to his own liking, in remembrance of me. My overseers to be my son Robert and my son John.

Rivers, 12.

DANIEL MERCER of St. Olave, Southwark, Surrey, dier, 28 August 1650, proved 6 September 1650, by Peter Hublon, one of the executors, and by Paul Mercer, the other executor, 2 May 1651. To the poor of St. Olave twenty pounds sterling. To my cousin Cooper, minister of the said parish, five pounds. To Mistress Woocock forty shillings. To my cousin Francis Batchellor three score pounds sterling, to be paid him at his age of one and twenty years. To my brother Peter Mercer three score pounds, to be paid unto him by my brother Paul Mercer as he shall see occasion and in his discretion think fit, and not otherwise. To my brother and sister Johnson I give ten pounds, between them to be divided. To my wife Sarah all such goods, leases and estate as were her own when I married her, besides her children's portions, to be assigned over to my wife to her children's use and benefit. I give her also five hundred pounds out of my own neat estate, she to secure my executors from such debts as she or her former husband did owe. To my brother Paul Mercer and my brother in law Peter Hublon, whom I make sole executors &c., five pounds apiece. To my son Daniel my messuages &c. in Sussex which I lately purchased of John Middleton gentleman. The rest to my children Elizabeth and Benjamin Mercer and such other child or children as my wife now goeth with. Provisional legacy to brother Peter Hublon and sister Luparte and their children and to my own kindred, brothers Paul, Peter and Francis Mercer, my sister Priaulx children, my sister Blanchard, my sister Johnson, my sister Strowde and my sister Batchellor's children.

Pembroke, 147.

PAUL MERCER of Southampton, merchant, 6 June 1661, with a codicil dated 7 June, proved 9 September 1661. To be buried in Godshouse Chappell within Southampton town. Thirty cloth mourning gowns to be distributed amongst thirty poor men and women inhabitants of said town, every gown being worth near upon thirty shillings apiece. To Mr. William

Bernard, vicar of Holywoods church five pounds. To the common poor of the English and French churches gathered in said town one hundred pounds. For a remembrance to John, Jacob and Paul Pryaulx, Mary the wife of John Lamport, Elizabeth, Catherine and Thomasine Pryaulx, the son and daughters of late Capt. Peter Pryaulx, my cousins, to each of them the sum of ten pounds at one and twenty years of age. To my sister Elizabeth Blanchard, for a remembrance, my second best diamond ring. And as concerning the hundred pounds (principal) due by her son John Stroad, his obligation dated 2 February 1645, my will is that out of it he shall pay unto Francis Mercer, my brother and executor, thirty pounds and another thirty pounds unto Jane and Elizabeth Godsall the daughters of his sister Jane, now the wife of John Hill, or the survivor of them, at twenty one or days of marriage. The remainder of the said John Stroad's debt is hereby discharged and acquitted him forever. To my sister Judith Johnson, widow, a yearly annuity of twenty pounds during her natural life; and to her daughter Mary the relict of late James Chipchase, my niece, and after her decease to her child or children equally to be divided, the sum of two hundred pounds. To her sister Jane, the relict of late Gideon de Lawne, my niece, and after to her child or children my jewel of pendent diamonds &c, valued at one hundred pounds, with one hundred pounds in money. To my brother Peter Mercer, during his natural life, a yearly pension of forty pounds, providing that the legacy given him by the last will of our deceased brother Daniel Mercer shall remain properly for my use as my own and proper goods. As for his only daughter Hester, now the wife of Thomas Cary, my dear niece, I having already fully paid and satisfied her debts &c. —(reference to her contract of marriage dated 12 May 1660), she shall have two hundred pounds &c.

Item, I do give to her brother my nephew Thomas Mercer, and after his decease to his children or child begotten in wedlock, the sum of fifty pounds. To Susan and Anna Mercer, the daughters of my deceased nephew William Mercer, one hundred pounds equally to be divided &c. And if anything can be produced by their mother Susan Mercer, widow, from her late deceased husband's debtors it shall be (after decease) equally divided by her three children, named Paul, Susan and Anna Mercer, upon an account of a judgment of eleven hundred pounds by their said mother acknowledged heretofore unto me. To the children of my brother Francis Mercer, clerk, named Peter, John, Francis, Jane and Hester Mercer, to every one of them one hundred pounds at twenty one or days of marriage &c. To the four children of my deceased brother Daniel Mercer, for a remembrance, five pounds apiece at twenty one.

Item, I give unto "my niepce Anna de (*sic*) daughter of late Nathaniel and Hester Bachiler now the wife of Daniel du Cornet of Middlebrough, merchant," as a marriage portion, three hundred pounds current Flemish money or, in lieu thereof, one hundred and four score pounds current English money, at my executors choice. To her three younger brothers, my nephews, named Francis, Nathaniel and Benjamin Bachiler, two hundred pounds, to be equally divided amongst them or the survivors of them. I give unto the grandchildren of my deceased sister Anna, begotten on the body of my late "niepce" Mary the wife of late John Bachiler, viz^t unto their eldest son, named John Bachiler, sixty pounds, unto his sisters Mary, Anna and Margaret Bachiler and unto their brother Paul Bacheler six hundred, to be by them four equally divided (they under twenty one years of age). To Hester Mansbridge, the relict of late Richard Mansbridge, for a

remembrance, thirty pounds; and I acquit and discharge her of all debts &c. which she or her late husband owe to me; and if she happen to decease before me my will is that her daughter Hester Cushing, or her child or children lawfully begotten on her body, shall have and enjoy the above mentioned legacy bequeathed unto her above-named mother. Certain servants. The residue to my dear brother Francis Mercer, Clerk, and his forever, whom I make the only executor &c.; but in case he shall happen to decease before the accomplishing and perfecting of it then my desire is that my dear nephews Dr. John Pryaulx and Paul Pryaulx of London, merchant, with Mr. Henry Pitt and Mr. Joseph de la mott of Southampton, merchants, or any three or two of them, will be pleased and are hereby empowered and authorized to accomplish and perform the contents of this my present will &c., as being selected to be my overseers.

In the codicil he provides that in case his clear estate should not amount to three thousand two hundred pounds, proportional deductions and abatements should be made on the legacies (pious uses, Hester Cary and Anna du Cornet's sums excepted).
May, 142.

[Mr. Waters deserves the sincere gratitude of every descendant of Rev. Stephen Bachiler in America for filling so conclusively the provoking gap between the minister and his grandson, Nathaniel Bachiler, senior, of Hampton, N. H., besides furnishing other valuable information.

No one can examine these Mercer and Pryaulx wills in connection with the letter referred to by Mr. Waters (see REGISTER, vol. 27, p. 368), without feeling sure that the father of Nathaniel Bachiler, senior, of Hampton, was Nathaniel, the son of Rev. Stephen Bachiler, and that the mother of Nathaniel Bachiler, senior, of Hampton, was Hester Mercer. The following will show the connection between Rev. Stephen Bachiler and Nathaniel Bachiler, senior, of Hampton, N.H. :

1. REV. STEPHEN¹ BACHILER, of Lynn and Hampton, b. 1561 in England; he m. (1) ———; he m. (2) Helen ———, who was b. 1583, d. about 1641; he m. (3) in 1647 or 1648, Mary ———: he d. 1660, at Hackney, now a part of London, Eng. Their children were:
 - i. THEODATE, m. Christopher Hussey; d. 20 Oct. 1649.
 - ii. NATHANIEL.
 - iii. DEBORAH, b. 1592; m. Rev. John Wing, pastor of the English Puritan Church at Middleburgh, Zealand.
 - iv. STEPHEN, b. 1594.
 - v. ANN, b. 1601; m. John Sanborn.
2. NATHANIEL² BACHILER, m. Hester Mercer. Their children were:
 - i. STEPHEN, of London, Eng. in 1685.
 - ii. ANNA, m. Daniel DuCornet of Middleburgh.
 - iii. FRANCIS.
 - iv. NATHANIEL, of Hampton, N. H., b. 1630; d. 19 Jan. 1709-10.
 - v. BENJAMIN.

Perhaps another daughter married Thomas Wenborne.

C. E. BATCHELDER, of Portsmouth, N. H.]

FRANCIS MERCER, clerk, rector of Godmanston, Dorset, 25 January 1667, proved 31 January 1668. To be buried in the Chancel of the parish church of Godmanston. Frances the daughter of William Highmore, my god daughter. To John Pryaulx, Doctor in Divinity, my beloved nephew, all the books belonging unto me that are remaining in his custody. To my beloved son in law Robert Browne Esq. the pictures of Sir Robert Browne and Dame Frances his lady and of Mrs. Ann Browne the daughter of the said Sir Robert. To Mr. Richard Capeline of Southampton, merchant, Sir

Walter Rawleigh his History of the World and to his wife my great gold ring with a death's head cut in the stone, therein set, and to Mrs Sarah Capeline, their daughter, I give my desk, as also my round and long table boards which I left in the custody of her father at my removal from his house in Southampton; all which I bequeath unto them as remembrances from their friend. My son Francis Mercer shall annually pay fifteen pounds unto or for the use of Katherine, my wife, during the time of her natural life. I give thirty pounds to the children or child of my son Peter Mercer, another thirty pounds to the children or child of my daughter Jane now the unhappy wife of Edward Furber, another thirty to the children or child of my daughter Esther now the wife of John Willis and another thirty to the children or child of Francis Mercer my son. My will and desire is that the annuity of forty pounds per annum which was bequeathed to Peter Mercer, my brother, by the last will of Paul Mercer, my late brother, to be paid unto him by ten pounds quarterly during his natural life, shall be well and truly performed by my executors, and at or within forty days after the decease of the said Peter, my brother, and the determination of his said annuity, I give and bequeath the sum of six hundred sixty and six pounds to be divided and distributed to and amongst the children of Peter, Jane, Esther and Francis aforesaid, my sons and daughters. Other bequests to Jane and the others. My wife Katherine shall have the use of such household stuff of mine as did belong unto her before my marriage with her or hath since been given unto her by Robert Browne Esq., her son. Other bequests to her. Reference to sums lent to son Peter in his necessity. To son Francis (among other things) the picture of my mother and her wedding ring of gold and one other gold ring having a coat of arms cut in the stone that is set therein, my silver seal of arms, my steel glass, my best gold weights, my agate picture, the picture of Henry the Fourth, the late French King, the pictures of my late brother Samuel and of two gentlewomen, with all the cases that belonging to them; and to Abigail, his wife, my case for rings, with a small ring of gold with a death's head therein. To Edward Furber, my son in law, my black cloak of proof serge, my black pair of boots, my cart and wheels and harness and pigs-trough. Certain jewels and silver to daughter Jane. Bequests to son in law John Willis and daughter Esther (among which) a silver tooth-pick with a claw of a bird set therein, my eye-cup of silver, my clock and the plummets thereof and twelve small pictures, in frames, of Moses and the prophets. To son Peter (among other things) the picture of my father and the case thereof. The residue to my sons and daughters, Peter, Jane, Esther and Francis (equally). Mention of trusts under the will of brother Paul Mercer deceased. My son Francis Mercer of the City of Sarum, Wilts, ironmonger, to be my executor and my approved friends John Pryaulx, Doctor in Dvinity, and Canon of the Cathedral Church of Sarum, and Robert Browne of Blandford St. Mary Esq., my son in law, to be overseers. Published and declared 20 August 1668. Coke, 8.

[It is evident that John, one of the sons of the above Francis Mercer, had predeceased his father. The following is a brief summary of his will.]

JOHN MERCER of London, mariner, bound on a voyage to Bantam in the East Indies in the good ship or vessel called the Constantinople Marchant, 26 January 1662, proved 23 March 1663. To my loving father, Francis Mercer, five pounds. To my loving brother Francis Mercer twenty pounds.

To my very loving brother Captain Robert Browne ten pounds to buy him a ring to wear in my remembrance. To the rest of my brothers and sisters living at the time of my decease twenty shillings apiece to buy them rings &c. To my friend Clem^t Witham, scrivener, forty shillings (for a ring). To my very loving mother Katherine Mercer forty pounds. To my loving sister Anne Mead, wife of Josuah Mead all the rest and residue of my estate; and I make the said Anne my sister sole executrix; but if she die before me then I make Anne Meade, daughter of my said sister, executrix and I bequeath to her all my goods so given and bequeathed unto her said mother. And I appoint my said brother Josuah to be aiding and assisting unto his said daughter in the executing of this will. Bruce, 32.

[The foregoing Pryaulx and Mercer wills are sent in reply to the friendly challenge of W. H. Whitmore (see REG., vol. 45, p. 237). One must refer also to the REGISTER for October, 1873, page 368, and read that letter referred to by my friend W. H. W. HENRY F. WATERS.]

MARGERY ANGUR (or Augur) of London, widow, 3 January 1653 proved 9 October 1658. To my son John Angur forty shillings. To my son Nicholas Angur now residing in New England (certain household goods) and also one messuage &c. in Plastowe in Westham, Essex, formerly given unto me by Mistress Mary Guilliams &c. If Nicholas happen to die before such time as he should return into England then my daughter Hester Angur shall have the aforesaid messuage &c. To Ann, the wife of my son John Angur my little gold ring with a Bristol stone in it. And all the residue I leave to my said daughter Hester whom I make sole executrix, and I appoint my brother Gabriell Bynnion, citizen and tallow chandler of London, overseer. Wootton, 540.

[Nicholas Auger of New Haven, Ct., 1643, was a physician and trader. He swore allegiance August 5, 1644. He made a will Sept. 20, 1669. He had a sister Esther Coster and a brother John probably then in England, who had a son Nicholas. He had also a relative Robert, probably a nephew. His inventory dated Feb. 26, 1677-8 amounts to £1638. Mrs. Hester Coster, to whom he left the larger part of his estate, died at New Haven, April 5, 1691. After her death Robert Auger "the next of kin resisted probate of her will containing some bequests for the 'support of religion and learning'; but he met with not success."

See, for other facts, Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, vol. I., page 79, and Rev. Stephen Dodd's East Haven Register, p. 102.—EDITOR.]

PARNELL FEAKE of St. John Zachary in London (nuncupative) 25th or 26th October 1593, proved 8 November 1593. She lying sick in her house did declare to her three daughters, Margaret, Judith and Anne Feake, being attendant upon her, that her mind and will was that William Feake her son should have the disposition of all whatsoever she had. And she did also declare unto them that she had locked up all that she had in a chest, saving that which she willed should be bestowed at her funeral, and willed and charged her daughters that they should deliver the key of the said chest unto her son William. And that her said son William should bestow so much of her goods upon every of her said daughters and her son James as he thought good. And made the said William Feake her son sole executor of the said her will. And also made William Feake, her husband's brother, M^r Padmere and Robert Padmere overseers.

Nevell, 80.

WILLIAM FEAKE the elder, citizen and goldsmith of London, 7 May 1595, proved 19 May 1595. To be buried in the parish church of St. Edmund the King in Lumbard Street, London, where I am a parishioner, at my pew door. To twenty poor men of the poorest of my Company of Goldsmiths twenty gowns of twenty shillings price apiece and twelve pence apiece for their dinner. To ten other poor men ten gowns of like price and twelve pence apiece for their dinner. To every of my brethren's children now in London and every of my men and women servants a cloak or gown. My goods &c. (after debts paid and funerals discharged) to be divided into three equal parts, according to the ancient and laudable use and custom of the City of London, one part whereof I give to my beloved wife Mary, the second part I give and bequeath unto and amongst Thomas, John, Edward, Sarah and Rebecca, my children (minors). The third part I reserve unto myself to be disposed of &c. To poor prisoners in seven prisons, the hospitals, poor and towardly scholars in Cambridge the Goldsmiths' Company &c. A house for six poor men or women at Wighton in Norfolk where I was born. Poor goldsmiths' widows. The Governors of Bridewell. To James, Parnell, Mary, Margaret, Judith and Anne, the children of my brother James Feake deceased, ten pounds apiece. I have heretofore given to some of the children of my brother Edmond Feake ten pounds apiece. I do now give to every of his other children (saving Anne Feake now dwelling with me) ten pounds apiece. To the same Anne sixteen pounds, besides the four pounds I have in my hands and received to her use of the gift and bequest of her mother's brother. I have already given to some of my sister Jygg's children forty shillings apiece. I now give forty shillings apiece to every of her other children. I have heretofore given to some of the children of my brother John Angell forty shillings apiece. I do now give the like sum to every of his other children. I have heretofore given unto some of the children of my brother William Angell forty shillings apiece. I now give the like sum to every of his other children. Three pounds six shillings and eight pence to every of the children of my brother Simon Feake to whom I have not already given the like sum. To my son James Feake three hundred pounds, he entering into bond to my executrix to pay unto my son William and Mary his wife, during their lives and the life of the longer liver of them, ten shillings weekly. To my son in law Thomas Barneham and Mary his wife two hundred pounds. I hold for divers years yet to come, by virtue of two several leases, one from the Goldsmiths Company and the other from Mr. Younge, grocer, all my now dwelling house in Lumbard Street and three tenements in Birchen Lane. My wife Mary shall hold and enjoy my said now dwelling house for life and then the remainder of the years to come in the said dwelling house and three tenements I give and devise unto the said James Feake, my son. My wife shall at her own charges keep and maintain my son Thomas at his learning and study in the University until he shall attain the age of thirty years. She shall put out my son John apprentice to some honest merchant fearing God and of good trade and credit and for his better preferment shall deliver out with him one hundred pounds. My son in law Thomas Barneham standeth bound to me by obligation to pay to my son Edward two hundred pounds at his age of one and twenty, and my son James is likewise bound to pay two hundred pounds to my son John at his age of one and twenty. The residue to wife Mary whom I make sole executrix. I give to her my messuage in Lumbard Street called or known by the name of the sign of Noah, now in the occupation of Noah Farmer,

goldsmith, and my two tenements, divided into three, being in St. Swythens Lane, which I bought of Mr. Nicholas Herrick, to hold for life, the remainder to my son Thomas, then to my son William, then to my son James, next to my son John, next to my son Edward, lastly to my daughters Mary, Sara and Rebecca.

Commission issued 20 May 1625 to Judith Feake, relict and administratrix of James Feake deceased, while he lived executor of the will of Mary Feake deceased, while she lived relict and executrix of William Freake likewise deceased, to administer the goods &c. of the said William, according to the tenor of his will not fully administered by the said Mary Feake his relict.

Scott, 34.

ROBERT FEAKE, citizen and goldsmith of London, 4 July 1612, proved 10 July 1612. To my son James Feke a hundred and twenty pounds, to be put forth to and for his use and behalf until he come to the full age of twenty and one years. To my brother William Feake twenty shillings. To my sister Ann Bullocke ten shillings. To my sister Elizabeth Gregorye ten shillings. To my sister Susann Feke ten shillings. To my sister Audlea Feke ten shillings. My man Anthony Bradshawe. To my brother in law William Sales and my brother in law William Audlea twenty shillings apiece for to buy them rings for a remembrance. They two to be overseers. All the residue &c. to my loving wife that now is, Judith Feke, whom I do make full and sole executrix.

Wit: Walter Awdlerey, William Sales, William Sayles junior.

Fenner, 65.

MARY FEAKE of London, widow, the late wife and executrix of William Feake late citizen and goldsmith of London deceased, her will made 9 March 1618 (*Stilo Angliæ*) proved 23 August 1619. To be buried in the church of St. Edmond the King in Lumbard Street, London, near to the place where my late husband lieth buried. Every of my sons and daughters and their wives and husbands, and every of their children. Sarah Bullock my servant. The poor prisoners of eight prisons. The hospitals. Other poor and needy people. The parish of Wighton in Norfolk, where my husband was born. The Company of Goldsmiths. The Governors of Bridewell. My son James Feake. My son Edward Feake. To the latter twenty acres in Horne, Surrey (called the Moores) which I lately bought of one Nicholas Hurling. Son John Feake to have the messuage known by the sign of the Noah, in Lumbard Street and the two tenements (divided into three) in St. Swithins Lane which I bought of my son Thomas Feake. To John, for life, certain property in Godstone *als* Walcombstead, Surrey (a messuage called Maynard's &c) which messuage and lands I late bought of my son in law William Smythe of London, mercer; after his decease I give the said messuage &c. to my grandchild Samuel Feake, son of my said son John, remainder to Judith Feake, daughter of the said John and lastly to the right heirs of the said John for ever. To my son James those two messuages in Lumbard Street now in the several tenures or occupations of Anthony Bradshaw and Robert Davies, goldsmiths. To every of the children of my son John twenty pounds apiece. To my daughter Rebecca Bournford six hundred pounds and certain goods of my daughter's late husband, sold unto me by the late Sherriffes of London, by force of an Extent. The said Rebecca to occupy the house in Bow Lane which I hold of the Company of Goldsmiths, and after her decease I bequeath the said lease

unto Samuel and Henry Bournford, her children. To Alice Feake, daughter of my son James, one hundred pounds. To my son in law William Smithe three hundred pounds upon condition he shall pay to my son William Feake, during his natural life, twenty pounds a year. To Katherine Smith, the daughter of the said William and Sara Smithe his wife, one hundred pounds. My daughter in law Mary Feake, wife unto my said son William. Reference to a daughter Barnham. Reference to the now dwelling house of son James Feake in Lumbard Street.

Item, I give to James Feake and Robert Feake my grandchildren, to either of them one hundred pounds &c. I make my son James Feake sole executor. Reference to the lunacy of Mary Barnham.

Then follows a memorandum evidently written by James Feake, referring to things left out of his mother's will. Reference to Mrs. Blacklicke and her sister Ransom, to Barnaby Gregorje and his sister Amey, to "my cousin Sale," to "my brother Edward Boyes, my sister Bournford and cousin Bullock. Parker, 97.

[There can be but very little question that to the above family belonged Lieut. Robert Feke of Watertown, Mass., who with Serg^t William Palmer of Yarmouth, N. E., and Judith his wife, and Tobias Feke (aged 17), son and daughter of James Feke late of London, goldsmith, deceased, made a letter of attorney (5 10^{bris} 1639) to Tobias Dixon, citizen and mercer of London, to sell one tenement or house and shop in Lumbard Street, London, held of the Company of Goldsmiths in London (see Thomas Lechford's Note-Book, pp. 228-9). And I have little doubt that he was akin to the John Feke of London, goldsmith, whose pedigree is given in the Visitation of London (1633-4), published by the Harleian Society (vol. 1, p. 268). HENRY F. WATERS.]

RICHARD ATWEECKE *als* Weecke of Stanes, Midd., yeoman, 17 September 1592, proved 18 December 1592. To be buried in the church or churchyard of Staines. To son Richard a tenement in Thorpe (copy-hold) and land in the parish of Thorpe, with remainder to son William, next to son John the elder, then to son Poole Weeckes, then to son John the younger, next to son Josias, then to son Robert and lastly to my right heirs forever. To son William a tenement in Strowde in the parish of Egham, Surrey, late in the tenure of William Hole (and other property). To son John the elder a close of meadow in Egham &c. To son John the younger (certain tenements &c. in Staines). To his other sons. To Alice Weeckes, a daughter, ten pounds. To Joan Weeckes, a daughter, forty pounds at day of marriage or age of twenty. To Rose Weeckes, a daughter, forty pounds (as above). To my brother George Weeckes twenty pounds. To either of my two brethren, William and Thomas, forty shillings apiece. To my sister Susan forty shillings. Sons Richard, William, John the elder, Poole, John the younger, evidently minors. The residue of lands to eldest son Robert and to his (Robert's) mother. The residue of goods &c. to wife Florence and son Robert, whom I make executors; and I make William Atkins, John Aldridge, Thomas Saunders and my brother George Wickes overseers. George Wickes one of the witnesses.

Harrington, 68.

GEORGE WICKES of New Windsor, Berks, gentleman, 13 December 1608, proved 10 January 1608. To be buried in the parish church of New Windsor. To my wife Judith my close of meadow in Stanes, Midd., and a close in Egham, Surrey &c. and certain grounds in Hartley Rowe in Wiltshire and my lease of a messuage in Peascod Street, New Windsor. But if she marry and take a husband then I give the said premises to my

brother Thomas Wickes and his heirs and assigns forever, he to pay her a certain sum at the Bell in New Windsor &c. My brother Thomas Carter. His son William Carter, his daughter Lydia and the rest of his children. My mother Margaret Welles. Richard Springe son of my brother Francis Springe. The children of Robert Wickes of Stanes. My cousin Raphe Feilde's children which he hath by his now wife. My sister, their grand mother. Richard Wickes son of my cousin Richard Wickes. My brother Thomas Wickes his three children. Raphe Berry of New Windsor. My cousin Elizabeth Maunsell. My mother Margaret Smythe of Henley. William Jarman the younger of Eaton. William, John, Poole and Josias Wickes. My sister Florence Wickes at Stanes. Martha Steynton. M^r Barde (my book of Peter Martir) and his son William Bard. John Bartlett and Philip Bartlett sons of M^r Francis Bartlett. Sundry others. I give and bequeath unto my said brother Thomas Wickes &c. all such estate, right, title, interest &c. which I have or shall have in the goods and chattels late my brother Paule Welles by force and virtue of the last will and testament of the said Paul Welles. My wife Judith to be sole executrix; and I desire my trusty and loving brother Thomas Wickes, Mr. Hughe Evans his neighbour in London mercer, — Turner of Cookeham Berks, gent. and — Lawrence of Wickham Bucks to be overseers.

Dorset, 7.

HENRY WICKES of Stanes, Midd., miller, 18 August 1610, proved 23 October 1610. To daughter Johane twenty pounds, and also one peck of mault and one peck of rye to be paid unto her weekly during the time that she doth keep herself widow. To Johane Durdent, my daughter's daughter, ten pounds at marriage or age of one and twenty. To the poor of Stanes forty shillings. To wife Johane annuity of twenty pounds, with a chamber as it is furnished, to herself, and her competent diet during her natural life, to be paid out of my mills in Stanes. To son Thomas Wickes all my mills, called Hale mill houses &c. in Stanes (and other property) — and a great brass pot which was my father's. The goods unbequeathed I give unto Johane my wife and Thomas my son, whom I make executors; and I make Philip Morgan gen^t and Edward Evans gen^t overseers. Wingfield, 83.

WILLIAM ATWICK *als* Wickes of Stanes, Midd. tanner, 22 September 1613, proved 11 Aug. 1620. To wife Judith the profits of all my lands, tenements &c. for eighteen years, if she live so long, for and towards the bringing up of my children till they come to the age of one and twenty or day of marriage &c. My children Obadiah, Sara. My brothers and sisters and their children. My Inn called the George. To my mother Florence Wickes forty shillings. My uncle Rubin Bicknell. My aunt Susan. My sister Feild's children. For overseers I ordain and make M^r George Bard and my brothers Robert and Richard Wickes. My wife Judith I make executrix. And it is my will that my wife shall, before her marriage to any other, give good security unto my brothers Edmond Baker and William Finche for the true payment of three hundred pounds unto my children &c. Soame, 80.

JOSIAS WICKES of Lambeth, Surrey, brewer, 15 April 1621, proved 11 September 1621. To my brethren Robert, Richard and John Wickes and to my sister Joane Field, widow, and to my sister Judith Wickes, widow, and to Robert Field, to every of them forty shillings apiece. To my aunt Susan Worrall widow sixpence a week during her widowhood. My cousin

Elisha Knollesley, her son. I give the sum of five pounds to be spent among all my brethren to begin again their quarterly meeting, heretofore by them used, which five pounds I desire may be spent at my uncle Thomas Wickes his house in Staynes, Midd., within three months after my decease. The residue to my brother Poole Wickes, whom I make and ordain the sole and only executor of this my last will and testament; and I make my uncle Thomas Wickes and my loving friend Thomas Harris the elder, [overseers] and I give to each ten shillings. Dale, 77.

PAUL WELLS of New Windsor, Berks., gent., 11 July 1604, proved 30 July 1604. My brothers Timothy Wells and Thomas Symnell, gent. My lands, tenements &c. at Boveny Dorney or Burnham, Bucks. To my brother George Weekes fifty pounds which I now owe unto him. My wife Anne. The child with which she is now *grossement ensent* and great. My sisters. My mother Margaret Wells. My brother Carter. His wife my sister. William Carter, their son, and Margaret Carter, their daughter. My sister Springe. My sister Symnell. My sister Weekes. My three sisters children Margaret Symnell, Mary Carter and Elizabeth Springe. My sister Elizabeth Springe wife of Francis Springe, gent. Brothers Timothy Wells and Thomas Symnell to be executors and brothers George Weekes and Thomas Carter supervisors. Harte, 69.

WILLIAM FINCH the elder, of the Town of Watford in the Diocese of London and liberty of St. Albans, 17 July 1613, proved 4 September 1613. Son William. Wife Rose. Son John. William, son of Edward Finch. Son in law Thomas Tanner. Edmund Baker and his children. William Atwicke and his children. Ezekiel, son of Thomas Tanner. My sons, William, Edward, Raphe, and John Finch. My daughters Audrie Baker and Rose Tanner. My daughter Judith Atwicke. My cousin Francis Finch to be Bachelor of Arts. Brother in law John Edlin. Wife Rose Finch to be sole executor.

Book Dainty L. 41, Arch. of St. Albans.

ROSE FINCH of Waterford, Herts., widow 13 April 1630, proved 22 May 1630. The children of my daughter Judith which she had by her husband William Wickes *als* Atwicke. My son William Finch. My daughter Awdrey Baker. William son of Edward Finch and Bethia, his daughter. My son John Finch. John son of John Finch and Hannah, his daughter. John, Symon, Isaac and Raph, children of my son Raph Finch. My daughters Awdrey Baker and Rose Tanner. Others.

B. Dainty L. 204, Arch. of St. Albans.

POOLE WICKES of Lambeth, Surrey, brewer, 2 June 1632, proved 28 June 1632. To my three brothers, my sister and my uncle Wickes twenty shillings apiece. To Mr. Taylor of Clapham, my brother William Harris, my cousin Samuel Wickes the brewer, and the clerk, twenty shillings apiece. To all the brewing servants (named) ten shillings apiece. The rest of my estate, my debts being paid and funeral charges discharged, I divide between my wife and my children, she to have one-half and my children the other, the boys at twenty one and the girls at twenty one or day of marriage. The said children, to wit, John, Josias, Paul, Margaret and Elizabeth. My wife to be sole Executrix. The wife's christian name not given in Probate Act following. Awdley, 78.

ROBERT WICKES of Stanes, Midd., gent., 1 August 1638, proved 8 November 1638. To be buried in the churchyard of Stanes. To my son Thomas Wickes the messuage &c. in the tenure of Francis Gyles &c., he to pay to my son John Wickes, now living in New England, two hundred pounds at the Feast of the birth of our Lord God next coming &c., and if the said John happen to die before the receipt of the said sum then it shall be to the use of his children, equally, to remain in the hands of the said Thomas until they accomplish their several ages of one and twenty, and he to pay sixteen pounds a year for the use and bringing up of the said children. To my said son Thomas the parcel called Newes and those called Sharlandes and Cullverhall, he to pay to my wife Sarah twenty two pounds yearly during her natural life, and to pay her also two hundred pounds within six months next after my decease. I give to my son William three hundred pounds in manner and form following, *i. e.* thirty pounds in three months and the remainder in three years, and he to have ten pounds paid him every half year in the mean time. And if he should die or never come to demand the said sum then the said three hundred pounds shall be paid to my said son John Wickes and my son Robert Wickes and their children, to be equally divided. To my son Thomas the parcel called Wheatcrofts, adjoining to Culvershall he to pay my son John Wickes, one hundred and twenty pounds, at or on the 26th of March 1640, if the said John shall demand the same. I give to my son Robert one hundred pounds, to be paid within eight months after my decease. To wife Sarah all the household goods that were hers before the time of our marriage. To the poor of Stanes four pounds. To all my now servants two shillings apiece. My son Thomas to be sole executor and my cousin Thomas Wickes and Daniel Enderbey overseers, giving them five shillings apiece for their love and care therein &c. Lee, 140.

THOMAS WICKS the elder of Stanes, Midd., yeoman, 4 March 1647, proved 15 March 1647. The poor of Stanes, the poor of Egham, and the poor of Ashford, Laleham and Thorpe. Andrew Sanders. Gartred Cole my wife's daughter. Edward Holmes and Sarah Holmes. John Norwood and Sarah Rolls. Amye Whiting. My wife Mary. My mill in Staines. My cousin John Higdon the elder. My nephew Andrew Durdant the elder. My messuage and malt house in Staines. My brother Henry Wicks. Cousin Robert Durdant, son of Andrew. Essex, 48.

HENRY WICKES of Sheere in Surrey Esq., 6 June 1657, proved 23 November 1657. To the poor of Stanes ten pounds. The poor of St. Martins in the Fields and of Sheere. The poor of Albury. My friend Mr. William Oughtred, now rector of Albury. My honored friend the Lady Baskervell. My cousin John Higdon the elder and Johane his wife, my niece. My messuages &c. in Covent Garden and Vinegar Yard in the parishes of St. Martins in the Fields and St. Pauls Covent Garden. Robert Durdant, my kinsman, eldest son of my nephew Andrew Durdant deceased. Lands and messuages &c. in Stanes and Stanwell, Midd., and in Chobham, Surrey. Grace, the wife of Robert Durdant. My godson Henry Haughton. My friend James Rice and his wife. My servant Arthur Haughton. My friend Mrs. Susanna Smith and her children, Thomas, Andrew, Mary, Susan, Margaret. — Her other daughter, Katherine Smith, my god daughter. My cousin John Harbert, William Atlee and Sarah his wife, my kinswoman. I do remit and discharge all such

moneys as are due and owing to me from Nicholas Haughton deceased. To my godson Nicholas Haughton ten pounds. My cousin John Higdon to be executor. Money due for my fee as Paymaster of His Majesty's Works. Ruthen, 440.

[A pedigree of this family will be found in the published Visitation of Middlesex. John Wickes, a friend of Gorton's, was of Plymouth and afterwards of Rhode Island. He drew a bill of exchange, dated 24 Sept. 1639, for thirty-one pounds, on his brother Mr. Thomas Wickes' dwelling in Stanes in the County of Middlesex (England) in favor of William Withington of Aquednecke in New England, planter (see Thomas Lechford's Note-Book, pp. 188-9).

HENRY F. WATERS.]

[The following extracts from the Register of Jesus Chapel, in the parish of St. Mary Extra, co. Southampton, have been furnished me by Major F. W. T. Attree, R. E., who has before helped me. See REGISTER, vol. 46, pp. 306-7.

H. F. WATERS.]

1738 April 23rd this is the 1st Couple for Georgia. W^m Cowel and Susannah Lester were married at J. C. (Jesus Chapel).

" May 5th John Tindall and Ann Mewle, John Gray and Mary Slade, John Hebbs and Mary Reynolds, Edward Hebbs and Elizabeth Hartoff, Joseph Salmon and Ann Smith all bound for Georgia were married at J. C.

" May 8. Zachariah Raby and Mary Taylor, Thomas Newman and Lydia West bound for Georgia were married at J. C.

" May 10th Ephraim Gordon and Sarah Coombs, Richard Bigford and Sarah Goodfellow for Georgia were married at J. C.

" May y^e 18th John Fox and Elizabeth Buckle, David Marlar and Martha Heath for Georgia were married at J. C.

" May y^e 21st Richard Ellit and Margaret Gardiner, Robert Collins and Lucey Tanner for Georgia were married at J. C.

" May y^e 25th Charles Martin and Elizabeth Griffiths, Jnⁿ Wakefield and Sarah Todd, Roger Usherwood and Mary Huntsman, William Owen and Mary Smith, Thomas Goss and Martha Smith all bound for Georgia were married at Jesus Chappel.

I cannot find any of these (which are, I believe, all that are contained in the Register) in M^r Moen's Marriage Licenses, Hampshire, Vol. I, men's names, A to L.

WILLIAM NICHOLLES of Witham, Essex, gentleman, 4 August 1638, proved 29 November 1638. To be buried in the parish church of Witham. An inventory to be made of my goods, &c. in my now dwelling house in Witham, there to remain during the natural life of Dorothy my wife. I give to my wife all the goods of household &c. that she had and brought to me and that were her goods at the time of our marriage. My son William Nicholles of Witham shall pay her ten pounds a year during the lease granted by the Right Worshipful Serg^t Darcy of the farm called the manor of Benton's in Witham, now in the possession of the said William my son, if the said Dorothy shall so long live. And my said son William shall, the first year after my decease, give, bring in and deliver unto the said Dorothy my wife four seams of mislin, four seams of wheat and four seams of barley, good and sweet corn. Other bequests to wife and son William.

Item, I give, will and bequeath in and by this my last will and testament unto Sibrian Nicholles my son the sum of one hundred pounds at the

expiration of three years after my decease, to be paid unto him by William my son. And my son William shall pay unto the said Sibrian ten pounds every year, for three years next after my decease, (to be paid half yearly) for and towards the maintenance and bringing up my said son Sibrian at Cambridge. I give Sibrian also fifty pounds, to be paid him, within a year after the decease of Dorothy my wife, by the said William my son. To my brother John Nicholles of Coggeshall, webster, five pounds. To Matthew Baxter daughter of William Baxter of Witham four pounds. To Thomas Haiword my servant twenty shillings. The residue to my son William whom I make executor and I make my wife Dorothy executrix.

Proved by William Nicholles, power reserved for Dorothy, the relict &c.
Lee, 155.

ANNE FARMER, wife of George Farmer of St. Andrew, Holborne' London, Esq., heretofore the wife and administratrix of Thomas Gate, late one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, deceased, &c: her will made 24 June 1668, proved 2 November 1669. My body to be buried in the Temple Church, London, as near the body of my said late deceased husband as conveniently may be, in decent and comely manner. To my grandchild Anne Farmer, wife of Thomas Farmer of the Inner Temple, gent., my best jewell of diamonds, my silver bason and my silver salt &c. &c., and all manner of furniture in the chamber next the Dining-room, towards the street, in my house at Endfield in the Co. of Midd., as also my picture of myself &c. Whereas I am seized in fee, according to the custom of the manor of Cheshunt, Herts., of one messuage or tenement at Lucas End and nine acres of meadow or pasture and common of pasture for cattle in Cheshunt Leyes &c—and whereas I have surrendered the said messuage and lands into the hands of Sir Clement Farnham Knight, Steward of the said manor, to the use of such person or persons and for such estate and estates as I shall by my last will and testament nominate, declare or appoint, in which Surrender my husband, M^r George Farmer, hath joined, I do declare and appoint that my said grandchild Anne Farmer shall be admitted tenant &c.; but the rents and profits shall be paid or transmitted unto Constant Morley, late wife and relict of John Morley deceased, my late brother &c., during her life, and after her decease to be and remain to the said Anne Farmer and her heirs forever. To my grandchild Edward Payne one hundred pounds at one and twenty. To my grandchildren Elizabeth and Catherine Payne ten pounds apiece (and the rest of my plate). They the daughters of my son in law M^r John Payne. Certain jewels to grandchild Anne Lane. To my son in law Sir Edward Farmer my picture of his father, drawn in little, which I used to wear. A gift to his lady. My son in law M^r Thomas Farmer. My daughter in law M^{rs} Elizabeth Beamond, wife of Henry Beamond Esq. My cousin Frances Norwood. Mrs. Hester Mason. Others.
Coke, 139.

[This will of Mrs. Ann Farmer is a gratifying confirmation of the suggestion advanced by me, in *Gleanings* of April, 1892, as to the ancestry of John Morley of Charlestown, Mass. (See REGISTER, Vol. 46, p. 156). Mrs. Farmer, by referring to her former husband Thomas Gate and also mentioning Constant Morley, the relict of her late brother John Morley, settles the matter completely.
H. F. WATERS.]

RICHARD QUYNEY of Shottery, Warwick, gentleman, 25 May 1682, proved 21 November 1684. To be buried in the parish church of old Stratford, in the vault wherein my father and mother were laid. To my

brother Adrian Quyne gent., all my messuages &c. in old Stratford, Shottery and Clopton (with certain exceptions) hoping the said Adrian will be as kind to my brother Thomas Quyne, gent., as I have been to him the said Adrian, if Thomas shall survive him. To Adrian the gold seal ring which was my father's, to my brother Thomas my plate hilt rapier, to my brother in law Edward Pilkington my silver plate for sweatmeats, curiously embossed, to my sister Elianor Pilkington my garter ring with a diamond therein, to my brother in law Mr. Richard Pyle my china cup curiously footed with silver, to my sister Elizabeth Pyle my curious Indian shell with a silver foot, to my brother in law Mr. Jarvis Cooper my universal ring dial, to my sister Sarah Cooper my stone jug curiously covered and footed with silver, to my nephew Mr. Robert Harvey an azimuth Equinoctial universal dial, to my niece Barbara Harvey a china bason and my china cup, to my nephew Mr. Richard Cooper my silver tobacco box, to my nephew George Lilburne a tortoise shell box with the late King's picture thereon, with scales and weights therein for gold, to my niece Elianor, daughter to my late brother Mr. John Lilburne a tortoise shell looking glass with pictures of embossed work gilded, to my niece Katherine Booth a box of Indian painted dishes and a silver spoon, to my niece Sarah Cooper my silver money box and a silver spoon gilt, to my niece Elianor Cooper a pair of "sysers," with silver tops and chain, and a silver spoon. Rings of ten shillings cost each to my cousin Richard Chandler, my cousins Richard, William, Charles and James Watts, my cousins John Sadler, William Baker and Margaret Jones, my cousin Henry Dighton and his wife, my cousin William Challoner and his wife, my cousin Reginald Forster Esq. and his wife, my cousins Francis Watts of Clifford and his wife, my cousins William and John Smith and their wives, my cousins Anne Mitchell and Elizabeth Baylye, my cousin John Frogmere, my good friends Sir William Bishop kn^t and Mr. Edward Harrison, Mr. Samuel Tyler and Mr. William Gibson, Mr. Robert Watkins and his wife, Capt. Richard Kinsey, William Maior, Ralph Izard and Mr. John Combes, my godson Job Watts and my god daughter Elizabeth Danvers. I commit the custody my brother William Quyne (whom it hath pleased God to deprive of his reason) to my said brother Adrian Quyne, earnestly desiring and strictly charging him to use his utmost care and diligence for the good and preservation of my said brother William Quyne according to the tender bowels of compassion which a good Christian and a brother ought to have to so near a relation. The residue to my brother Adrian whom I appoint sole executor, and I make my brother Thomas Quyne overseer. Hare, 153.

[The testator of the above will was the oldest son of Richard Quiney of London, grocer, by Ellen daughter of John Sadler of Stratford upon Avon. The wills of his father and his brother Adrian have already been given in these Gleanings. His brother Thomas Quiney inherited their father's land and other property in Virginia. In the REGISTER for October, 1892, may be found the wills of sundry relatives of this family. Their connection with Shakespeare and indirectly with John Harvard and Governor Willys of Connecticut makes them interesting. H. F. WATERS.]

ANN QUINSIE of Wigstrapp in the parish of Lillford in the County of Northampton, widow, 29 January 1630, proved 6 April 1631. To my son in law Gabriel Munnes all my goods and household stuff now in my little parlor in Wigstrapp &c. (and other property) upon condition the said Gabriel Munnes and Christian his wife shall release unto my executor ten pounds, part of the legacy of threescore pounds bequeathed unto her the

said Christian by the last will and testament of Edmond Quinsie my late husband deceased. My executor shall permit and suffer my daughter Munnes to have and enjoy free liberty in my house and to have her diet and sufficient provision until such time as it shall please God she be delivered of the child she now goeth with all and for the space of six weeks after her delivery at the only proper charges of my executor. My executor shall also at his charge board and harbor in my house at Wigstrapp my daughter Roodinge and her four children for three years after my death, she paying him ten pounds yearly. To my son William Quinsie five and forty pounds at two and twenty. To my son Thomas five and twenty pounds at one and twenty. My grandchildren Ellenor Holdich, Charity Holdich, John Holdich and John Quinsie. To my daughter in law Elizabeth Quinsie four yards of that woollen cloth which is in my house and one of my smocks. My daughter Roodinge's son and her three daughters. My daughter Binge's five sons and her daughter. My four daughters Annie Hilles, Ellen Binge, Alice Roodinge and Christian Munnes. To my son Edmund's son twelve pence in money and to his daughter one pair of hurden* sheets and twelve pence in money. Towards the reparation of the parish church of Lilford ten shillings and to the poor of Wigstrapp six pence a family. All the rest of my goods &c. to John Quinsie my son, whom I make and ordain sole executor &c.; and I appoint as supervisors John Quinsie the elder and James Holdich, and for their pains herein to be taken I give them two shillings apiece.

Among the witnesses were John Quinsie Sen^r (by mark) and Francis Quinsy. St. John, 44.

[* This word, written horden several times in this Will, should be harden, I suppose. These sheets probably were made of hards or coarse flax. H. F. W.]

JOHN QUINCEY of Widgthorpe, Northampton, husbandman 18 October 1651, proved 10 December 1651. To John, my eldest son, my lease at Achurch in the county aforesaid, to enter upon it at the age of one and twenty years. To Edmund, my second son, twenty pounds at one and twenty. Theophilus my third son. Gidderrill my fourth son. Joslife my fifth son. William my sixth son. Francis my seventh son. Alice my eldest daughter (under 21). Elenor my second daughter. Ann my third daughter. My sister Lewes daughter Alce Lewes. My brother Francis Quincey. My brother Thomas Quincey. Anne my now loving wife to be sole executor and my brother Francis Quincey and my cousin John Gidderrill to be supervisors. James Quincey one of the witnesses. Grey, 246.

[These two wills are those of the mother and a brother of Edmund Quincy, born 1602, died 1635, the immigrant ancestor of the distinguished New England family of that name. An exhaustive account of this family by Prof. Edward Elbridge Salisbury, LL.D., will be found in his *Family Memorials* (1885), Part I. pp. 295-371, with a tabular pedigree.—EDITOR.]

JOHN PALMER of London, mercer, 1 November 1631, proved 12 February 1632. One third part of my estate, according to the laudable custom of this City of London, to my wife Elizabeth Palmer, another third to such child or children as I shall have by my wife, and to be paid them when they come to one and twenty years of age, and in case of their death, the said portion to be given to my wife; the remaining third part of my estate I give as follows. To Mr. Googe, Mr. Sibbs, Mr. Davenport and Mr. Offspring who are Feoffees, the sum of twenty pounds to be disbursed about the buying of impropriations or the like as they think fit for the

church of God. To my brother Millburne Palmer ten pounds. The rest to wife Elizabeth whom I make sole executrix &c. And I desire Mr. Davenport, minister, Mr.—— French, warehouseman in Lumber and Mr. Edward Hopkins of London, merchant, that they would be pleased (after my wife's decease) to take into their custody my sons in law, Samuel and Nathaniel Browning and to educate and bring them up in the fear of the Lord and likewise to have within your own custodies their portions given them of their father for their maintenance and education, which portion of theirs is about six hundred three score and sixteen pounds or thereabouts, three hundred whereof is in the Chamberlain's hands, which I received fifteen pounds per annum for, the other three hundred threescore and sixteen pounds is in my own hand, whereof I have given a bond to Mr. Thomas Frel for a hundred of it to be paid to him for them; all which I desire may be put into their hands for their maintenance. To Matthew Barnard, porter, fifty shillings. To Ezekiell Hollyman five pounds to be bestowed upon necessaries for the church of Wigginton. And five pounds more I desire my wife to give to two silenced ministers whom she thinks for. I also give five of my great books to my brother Francis, which he may make choice among my books. Russell, 8.

THOMAS QUINEY, citizen and brewer of London, 20 May 1701, proved 13 June 1701. As for the Harveys they shall have no reason to expect anything from me considering what they enjoy at present which of right belongs to me and what more they will at my death. I give to my loving sister Elizabeth Pyle, wife of Richard Pyle of Edmonton, Middlesex, Esq^r, for her separate maintenance all that messuage or tenement &c. in Stratford upon Avon in the Co. of Warwick, now in the occupation of William Martin &c, to hold during her natural life, and after her decease I devise the same messuage &c. to my niece Elianor Richardson, wife of Joshua Richardson, clerk, Rector of All Hallows the Wall London, for life, then to her eldest son Joshua Richardson for life, next to his heirs male &c., failing such to George Richarson second son of my said niece Elianor Richardson, then to his male issue, next to Robert Richardson, the third son &c., and lastly to the right heirs of my said niece Elianor Richardson forever.

Item, I give and bequeath all that my moyety of two plantations in Virginia, in parts beyond the Seas, lying on James River, the one called Merchants Hope, the other Martins Brandon (the other moyety whereof, equally divided, belongs to Mr. John Sadler late of London, druggist) unto my said niece Elianor Richardson until her youngest son, the said Robert Richardson, shall attain the age of one and twenty years, when I give and devise the same to him & his male issue, remainder to Joshua then to George and lastly to the right heirs of the said Elianor Richardson &c. To my niece Ellen Cooper, daughter of my sister Sarah Cooper deceased, twenty five pounds. To my said niece Elianor Richardson all my share &c. in the ship Plymouth, now out on a voyage at or returning from Virginia. To my kinswoman Elizabeth Richardson, daughter of my said niece Elianor, twenty five pounds, to be paid at her age of four and twenty years or day of marriage. The use of all the residue of my estate to my said niece Elianor Richardson and after her death I give the same outright to her children. My said niece to be sole executrix. Dyer, 83.

[This of course is the Thomas Quiney or Quiney, brother of Richard whose will I have just given and of Adrian whose will appeared last year.

H. F. WATERS.]

WILLIAM SMITH of Bristol, merchant, 27 September 1704, proved 20 November 1704. To the poor of Bristol one hundred pounds. To the Work house in the Lamb Grounds, Bristol, fifty pounds for employing the poor there. To my friends Arthur Thomas, John Dyer, Thomas Dixon and Jeffry Pinnell fifty pounds to be employed by the advice and direction of the Men's Meeting of the people called Quakers within the said City of Bristol in such manner as they shall think fit. To Mary wife of John Harrode ten pounds and to my cousin Robert Wilcox ten pounds.

Item, I give unto my sister Elizabeth Wilson in Virginia thirty pounds and all my late wife's wearing apparel, both linen and woollen and silk. And my will is that my said sister shall be continued to live on my plantation in Virginia during her life and that she be supplied with necessaries from England, by my executor, as formerly it hath been done. To my cousin Abraham Wilson five hundred acres of land, to be laid out and taken from my tract of land in Virginia of eight and twenty hundred acres. And it shall be taken where it shall least incommode my said plantation, lying near Mattopony near York River in Virginia aforesaid. I give the said Abraham Wilson also fifty pounds. To my cousin John Wilson three hundred acres to be taken out (as above). The remainder of my said plantation, being two thousand acres, with all buildings, warehouses, negroes, and stock of cattle thereon, I give to my son Joseph for life, and then to his children. I give two thousand pounds to my said friends (Thomas, Dyer, Dixon and Pinnell) in trust to purchase houses and lands &c. and apply and pay the clear income thereof unto and amongst the children of my son Joseph, born of his present wife &c. during their minorities and afterwards such estates to be conveyed to them &c. To my daughter Hester, wife of the said Joseph five broad pieces of gold. Son Joseph to be sole executor. Proved by Affirmation or solemn Declaration.

Ash, 242.

WILLIAM SHAW, citizen and weaver of London 5 April 1687, proved 11 May 1693. To my brother Thomas Shaw eighty pounds. To my brother Godfrey Shaw eighty pounds and I release unto him the sum of ten pounds principal which he oweth me upon Bond and all interest due at my decease and also ten pounds more lent unto him as may appear by letters from him to me.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my brother John Shaw of Boston in New England the sum of forty pounds. To my cousin Zachariah Shaw son of my said brother Thomas sixty pounds. To my cousins Mary and Elizabeth, daughters of my said cousin Zachariah ten pounds apiece. To my cousin Tabitha Wilson daughter of my said brother Godfrey thirty pounds. To ——— Sales daughter of my said cousin Tabitha ten pounds. To my cousin Martha Blush of Boston aforesaid, daughter of my said brother John Shaw, ten pounds. To two grandchildren of my said brother John Shaw by his son John five pounds apiece. To my cousin Elizabeth Shaw daughter of my late brother Richard Shaw deceased thirty pounds. To my cousins John and Martha Barker, son and daughter of my late sister Elizabeth Barker deceased, ten pounds apiece. To my cousins Christian Smith, Mary Binks, James Hewett the younger, James Smith and William Parkin, of Attercliffe in the Co. of York, forty shillings apiece. To the poor of Attercliffe five pounds. To my cousin William Shawe, son of my brother Thomas, five hundred pounds. To Richard Shaw, son of my said cousin William, fifty pounds, to be improved by his

parents until he attain the age of one and twenty years. To my said cousin William Shaw my messuage or tenement &c. wherein M^r Christmas Holloway lately dwelt, in Fetter Lane, London, to hold during the rest of the lease by which I hold the same from Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight. And if the said William shall happen to depart this life before the expiration of the said lease then I give and bequeath the said messuage &c. unto Debora Shaw, wife of the said William, and to Richard Shaw, son of the said William. To my said cousin William my two messuages &c. in Baldwin's Gardens, St. Andrew's Holborn, London, held by lease from Thomas Bedford, citizen and merchant taylor of London, he paying to my brother Thomas Shaw and his assigns out of the rent &c. three pounds per annum during the natural life of the said Thomas, if the lease shall so long continue. To my cousin David Williams, husband to my cousin Mary Williams, daughter of my said brother Thomas Shaw, three hundred pounds. To my said cousin Mary Williams one hundred pounds and to her two children, William and Mary, and to such child as she is now "ensient" with, to each of them fifty pounds. To the said Mary Williams, the mother, my messuage &c. in Gunpowder Alley, New Street, near Fetter Lane, now in the occupation of the Widow Balland &c. held by lease from the Company of Goldsmiths, next to William Williams her son. My executors not to exceed the sum of fifty pounds to be expended in my funeral. My cousins William Shaw and Mary Williams to be executors.

Coker, 87.

[John Shaw, butcher, of Boston, was admitted a member of the Artillery Company in 1646. He had children by wife Martha: *John*, b. 16 May, 1646, d. young; *John*, b. 1648; *Samuel*, b. 4 Nov. 1651, d. aged 10 months; *Martha*, b. 16 Sept. 1655; *Joseph*, b. 11 Nov. 1657. In 1670 he had a wife Elizabeth. He died July 23, 1687.—(*Savage*). The christian name of the husband of his daughter, Martha Blush, I presume was Abraham, as children of Abraham and Martha Blish are on record at Boston.—EDITOR.]

HANNAH WALKER of London, widow, 10 April 1675, proved 2 November 1675. I give and bequeath unto my son Thomas Walker of Sudbury in New England, in the parts beyond the seas, merchant, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds of lawful money of England, to be paid to him or his assigns within twelve months next after my decease. In case of his death before it becomes payable I give the said sum to his wife Mary for the use of their children, if she be then living, but if dead then to the Executors of my son Thomas, for the use of the children &c. To my son in law Mr. Paul Strange five pounds to buy him mourning. A writing as to the disposition of goods &c. deposited in the hands of my dear daughter Hannah Strange, wife of the aforesaid Paul Strange. To my loving friend Mr. John Jackson of London merchant three hundred pounds, to be paid from time to time to such persons as my daughter Hannah may direct and appoint; and if she die before her husband then I give two thirds of the said three hundred pounds to the aforesaid Thomas Walker in New England, or to his executors for the use of his children, if he be dead. The other third I give to my said son in law Paul Strange. But if my daughter survive her husband then it shall be all at her dispose, living or dying. My friend Mr. John Jackson to be executor and Mr. John Smith of Lambeth, Surrey, gent., to be overseer.

Wit: John Ward, Hester Ward.

Commission issued 20 December 1700 to Hanna Strange widow, daughter and residuary legatee, John Jackson, the executor, having died.

Dycer, 119.

[Thomas Walker, of Sudbury, and wife Mary had eleven children, statistics of which will be found in Barry's History of Framingham, page 430. In 1664, the town of Sudbury considered if they would give Mr. Walker land for his encouragement to keep a free school in Sudbury. In 1672 he kept an ordinary there. His descendants are numerous in Sudbury and Framingham.—EDITOR.]

RICHARD WELLS Senior of the Co. of Ann Arundell in the Province of Maryland, 22 June 1667, proved in Maryland 31 August 1667 and in London 14 November 1668. To my son Richard that plantation I do now live upon, at Herring Creek, being called by the name of Wells and laid out for six hundred acres (and other tracts or parcels). To my son George my land in Baltimore County, namely three hundred acres, purchased of Capt. George Goldsmith, called the Planters Delight "being now seated." To my son John that parcel called Langford's Neck, on the N. side of Chester River in Talbot Co., being "pattented" and laid out for fifteen hundred acres, and was purchased of John Langford gent. To my son Robert three hundred and fifty acres called West Wells, lying on the W. side of the plantation I now live on, in Herring Creek Bay. To my son Benjamin that parcel called Benjamin's Choice, being Patented and laid out for two hundred and eighty acres, lying W. of a Divident belonging unto M^r Francis Holland of Herring Creek. To my daughter Martha, sometime the wife of Mr. Anthony Salaway, twelve pence. To my daughter Anne, supposed wife unto Mr. John Stansby, Chirurgeon, twelve pence as a reward for her disobedience. To my daughter Mary, wife unto Mr. Thomas Stockett, three cows to be delivered, after my decease, in the Co. of Ann Arundel, and one hundred pounds of money, to be paid in the City of London within twelve months after my decease. To my five sons all my whole estate remaining, to be divided amongst them, both cattle, goods, moneys in England, tobacco, debts, servants, negroes and all things whatsoever belongeth unto me in Maryland, Virginia or in England. And they to be my executors. Wit: Francis Stockett, Bonham Turner, the mark of W^m Linckhorne.

Probate was granted (in London) to Richard Wells the eldest son, with power reserved for the others &c.

Hene, 148.

THOMAS BUSBY of Meyford, Staffordshire, gent., proved 19 November 1584. Wife Isabell Busby shall enjoy, during her natural life, the revenues &c. of my farms, messuages &c. in Keybulston and Meyford, lying in the Lordship of Keybulston (and other property). Agnes Haste *als* Harrison *als* Busby shall have the issues, revenues &c. of those farms &c. during the residue of the term of years, during the life of the said Agnes, my daughter, and she keeping herself unmarried. My son in law Gabriel Mermyon gent. My brother in law John Bradshaw. My kinsman Geoffrey Busby. To my Lady Margaret Standley and Mr. Mather two gilt silver spoons, besides their "herriates" due to them. To Mr. Edward Standley, her son, my silver cup, gilt. To Isabell my wife my best silver salt, parcel gilt, and one dozen of silver spoons lately bought of her son Mr. Mermyon. My daughter in law Ellen Thacker. Oliver Thacker. Mr. Robert Thacker. Christopher Thacker. My daughter in law and her husband my cousin Calwell. My cousin John Clerke, gent., and his wife. Every child which my son in

law Richard Holland had, before his decease, by my daughter in law Margaret, his wife, besides my godson Thomas Holland. My brother in law William Bradshaw. My cousin John Sarson and his wife. My cousin Robert Quernby of Nottingham and his wife. To my cousin William Boylston three pounds six shillings eight pence. Ann Ames, my wife's kinswoman. My kinswoman Mary Busby (her father dead). Henry Waters, if he continue with my wife until his years be expired. My executors to be Isabell Busby, my wife, Richard Winnington of London gent., and Geoffrey Busby, my kinsman and servant. My overseer to be M^r. Doctor Goodman, Dean of Westminster. To each of them three "Ryalls" apiece, of fifteen shillings apiece, to make them rings. Lands &c. in counties of Derby, Stafford, Leicester and Rutland.

Watson, 34.

WILLIAM MUNSEY, iremonger, 9 July 1583, proved 12 November 1584. I make my two sons William and Richard my executors and my brother James and my brother Chamberlayn and my cousin Boylson my overseers. My brother Chamberlayn may bring up William and my brother James, Richard. My brother Humphrey, my daughter Margaret. The land to my son William when he comes to age. Of my goods, according to the orders of the City, one third part to my wife one third part to my children (equally) and out of my third part I give to my brother James, my brother Chamberlayn, my brother Samuel, my brother Daniel, my two sisters, my brother Humphrey, my father Pipe and my cousin Boylson each a ring and a gown valued worth six pounds to each, and to my mother one also, and to her twenty pounds in money. To my wife all the plate this day in my house. The rest to my children equally. If it please God to send that the debt of Stafford's causes may be recovered then I will that there be given to the Town of Cambridge ten pounds that the Mayor of the Town and his brethern may put it to three men, five marks apiece, to have it upon good sureties for two years, and so others after to have the like from time to time. Also I give five marks to the mayor to make a dinner to the chief of the town; also ten pounds which the mayor and brethren shall cause twenty sermons to be made and to allow ten shillings for every one; and also twenty pounds to the town, which I have promised them. Also I give ten pounds for a dinner at the Iremongers Hall and to the Hospital five pounds and forty shillings to the poor of the parish. This to take effect if that the money which I have disbursed for Stafford's cause may be recovered, or if but the half thereof. Earlier in the will he says "I haue hadd greate losse."

Commission issued to Susanna Mounsey, his relict, to administer according to the tenor of the Will during the minorities of William and Richard, the sons.

Watson, 36.

JOHN BOILSTON late of London, citizen and leatherseller and free of the Worshipful Company of Merchant Adventurers, now dwelling in Newton Sowney in the Co. of Derby, 17 December 1600, proved 4 November 1601. To my wife the third part of my goods here at Newton Sowney and at Aldarley in Gloucestershire and the old rent that Master Romene payeth more than he payeth to my cousin Chamberlein; and my land at Newton Sowney during her life, and after her decease I do bequeath and give it to my daughter Elizabeth Ducye. To my daughter Elizabeth Ducye a silver chain and the great silver spoon, and the best coverlet at London. To my son Richard Ducye twenty shillings. To my son Robert

Berrye my best gown, and my best doublet at London. To his wife six great cushions at London. To John Boilston the son of Henry Boilston, my brother which is deceased, my lease of this house, with the years that remain after my decease, and all the land that belongeth to the same of Master Harper's, to him and his heirs conditionally that he do give unto his three youngest sisters, Joane, Jane and Katherine Boilston, ten pounds apiece, and unto his two brethren, Thomas and Edward Boilston, five pounds apiece, which is forty pounds in all. To the said John all my husbandry ware &c. To John Pratt two heifers of two years old and two of my best yearling ox calves. To my sisters eldest two daughters twenty shillings apiece. To my sister Ellin and my cousin Alman twenty shillings apiece. To my cousin Thomas Dewkesbery the rooms that he now dwelleth in for the term of years to come. To Sir William Hauline twenty shillings. To Walter Kinnersley twenty shillings. I make and ordain Walter Kinnersley, Richard Alman and Sir William Hauline my executors.

In the *sententia pro Valore* the widow's name is given as Agnes.

Woodhall, 73.

THOMAS BOYLSONN of Bewdley in the parish of Ribesfourd, in the Co. of Worcester, gen^t 14 October 1621, proved 30 November 1621. To my eldest son, William, fifty pounds. To my daughter Ann Brasier, wife of Edward Brasier, ten pounds and to their children twenty pounds. To the children of my daughter Joane deceased, late wife of Thomas Brasier, twenty shillings apiece. To Isabel Boulson, my youngest daughter, two hundred marks. To the children of Joane Paulmer my daughter, wife of Thomas Paulmer, five pounds. To the children of my daughter Jane, wife of John Milton, five pounds. To John Soley and Mary his wife, my daughter, my messuage &c. in Ludlow, Salop, in a street there called Ould Street. To Thomas Boylsonn, the son of Edmand Boylsonn, forty shillings and to Joane, the daughter of said Edmond twenty shillings, to be employed for their several uses until they shall come to age. To the daughters of Alice Cooke, my daughter, wife of William Cooke deceased, twenty shillings. To my grandchild Thomas Boylsonn, the son of Thomas Boylson deceased, my son, all my houses &c. in the City of Gloucester in a certain parish there called the Holy or Blessed Trinity, in a street called the Gorle (?) Lane and Milk Street. My will is that Edmond Boylsonn, my son, shall have and receive the profits &c. wherewith he shall maintain and keep the said Thomas at school until he shall be of ability and strength to be placed to some honest and good trade, whereunto the said Thomas shall have some liking or affection. To Joane, my wife, all my copy hold lands and tenements for life; afterwards to my son Edmond. Other bequests. Son Edmond to be executor, and Thomas Paulmer of Higgleys and John Soley of Bewdley, tanner, two of my sons in law, to be my overseers.

Dale, 94.

EDWARD BOYLSON citizen and pewterer of London 18 August 1625, proved 12 November 1625. My goods, chattels &c. and other my personal estate (all just debts and duties paid and discharged) shall be praised and valued according to the custom of the City of London, one third part whereof I do leave unto Elizabeth my wife, as to her due and belonging, by the custom of the said city, another third I do leave amongst my children, as likewise belong-

ing or due by the custom of the same city, and the other third part, being in mine power to dispose, I do reserve to pay and perform my gifts and legacies. The poor of St. Dionis Backchurch. To my loving brother Thomas Boylson, clothworker, and Mr. Talbott Fitch, merchant, whom I do intend shall be executors of this my will, to either of them five pounds apiece. Forty shillings apiece to my two apprentices and a maidservant. The rest to all my children equally. If all my children happen to die before their portions for Orphanage shall be due by the custom of the City of London all their parts to be paid unto my said brother Thomas Boylson, upon trust and confidence that he shall give and dispose a reasonable part thereof unto and between my brother John Boylson and my four sisters, according as he shall think fit. Clarke, 118.

JOHN DUDLEY of St. Dionis Backchurch, London, citizen and clothworker of London, 10 April 1646, proved 4 May 1646. To my wife Judith ten pounds. To my brother Robert Holmes and my sister Katherine his wife six pounds apiece. To my cousin Mary Roberts, widow, four pounds. To Giles Hubbard forty shillings. To Dorothy Yard, my present servant, three pounds. To Thomas Boylson, son of Edmond (*sic*) Boylston, late citizen and pewterer of London deceased, forty shillings. To my wife Judith Dudley a thousand and two hundred pounds &c. and the lease of my now dwelling house &c. in Fenchurch Street, parcel of the Bridgehouse Rents of the said City of London. If she should die before the expiration of the said lease then I give and bequeath it to my sister Katherine Holmes. To my said sister two hundred pounds. To my said brother Robert Holmes five pounds. To Andrew Harris, the son of my said sister Katherine Holmes, by her former husband, fifty pounds. To John Wilmot and James Wilmot the sons of Symon Wilmott, citizen and haberdasher of London, fifty pounds apiece. To my cousin Mary Roberts fifty pounds. To Thomas Jeñinges son of Robert Jeñinges, clothworker, and to Gyles Hubbard fifty pounds apiece. To the said Thomas Boylston, the son of the said Edmond Boylston, and to the children of the said Thomas Boylston fifty pounds, to be equally parted, shared and divided between the said father and children, part and part alike, the part accruing unto the said Thomas to be paid unto him and the parts and shares accruing to the said children at the end of twelve months next after my death to be paid unto Thomas Boylston of the parish of Gabriel Fenchurch, London, clothworker, for the use of the said children, to be by him issued and paid to them at their several accomplishments of the age of one and twenty years, he allowing the interest for the same after the rate of six per cent per annum. To Thomas Allsopp forty shillings to buy him a ring in remembrance of me and to Elizabeth Barkham wife of William Barkham three pounds. To the poor of the parish ten pounds. Wife Judith to be executrix and brother Robert Holmes overseer. Twisse, 58.

JONAS WELLINS, citizen and stationer of London 12 January 1646, proved 26 April 1647. Wife and two daughters. To my son in law Thomas Boylestone twenty shillings and to Johane his wife, being my natural daughter, twenty shillings and to my cousin Thomas Boylestone their son, my grandchild, forty shillings at one and twenty, to buy him a ring of gold &c. To my second daughter Mary five pounds. Wife Margaret to be the residuary legatee and sole executrix. Fines, 63.

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